# The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 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.


## NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ABRAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**

OF MAINE.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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| 1. Edward C. Knight, | 13. Francis B. Penniman, |
| 2. Robert P. King, | 14. Ulysses Mercer, |
| 3. Henry Bumm, | 15. George Brissler, |
| 4. Robert M. Foust, | 16. A. B. Sharpe, |
| 5. Nathan Hills, | 17. Daniel O. Gehr, |
| 6. John M. Broomall, | 18. Samuel Calvin, |
| 7. James W. Fuller, | 19. Edgar Cowan, |
| 8. Levi B. Smith, | 20. William McKennan, |
| 9. Francis W. Christ, | 21. J. M. Kirkpatrick, |
| 10. David Mumma, jr., | 22. James Kerr, |
| 11. David Taggart, | 23. Richard P. Roberts, |
| 12. Thomas B. Hull, | 24. Henry Souther, |
| | 25. John Greer. |

## STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

**Col. Andrew G. Curtin,**

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

### A CHANGE.

Leaving out of consideration the principles of the various political parties in the field, any calm, unprejudiced observer must admit the necessity for a change in the Administration. Politicians, professing the holiest of principles, may be corrupt. Men, advocating wrong principles, may at the same time be honest. Whilst it is right, that the people should properly understand the political issues before them in the coming election, no one should lose sight of the fact that the Federal Administration has the disposal of $80,000,000 of patronage per annum, and the appointment of a vast number of officers, among whom this patronage is distributed. The Government may be honestly and economically administered or the reverse, as has been the case with President Buchanan. Honest, capable and efficient officers may be appointed to offices of trust and profit or the reverse as is now lamentably the fact. This whole question of economy, of efficiency and honesty is not involved in the political issues prominently before the country, the question of free homesteads, a Pacific railroad, tariff, slavery extension, &c. If we acquaint ourselves with the administration of James Buchanan, we learn that in the Post-office department we find defaulters to enormous amounts; in the custom houses we find men holding offices and drawing salaries without anything to do; in the execution of the public printing we find the government swindled and the profits used by the agents of the President in bribing through Congress the measures of the administration; in the Government contracts we find swindling practised with the connivance of men high in power, as a reward for past political services; in Navy-yards, we find hosts of men employed on the eve of an election, doing nothing, for the purpose of electing a Presidential favorite to Congress. The Administration has become a stench in the eyes of the American people.—The record of its dark misdeeds is partially contained in the report of the Covode Investigating Committee. The tendency of a party in power is to corruption. In making this remark we except no political parties. At all times in the history of the country must there be two political parties, the one watching, checking and detecting the wrongs of the other. This is a great political necessity in a country where the people govern. As one party, glutted with power, becomes corrupt, another, fresh from the people, supplants it, itself in turn, perhaps, to become the victim of its predecessor's renewed watchfulness. All impartial men, who examine matters fairly and impartially, must confess, that in view of the corruptions of the Democratic Party, if for no other reason, there is a loud call for change.—In the character of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, whose name in the West has become a household word for honesty, have we the guaranty, that the next administration will be honestly and economically conducted. This is a fact, which the people can and will see, and it is in view of this, more than for any other reason, that we calculate upon a great popular reaction in favor of the Republican party.

CURTIN TO STUMP THE STATE.—The State Central Committee, at its recent sessions at Cresson, fixed the times and places, when and where Col. Curtin will address his fellow-citizens of the State, during the canvass. The first appointment of Col. C., according to the programme of the Committee, is at West Chester, on the 27th of the present month. The meeting at West Cheseer will also be addressed by the Hon. Thomas P Campbell, of Huntingdon county, and Hon. John Hickman. of Chester. Mr. Campbell will make his first speech in behalf of the Republican cause. He has been a life-long advocate of the principles of the Democratic Party, but the corruptions of the Party have disgusted him, and he has sought refuge in the Republican Party, as the only one, to be relied on by the People, in the present troubles and difficulties of the country.

FIRST GUN FROM THE NORTHWEST.—The Republican candidate for Mayor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, was elected on Wednesday last by 291 majority. Milwaukie has usually heretofore gone Democratic by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. This splendid Republican victory does not speak very much in confirmation of the boasted strength of *Douglas* in the Northwest.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Reuben A. Boyer, of Catasauqua, in the Catasauqua *Herald*, of last week, announced himself, as an Independent Candidate for the Legislature.

A PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTION.—How in all the world is the Democratic party to preserve the Union of the states when it cannot *preserve* its own Union.

