

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVER

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.

- 1. Edward C. Kuyler, 13. Francis B. Pennington, 2. Robert P. King, 14. Ulysses S. Grant, 3. Henry Baum, 15. George Bristow, 4. Robert M. Foster, 16. A. B. C. Brown, 5. Nathan Hills, 17. Daniel O. Gehr, 6. John M. Brownell, 18. Samuel C. Atwell, 7. James W. Fuller, 19. Edgar Cowan, 8. Levi B. Smith, 20. William McKean, 9. George W. Peck, 21. J. M. McKim, 10. David Munn, Jr., 22. Richard P. Roberts, 11. David Taggart, 23. Henry Soutter, 12. Thomas K. Hull, 24. John Greer.

STATE TICKET.

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

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin will have a GRAND RALLY at Allentown, on Thursday evening next, August 18th.

COLONEL CURTIN,

the Republican nominee for Governor will arrive in town at 12 o'clock, 30 minutes, P. M., and will address the people on the Market Square in the evening. Addresses will also be delivered by

EX-GOVERNOR A. H. REIDER,

of EASTON, AND Hon. H. C. Longnecker,

"WIDE AWAKES,"

of Allentown, to the number of 200. Let there be a general turn-out of the people from all parts of the county. It is but necessary to see and hear Col. Curtin to admire him; let each and every township in the county have full delegations at the meeting.

The Strength of Republicanism.

No better proof of the strength of the Republican party need be had than the unity it preserves in its organization, and the constant conditions made by its varied opponents to effect its defeat. Wherever there is a Republican party in any of the States, it is a Republican party pure and simple, and heartily unites in the support of Abraham Lincoln, and consents to fusion with the supporters of any other candidate for the Presidency, whether he be Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas, or Houston. A minority party is often forced to ignore alliances for the sake of defeating the majority. Such was the case too frequently with the old Whig party. It was the boast of the Democratic party, that it made no alliances with a party, its enemy in the past, that it always maintained the integrity of its organization, and that it boldly adhered to its party principles at all times, whether the consequences were known to be victory or defeat. There was much truth in the claim, and herein to a great extent was the secret of the party's strength. How widely different is the spectacle now. Times change and men change also and likewise parties. The Democratic party is alligned, split at Baltimore on principle. If such were the case and the party, or its two branches of the party were true to its past claims, each would fight single-handed and alone under its own standard. The Breckinridge and Douglas men in Pennsylvania have already a fusion electoral ticket and are endeavoring to get the masses in doing so they are supporting Breckinridge or Douglas. In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi the supporters of Douglas are uniting with the friends of Bell. In New Jersey the friends of Breckinridge are uniting with the Bell men on a common electoral ticket. In New York the attempt will be made to unite the supporters of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell on a common electoral ticket against Lincoln single-handed. So that in truth the Republican party is so strong that the fag-ends of all parties are compelled to attempt the desperate game of union for its defeat. Pro-slavery Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Know-Nothings, however bitter at each other in the past, now, as circumstances may require, bring together their shattered and divided forces against the solid, united and unwavering Republican phalanx. The fact argues our strength, and establishes the weakness of the enemy. The old Democratic party in its strength would never have consented to such alliances. No one has more bitterly denounced the American party than Senator Douglas. No parties have ever been more bitter at one another than are now the two wings of the Democratic party. And yet a fusion is attempted. We have no belief that a fusion can change or effect the result. We believe that the Republican party is strong enough to defeat all its opponents combined.

Southern Election.

The election in North Carolina has resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by a majority of about 5,000 on a large poll being the opposition candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is elected by a majority of over 20,000. The result does not speak very well for the home of John C. Breckinridge, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. The election in Arkansas has, as usual, resulted in a Democratic victory.

Man Beaten by Indignant Females.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of Brooklyn boys were playing in the rear of a butcher's grocery, in Reuss street, Brooklyn, when a man employed there came out and undertook to drive them away. They were tardy when he struck several of them with a horse-whip, hurting one of them severely. The children's mother soon collected a crowd of about fifty women who surrounded the man, deprived him of his whip, and beat him most unmercifully. The excitement created among the Teutonic population of that vicinity was intense.

THE ARABIAN WELL.

Mr. Lauer's well, now situated at a depth of 1775 feet, 2000 feet within the contract, when further operations will be stopped for the present. Plenty of water for Mr. Lauer's purposes has already been obtained, but the necessity of tapping it is what Mr. Lauer especially desires, and what we hope he will yet see accomplished.

REPORTED MURDER—A MISTAKE.

On Thursday quite an excitement was raised in our midst by the report that a man in South Bethlehem had killed his wife. Deputy Coroner Newhard at once proceeded to the spot and summoned a jury. It appeared that Mrs. Charles Volker, the husband of the deceased, had been taken with a fit, and his wife, who stood suddenly on Tuesday evening last, and on suspicion of the surrounding neighbors the coroner was instantly summoned. Upon the coroner's arrival he found that the deceased had been taken with a fit, to which she was subjected, and that persons were during her sickness and that there was no reason for suspecting foul play. The verdict of the coroner's jury was according to the above facts.

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NEW PAPER.

A new German paper has been established in Norristown; the first number was issued on Wednesday week. It is the work of the proprietor of the Lehigh Valley Register, late of the New York Times, and is called the "Lehigh Valley Press." There are now six papers published in Norristown.

Assault.

That one of Joe Lane's letters from Mexico is dated July 1860.

English Hardware.

Table listing various hardware items and their prices, including iron, steel, and tools.

Total Imports.

Of all this vast value, says the "Iron Age," there was not, we presume, a single article, except steel, for which we are still dependent upon Sheffield, which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skillful mechanics might not have performed.

But yet we can refer with pride to the above list, as indicating—as well by what it omits as by what it expresses—the triumph and successes of American Industry.

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National Foundry in Lehigh County.

Below we give the bill reported in the past session of the House of Representatives at Washington in favor of a National Foundry in Lehigh county, together with the report of the Military Committee in favor of the bill. Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, member from this district, was the only member of the Military Committee from Pennsylvania, and to his assiduous efforts are the people of Lehigh county indebted for the report of the Military Committee in favor of the location of a National Foundry in Lehigh county. Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania were selected competitors for the location of a National Foundry, all were earnestly urged by their respective representatives, but it will at once be seen that Mr. Longnecker's position as member of the Military Committee gave him a decided advantage against his competitors from this State. The bill will come up for action at the next session of the present Congress, and we believe that our chances for the location of a National Foundry in our midst are good. It will be recalled, that a year or two since meetings were held at Allentown, Catasauqua, Easton and other places on the Lehigh Valley for the purpose of devising a plan to secure the location of a National Foundry somewhere in the Lehigh Valley. The location of a National Foundry in our county would be an advantage, which can not be too highly estimated. It would bring to our midst a large number of workmen, would create a demand for building lots and dwellings in the immediate vicinity of the Foundry, would benefit the storekeepers in the vicinity and the farmers of the entire county, inasmuch as it would create a demand for their products and would afford a home demand for the Iron manufactured in our midst. We believe that if the measure can be carried through, as appears very probable, Mr. Longnecker can claim the credit of having done more for his district than any representative, that has ever elected to Congress from our midst. Will the voters of Lehigh county bear this in mind and give the Republican party credit. Below we give the bill reported by the Committee:

A BILL to establish national foundries in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and in Shelby county, Alabama.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not herein otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of sites near Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and in Shelby county, Alabama, and the construction of blast furnaces, cupolas