### The Territorial Question.

The question of the rights of Slavery in the Territories is one, which has agitated the country for years, and which, in times past, having served as a basis of division between opposing political parties, has finally divided the Democratic Party itself. The position of the existing parties upon the subject may be briefly stated, as follows: The adherents of Breckenridge maintain, that Congress has supreme power in the Territories; that slavery, being recognized as property by the Constitution, its existence in the Territories is a Constitutional right, which Congress cannot impair, and with which a Territorial Legislature, exercising powers, derived from Congress, as a consequence, has no right to interfere. When necessary, it is contended, that Congress should legislate to secure the enjoyment of this Constitutional right. The supporters of Douglas are less explicit in their views. Taking Judge Douglas' essay in Harper's Magazine, as a guide, we infer, that the following are the views of the Judge upon the subject.—Congress has supreme powers in the Territories, only so far as they are the *property* of the Federal Government. Apart from powers thus belonging to Congress, all power is inherent in the people of the Territories. That a Territorial Legislature, in the exercise of this inherent right, can abolish slavery, Judge Douglas has not yet dared to assert. The utmost that he has ventured to say, was that a Territorial Legislature could *substantially* abolish slavery, by withholding such police regulations, as were necessary to its existence; and this, as the Judge asserts, notwithstanding the *abstract* doctrine of the Dred Scott decision, which asserts the Constitutional right of slaveholders to hold their slaves, as property, in the Territories. In the platform, adopted at Baltimore, the question of the right of a Territorial Legislature to abolish slavery remains an open question to be decided by the Supreme Court, to whose decisions all good Democrats are pledged to submit. The Republican Party asserts the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories and demands the exercise of this power, when necessary to prevent the extension of slavery. The supporters of Bell and Everett have no fixed doctrines upon the subject, it being for the most part dodged, and when views are expressed by prominent members of the Party, they are found to be conflicting. Let us examine the subject for a moment, in the light of our past political history. Congress, in 1787, then composed of many prominent men of the country, who took a leading part in drafting the Constitution, passed an ordinance, prohibiting slavery in all the North-West Territories, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This ordinance remained undisturbed, although the people of a portion of Indiana requested its repeal, so far as they were concerned, and under its influence the North-Western Territories become free and prosperous States. In 1820, upon the admission of Missouri into the Union, Congress passed the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery in that portion of the Louisiana purchase, north of the parallel of 36° 30. In the Territory covered by this prohibition, the present Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were comprised. During Polk's Administration, a similar prohibition was applied to Oregon. We might multiply examples and in doing so would only confirm the position, that; from the formation of the Federal Constitution until within a very few years it was unanimously conceded by Statesmen of all parties and of all sections of the Union, that Congress had not only the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, but that this power should be exercised. After the acquisition of California, Senator Douglas himself voted for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. In the light of the past, and of the views of the Fathers, the Republican Party is most amply vindicated.

In 1854, Senator Douglas, then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill, organizing into a Territorial Government the Territories now comprised in Kansas and Nebraska. Nothing was said of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The South conceived the idea of gaining a Slave State.—It was known, that for this scheme there would be no chance in the bill reported, because the Territory extended too far north to render the formation of a slave State possible. Kansas was cut off from the Southern frontier and, this, it was determined, should form the slave State. It was only after this division, that Senator Douglas proposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the bill not a word was said as to the power of a Territorial Legislature, upon the subject of slavery, but the right was affirmed of the People deciding for or against slavery, when they came to form a State Convention prior to admission into the Union. The doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was approved in the Cincinnati platform of 1856 and in the newspapers of the Democratic Party, and, from the stump in that year, it was daily asserted, and the People were deceived by the assertion, that the People of a Territory, at all times, as well as at the period of the formation of a State Constitution, had full right to decide for or against slavery. In a late speech, in the Senate, Senator Benjamin satisfactorily proved, that at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, this was a disputed question among Democratic Senators and that there was a private unnerstanding among them, that the subject should be settled by the decision of the Supreme Court.—The Dred Scott Decision Southern Senators claimed was such a decision in their favor. The opinion of the Judges in this case broadly affirmed, that neither Congress nor the People, through a Territorial Legislature, could abolish slavery in any of the Territories. In a speech, in Chicago, in 1858, Senator Douglas proclaimed to the people of Illinois, that every citizen was bound by that decision.—When subsequently in the canvass in Illinois, with Lincoln, he was driven to the wall, Douglas backed down from his agreement with Democratic Senators, in 1858, and his recent endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, and asserted, that, notwithstanding the abstract doctrine of that case, the people of a Territory could practically prohibit slavery by witliholding proper police regulations. Here was the rock, on which the political fortunes of Stephen A. Douglas were shattered, and the enteing wedge of a schism in the Democratic Party, which must not only engulph him politically, but which now threatens to effect the complete overthrow of the Party itself. But the platform of the party, which nominated Douglas, still binds him to submit upon this subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, which he has, in times past, proclaimed to have been already made. The above brief historical statement of views on the Territorial question must not only establish Senator Douglas's glaring inconsistency and treachery to his own party associates, but must also vindicate the proud position of the Republican Party.

### Whom does Foster favor?

It is altogether probable, that it will be a question, which will excite considerable interest in political circles, in the few months, yet preceding the State election, as to whom Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, favors for the Presidency. We have yet to learn, that he has said or written a single word upon the subject, since the Baltimore nominations. All, that is known, in reference to his Presidential preferences, is founded upon rumor. By some it has been said, that he was at the Baltimore Convention, urging the nomination of Douglas, whilst others assert, that, during his stay at the Convention, he was entirely quiet upon the subject. The friends of Senator Bigler assert, that Foster is heartily in favor of Breckenridge. By some it is stated, that Mr. Foster is heartily in favor of the plan of fusion, adopted by the State Central Committee. In Monday's *Press*, of last week, Col. John W. Forney, referring to the subject, demands, in behalf of the friends of Douglas, a declaration in his favor, by the Democratic nominee for Governor. The question is, doubtless one, which embarrasses Mr. Foster, as it would doubtless any one similarly situated.—The Party is irrecoverably divided; neither can carry the State single-handed and to fasten his fortunes to the success of either wing of the Party, to the exclusion of the other, is to commit political suicide. We have not learned, that the State Central Committee have fixed the times and places, when and where Mr. Foster, in the canvass, will address his fellow-Democrats of the State, nor do we believe, that he could undertake the task, even if assigned him. Once on the stump, and the question of difference in the ranks of the Party must be faced, and answered. Breckenridge or Douglas must be supported and to support either is to invite defeat. A more lamentable condition for a once great party could not well be imagined. Political parties are permanently successful, only as they truly represent public opinion. A political party must have principles, and the leaders of the party must be capable of defending them. Principles once gone and the party is dead. The cause of difference between the two wings of the Democratic Party is one, both of men and principles. In announcing his position upon the great leading questions, now agitating the country, Mr. Foster, however little he may say about Presidential candidates, cannot evade discussing the issues, upon which the Democracy split. We sympathize with him in his condition, and are sorry that the force of circumstances compels him to a life of studied silence at home, during an exciting political canvass, in which he should be a prominent actor.

### Douglas Stumping for Himself.

Senator Douglas in his route home from Washington to Illinois, has seen fit to journey to New York, thence to Boston, returning West by way of Albany. In his route he has been received by the Democracy of his own clique in the different cities and whilst protesting against being drawn into a speech upon the political issues of the day, has pretty generally given a lengthy speech upon the very subjects, which he professed an anxiety to avoid. It may be said, that he has taken the stump in behalf of his claims for the Presidency. In the past history of the country, it has been assumed as an axiom, that the office of the Presidency was one of too high a character to be degraded by candidates taking the political field in behalf of their own claims.—The course of Mr. Lincoln has been an admirable one. His speeches heretofore made are an index of his political views and of what the county may expect in case of his election. Beyond his short and concise admirable letter of acceptance, and a short reply, when publicly informed of his nomination by the delegation appointed for the purpose by the Chicago Convention, nothing has escaped either his lips or pen, intended to cater to the public prejudices upon the political questions of the day. His course has been preeminently wise and in good taste. If the office of the Presidency is to be degraded to the level of pot-house politics, then we recommend, that each candidate for the Presidency, travel in the country, exhibit himself to the crowd, make speeches in his own behalf, drink whiskey, where necessary and sink himself to the level of any aspirant for any local or county office. We trust, that such a pass may never be reached in American politics.

DOUGLAS MEN IN THE SOUTH.—The Southern *Confederacy*, of Georgia, one of the newspapers, of that State, which support Douglas and Johnson, thus expresses itself, upon the slave-trade:

"We are for *the repeal of the restrictions upon the African slave trade*, regardless of its construed impolicy by the Northern fanatics and Southern submissionists.

We are opposed to the acquisitions of any more territory until the African slave trade is re-opened, and the immediate sale and enslavement of all free negroes that are found within the limits of the Southern States after a specified time to emigrate."

We call the attention of Douglas Democrats to the above expression of views by a Southern supporter of their ticket. It may be remarked, that it is in accordance with the political views of Herschel V. Johnson, their candidate for the Vice Presidency, as expressed in the past.

LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS.—A friend in town, whilst traveling in the cars in central New York, met an intelligent merchant from Illinois, who, in the course of a conversation, stated, that it was generally conceded by intelligent and candid men in the West, that Lincoln will carry Illinois by a decided majority. With Republicans west the only apprehensions are in reference to Pennsylvania. That Lincoln will carry the North-western States, it is assumed. We can assure all such, that Pennsylvania may be relied on as sure for the Republican nominee for the Presidency by a large majority.

STRAIGHT DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET.—The friends of Douglas and Johnson, of this State, opposed to a fusion with the supporters of Breckenridge and in favor of a straight electoral ticket for Douglas and Johnson, will meet in State Convention at Harrisburg to-morrow. The result of their deliberations will appear in our next week's issue. It is but one of the stages of the "irrepressible conflict," which is fast driving the Democratic Party to a speedy dissolution. From all appearances it would seem, that the Party will die the death this fall.

BRECKENRIDGE ELECTORAL TICKET IN MICHIGAN.—The preliminary arrangements have been made to form a straight Breckenridge Electoral Ticket in the State of Michigan.—The two wings of the party seem determined to prosecute the fight to the better end.

LINCOLN'S PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.—We collect the following statements from various sources, and leave our readers to judge, what are the chances of "Old Abe" in Indiana.—If Douglas cannot carry Indiana, we should like to know what State he can carry.

"Indiana, from present indications, will be as sure to cast her vote for Lincoln and Hamlin as the election will come round. The Opposition are firmly united, and working together with a will. Wide-Awake Clubs and Vigilance Committees are being formed in every part of the State, and the documents are being circulated freely. Among the prominent speakers on the stump are Henry S. Lane, Judge Morton, Schuyler Colfax, C. M. Clay, Will. Cumback, Judge Kilgore, James Wilson, Charles Case, and George W. Julian. In a short time Carl Schurz and F. Hassaurek will each fill a series of appointments to speak in the German language."

"All the German press in Indiana, except one, are for Lincoln, three of them having abandoned the Democratic doctrine and embraced Republicanism."

"Judge Petit, of Indiana, writes to his son in Lafayette, conceding the election of Lincoln by the people."

THE BENICIA BOY.—John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, has made a contract with parties in New York, to give sparring exhibitions for three months for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

GOOD NEWS FROM MARYLAND.—The Republican Clubs at Baltimore are said to number about 2,500 voters.

*A Boy Lives Five Days With His Head Sawed In Two*—On the eleventh instant a boy named William Chalmers, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 230 West 33d street, was fatally injured by a revolving circular saw, in the workshop of Mr. Dubolse, in 30th street near 10th avenue, while in the act of clearing away the saw-dust from beneath the saw.

The saw entered his skull about four inches above and two inches posterior to the margin of the ear, traversing the skull forward to the roots of the nose, penetrating the brain to a depth of about two and a half inches. The probe of its own weight dropped into the substance of the brain more than two inches. When brought to the New York Hospital, and from the time the accident occurred up to Saturday, the 14th instant, he suffered no pain, and was very cheerful, speaking lightly of the injuries he had received.

On Saturday morning the disorganized substance of the brain mingled with inflamitory product began to protrude through the wound, and paralysis of the left arm supervended about four o'clock in the afternoon. Until this time the deceased made no complaint; his intellect appeared to be perfectly clear, and and he conversed freely with his attendants. But inflammation having set in, it became evident that death must shortly ensue. He lingered until Sunday morning when he died.

Dr. Tuthill, who had the case in charge states it is the most remarkable case of tenacity of life that he had ever witnessed. The medical faculty at the Hospital were very desirous to hold a post mortem examination, but say they were denied the priveledge by the Coronor and the relatives of the deceased.—*N. Y. Post July* 19.

*Shocking Fate of a Lost Child.*—The Newark Mercury, of Monday, July 9th, publishes the following: "Several notices have recently been published concerning a child named THOMAS HENRY FINLEY, aged 4½ years, who disappeared on July 5, having followed from home the band of the Turners, who held a picnic that day. His dead body was found on Saturday, near the Kossuth Woods, on "the Neck," by Mr. Wm. Stevens, who was gunning. The barking of his dog in a marsh having attracted his attention he went to the spot and found the body almost imbedded in mud. The child had evidently followed the procession to the vicinity, and having started to return to his home on the hill, over the meadows, had become fastened in the mire and perished from exposure and hunger. During the night of the 5th his cries were heard, but nothing unusual was suspected, and no search was undertaken. The eyes and nose of the unfortunate lad had been eaten away probably by muskrats, and the body was otherwise mutilated. One thumb was in his mouth showing that in the agony of starvation the lad had attempted to relieve himself. He had perhaps lingered in the horrible condition for two or three days under a broiling sun by day and exposed to cold at night and finaly perishing. The case is one of the most affecting that has occurred for a long time. Coronor CRAVEN announced the sad intelligence to the bereaved parents and the scene that followed was very touching.

*Mammon Versus Hymen.*—The Greenfield Mass., Gazette has the following:

"A curious circumstance occured on Wednesday. A young man in this village procured a clergyman to marry him, and after the guests had all assembled and the knot was about to be tied the would be-bridegroom was called out of the house, and soon informing the clergyman and guests that he would be back in a moment mysteriously disappeared and after waiting an hour the clergyman left for the Sunday School celebration, leaving the bride and her friends in doubt as to the mysterious disappearance of the bridegroom. It subsequently appeared that a person to whom the bridegroom had loaned twenty-six dollars was about departing in the cars for New York, and that a friend had informed him of the fact just as the clergyman was about tying the knot, and thinking that his intended wife was safer than his money left for the depot to collect his borrowed money before the train should depart. He got there just as the train was starting got on board the cars to find his debtor friend and was carried off to Northampton. He however collected his money went to the telegraph office to inform his intended bride where he was but could not find the operator, and started for Greenfield afoot on the track. At Whately the train overtook him: he got into the cars and reached Greenfield at half past three o' clock, to the great relief of his intended and her friends. He immediately took the lady to the clergyman's residence and had the ceremony completed.

*Winding up Banks in Illinois.*—The Auditor gives notice that, all the circulating notes issued by the Hamilton County Bank, at McLeansboro, Illinois, must be presented for redemption at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at Springfield, Illinois on or before the 30th day of October, 1860. All persons holding such notes, and failing to present them within the time aforesaid will be barred from recovery against the Auditor or stockholders.

All notes issued by the People's Bank at Carmi, Illinois, must be presented for the dividend of 94 per cent., at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at Springfield, Illinoise, on or before the 1st day of August. 1860. All persons, holding such notes, and failing to present them within the time aforesaid, will be barred from recovery against the Auditor or stockholders.

*The Population of Pennsylvania.*—The Philadelphia Bulletin computes the population of Pennsylvania at 3,200,000 and this estimate is made on the supposition of the per centage of increase since 1850. The rapid advance of the country is strikingly shown in this. Here we have a single State of the confederacy of the thirty-three which is in population as large as that of the Roman States before the recent troubles. It is nearly equal to that of Portugal or Holland, and larger than that of either of the kingdoms of Denmark, Saxony, Hanover or Wurtumburg. By the year 1870 if Pennsylvania progresses as she done, her population will considerably exceed four millions.

☞The skeleton of a horse found in Cherry twp., Sullivan county, Pa., justify the suipicion that its rider had been murdered. The remains of a saddle, bridle and martingale were found secreted close by very much decayed: and also a club upon which the traces of blood were visible.

# LOCAL AFFAIRS.

AT EASTON.—Senator Davis from Mississippi is stopping at Easton at present with the Hon. Richard Broadhead.

☞A new counterfeit five dollar note on Farmer's Bank of Schuylkill County has made its appearance.

PROLIFIC.—The census returns in one of the upper townships of Northampton county report fifty living children in four families.

SOLD.—The Franklin Iron Works at South Easton, were sold on Saturday last, the purchaser being Mr. Jno. Stuart of that place.

CARBON COUNTY FAIR.—The Carbon County Agricultural Fair, is to be held at Lehighton, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October next.

THE ROLLING MILL AT BETHLEHEM.—Workmen are already engaged in digging the foundations of the new rolling mill to be erected at Bethlehem.

A REPUBLICAN WIGWAM.—The Republicans of Easton intend to erect a wigwam during the coming Presidential campaign.—The site has not yet been selected.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Hon. Richard Broadhead is a candidate for Congress in the old Tenth Legion, subject to the decision of the nominating Convention.

☞By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, will meet at the Allen House, on the 4th day of August next.

NEW POST MISTRESS AT MAUCH CHUNK.—John Cooper, Esq., post-master of Mauch Chunk, desiring to give other business his attention, resigned his office, whereupon Mrs. Righter was appointed.

CHILD DROWNED.—A child of Mr. Owen Laudenschlager, of Lower Macungie township, two years of age, whilst crossing the Little Lehigh on a ford, on Friday last, accidentally fell into the creek and was drowned.

ARRESTED.—Lewis Nice, who escaped from the Easton jail, about two years since, was arrested on Saturday night, at Beach and Noble streets Philadelphia, by officer Green. The prisoner was held for the present.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Melville, employed by Gen. Paul Applebach, while driving a span of horses, between Applebachsville and Hellertown, on the 9th inst., was thrown from the carriage and injured so badly, that he died on the 13th.

SERENADE.—On last Monday evening a week ago, the Lehigh Cornet Band, of 1st Ward, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Meninger serenaded several of our citizens. This Band is rapidly improving, and deserve great credit for their progress.

ACCIDENT AT BETHLEHEM.—Mr. David Hillegas, one of the commissioners of Northampton county, whilst waiting for the Lehigh Valley Train at Bethlehem, on Thursday last, attempted to cross the track, and fell with his head on the rails. His head was cut very badly.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Central Republican Club of this Borough, will be held this (Wednesday) evening, and addresses in the street, in front of the Club Room, be delivered by E. H. Rauch, Esq., of Mauch Chunk and Prof. Gregory of our Borough. Turn out to hear them.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Wm. Henry Glase, son of Joseph Glase, of Salisbury township, aged ten years, fell from a tree, on Monday a week, and broke his left arm. The boy was climbing after a bird's nest, and the limb broke, precipitating him to the ground. Mortification set in in the hand, and the little sufferer expired of his injuries on Saturday.

THE ALLEN RIFLES.—The Allen Rifles have determined to hold two regular drills a week, one on Monday and one on Friday evening, in order to perfect themselves in drill. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings squad drills are also held. We may expect that, by fall, the Rifles will be prepared to make a creditable appearance at Camp Patterson.

CURTIN'S APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Curtain, the Republican nominee for Govenor, will address meetings in this section of the State, at the following times. At Honesdale on the 13th of August: at a Mass Meeting at Stroudsburg on the 14th; at Mauch Chunk on the evening of the 15th: at Allentown on the 16th; and at Easton on the 20th of August next.

IRON FOR PEACH TREES.—The scales of iron, that accumulate around the anvil of a blacksmith's ship, are more valuable than manure for peach trees. A shovelfull put round a healthy peach tree will be very likely to keep it in good condition; and it is said, that trees, already diseased, have recovered by the application of these scales. Iron, in any form, will answer a good purpose.

☞How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have no time to read. When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon his family, his country or himself. To hear a freeman thus express himself, is truly humiliating, and we can form no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society.

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY.—By an advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that the fall term of the Allentown Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 3rd. The Academy is an old established institution, and under the control of Prof. I. N. Gregory has attained the name of one of the best schools in Pennsylvania. Persons, at a distance, not acquainted with the school, can get information by applying to any of our citizens.

A NEW OMNIBUS.—Our old friend W. F. Yeager has been to New York and had expressly made one of the handsomest and finest-looking omnibuses to be seen in our Borough. It runs daily nay almost hourly, between the rail road depot and the Allen House. Persons desirous to have a team to take a ride can be gratified at any time, at reasonable terms with first rate equipents at his livery stable in Law Alley.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Wide Awake Club of our Borough on Thursday last, the following officers were elected: President, G. C. Hand: Vice President, S. P. Bliss; Secretary, E. H. Lucas; Corespondent Secretary, John H. Oliver; Treasurer, Edward Ruhe; Captain W. H. R. Hangen; 1st Lieutenant, Simon P. Snyder; 2nd Lieutenant B. F. Lerch; 3rd Lieutenant, Charles Henry; 4th Lieutenant, Geo. Hoffman; 5th Lieutenant, W. H. Gausler.

WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—The young men of our borough are active in organizing a Wide-Awake Club. All anxious to join are requested to be present at the regular meetings of the Association. The attacks made upon the Club in last week's *Democrat* have disturbed no man's equanimity and the misstatements made can only operate to the prejudice of the cause, they are intended to serve. A number of Democrats are already enrolled on the list of members, and it is a knowledge of this fact, we presume, which stirs the bile of the Editor. If he or any other persons wish to know anything of the objects or organization of the Wide Awakes, we invite them to attend the meetings and if satisfied of their political orthodoxy, they are heartily welcome to join. Let the Republicans of our Borough take this matter heartily in hand and make the Club a complete success.

PARADE OF GOOD FELLOWS.—A parade of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows took place in Easton on Thursday last. The members of the R. H. Grand Lodge of Philadelphia, and those of Lodges in other places were present. Mt. Jefferson Lodge, No. 19 in Easton, was formed in the morning in Third Street, and proceeded to the depot of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad to receive the Philadelphians who arrived with the morning train.

BRANCH RAILROAD.—The contract for the construction of the branch of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, from the Temple, to connect with the Reading Railroad at Tackerton, has been given to Gen. Wm. Karns, who has already erected his shanties and broken ground on the line. This branch will be 1¾ miles long, and will be completed in three or four months. It will give the Schuylkill coal region a continuous railway outlet to the harbor of New York.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—Newspapers are beginning to record deaths in various parts of the country from sun stroke. It may do some good to repeat the fact that a wet handkerchief placed in the hat over the top of the head, will be a protection against the rays of the sun so fatal to those now exposed long to them. The remedy costs nothing, and it is as effectual as anything which can be tried. Laborers and workmen employed in the sun should remember this fact and not fail to try it.

ICE WATER.—In health no one ought to drink ice water, for it has occasioned fatal inflamations of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. To drink ice cold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestion. If ice is put in milk or on butter, and they are not used at the time, they lose their freshness, and become sour and stale: for the essential nature of both is changed when once frozen and then thawed.

CREAM BEER.—As the season is at hand, when refreshing beverages will become desirable, we furnish our readers with the following recipe for making what is sometimes called cream beer. It is an effervescing drink, more pleasant than soda water, and the effervesence is much more slow. Two ounces of tartaric acid, two pounds of white sugar, the juice of a lemon, three pints of water. Boil together five minutes. When nearly cold, add the white of three eggs well beaten, with half a cup of flour, and half an ounce of essence of wintergreen. Bottle and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonsful of this syrup for a tumbler of water, and add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda.

THE ECLIPSE.—If not a local fact, yet still of general local interest, we note that on Wednesday last, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, an eclipse took place, and was viewed through smoked glass by a great many of our citizens. In this latitude, it was but partial; and its greatest observation was from eight o'clock and a few minutes after nine. This eclipse is periodical, occurring every nineteenth year. The first notice of it was in the year 958, when the shadow caused by the moon just touched the South Pole. At each subsequent appearance the obscuration has been further North. It will continue to appear every nineteenth year until the year 2274, when, on the 24th of April, the shadow will just touch the North Pole. The same eclipse will not again appear until a lapse of 12,492 years, when it will begin another series of periodical visitations precisely like that it is now going through.

APPOINTED STATE REPORTER.—On Wednesday last, Governor Packer appointed the learned and distinguished fellow townsman, Robert E. Wright, Esq., State Reporter to fill the vacancy, caused by the expiration of the term of Josey Casey, Esq. There were a number of applicants for the position, and the appointment of Mr. Wright is a well deserved compliment, in view of his fidelity to the Democratic Party, and his qualifications for the post. We have no doubt, that, in the hands of Mr Wright, the decisions of our Supreme Court will be carefully reported, and that Mr. Wright's well-known industry and ability, as a Compiler, will furnish to the Bar, in each cases reported, a true and correct syllabus of the principles of law decided, a clear and pertinent statement of the facts, and a brief synopsis of the argument of counsel. In all these respects, improvements can be made in our Reports, and we believe, that Mr. Wright has both the ability and will to make them. The appointment continues for five years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a young man, named William Cavanaugh, temporarily residing at Easton, while attempting to get upon a moving train of cars at Phillipsburg, fell upon the track, when the wheels passed over him. Having been removed to his residence, an examination by his physicians disclosed several serious wounds of his head, fracture of the skull and consequent injury of the brain: his left arm was frightfully crushed from the shoulder to the hand. His system was so utterly prostrated by these injuries and the great loss of blood, that he died during the night. He continued to sink from the time of the injury without any intervening reaction of the system. Thus has a worthy young man, in the full vigor and bloom of early life, been suddenly taken away. The frequent recurrence of such accidents from causes precisely similar, should serve as a caution to all, that it is always unsafe to attempt getting on or off a car, while it is in motion. The deceased has a mother and sister, residing in New York, whom he assisted with his earnings.—*Easton Express.*

☞We desire to call the attention of our readers to the stock of useful and ornamental ware at the *Philadelphia Terra Cotta Manufactory of Messrs. Lusk and Black*, 1010 *Chestnut Street, and Germantown Road, Philadelphia*, and to their advertisement in another part of our paper. Our Farmers and Builders, and those about draining their lands, or who want a good article to conduct water from their reservoirs to their houses, should call and examine their Vitrified Water and Heat Pipe and Chimney Tops and Flues, also articles for the exterior Decoration and Garden and Pleasure Grounds, such as Vases, Fountains and Statuary. This Establishment is the most extensive in the country, having introduced all the improvements in machinery at their factory they are prepared to furnish any quantity of their ware at short notice. Every one visiting Philadelphia should not fail to pay a visit to this establishment to examine the great variety of articles made in Terra Cotta. The manufacturers will take pleasure in showing parties interested in this useful and beautiful material whether purchasers or not.

OLD PLASTER.—The value of old plaster, says a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, from the walls of buildings, as a manure for apple and other fruit trees, has been demonstrated by repeated trials. It appears, that, when used for this purpose, it is better to spread it on, than to bury it beneath the surface, unless it is used as an ingredient in compost, in which case it must be dug in. In all cases, however, it must be finely broken up, and, if pulverized, it will be so much more efficient in its effects. Old trees, that have passed into senility, and for years ceased to produce fruit, or even to inflorescence, have it is said, been speedily rejuvenated simply by abscinding a portion of the tops, opening the soil around the collars, and applying old plaster and bone-dust, mixed, in equal proportions—say two bushels to each tree. In fact, there is no species of vegetation upon which the effect of this mixture is not immediately beneficial; it stimulates the absorbent and circulatory systems into vigorous and healthful activity, and restores the functions of diseased plants almost as soon as applied. It is cheap and economical top-dressing for grain and grass lands, and may be applied either in the fall or spring. We advise every one who can obtain it to give it a fair trial.

☞The pastor, Rev. William G. Mennig, of the German Lutheran Church of this place, will preach a Harvest Sermon, on Sunday next.

LETTER FROM BETHLEHEM.—BETHLEHEM, July 20.—"Home again!" How sweetly sound the words! How the memories of the past "come gently stealing over the heart," and bring to light the "scenes of other days."

> Home! what sacred holy feelings
> Are awakened by the word;
> What blest memories come stealing,
> By home's potent magic stirred.

What spot on earth is to man so dear as home? "Friendship is sweet," but love is sweeter; and as we cross the honored threshold after a long absence, and imprint the warm heart-kiss upon the lips of those we love, we are impressed with the truth of the words:

> "The brilliant draperies of earth impart
> A sense of weariness that turns to pain;
> But home-joys gently winding round the heart,
> And softly clinging, ever will remain.
>
> So like a wandering bird I come to thee,
> To sing around the heart-stone as of yore,
> And fold my weary wings beneath the tree
> That swings its branches by the cottage door."

In commencing the *resume* of "our Bethlehem letters," after a silence of more than six months, a question presents itself to my mind which has often puzzled abler pens than mine—what shall I write about? The *gala* week is over—the National Guards are gone—and I cannot touch upon that subject, because, in the language of Doestick's particular friend Damphool, I was "just in time to be too late!" And in this sorry plight I am almost provoked into using the old stereotyped exclamation "Is there nothing new under the sun?" It was my good fortune, a few months since, whilst sojourning in a southern city, to become acquainted with "one of ye brilliant novel writers;" and to a question as to how in the name of all that is bad, ye said novel writer got all the material to manufacture so many "hair-breadth escape and hair-stand-on-end-stories," he exclaimed: "Oh, my dear sir, that is easy enough; it is seldom I have any material to commence on, but as I progress *the plot unfolds itself!*" And so I hope that, in this instance, if I know not what to write about now, *the plot may unfold itself* as I proceed:—Eureka! I have it! Did you ever see a "traveling ambrotype shop?" We have such an institution among us at present. Although I have often seen these traveling ambrotypists in some of the southern and western States, I have never before noticed one in this section, and therefore have come to the conclusion that it is "something new." In the extreme West and Southwest these "wandering artists" assume the character of "trader" as well as ambrotypist. But this arises more from necessity than taste, as people in the frontier States are not always "flush," and the artist is compelled to turn "trader" or "shut up shop."—Nor does it take him long to "learn the ropes." And when he is fairly launched into the trading world, he seems to assume his new avocation of "trade and travel" with cheerfulness. I have often seen him sit in his car—not the "low-back car" our lads and lassies used to sing about—and drive as hard a bargain as the most obstinate Jew in Christendom.—And then he will trade for anything at all—from a watch up to a corn cob.

"The plot continues to unfold itself." On Wednesday next, the 25th instant, the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania will meet here for the transaction of business—and it is also in contemplation to hold a grand Temperance Mass Meeting or festival upon the occasion. It is understood that a large number of "Sons and Daughters" of Philadelphia and other places have already signified their intention to be present and take part in the celebration.

"Madame rumor" says that we are to have another encampment" and more "soldiering" some time in August; that a committee of New York gentlemen have been here and made the necessary arrangements; and that the "company" is none other than the famous New York Seventh regiment. But then "Madame Rumor" (like Stephen,) "is such a liar, the d—l can't believe her;" and between me and you, dear reader, I don't believe a word of what the old dame has put forth in this instance.

Among the visitors sojourning in our borough we notice John Ross, the intelligent Chief of the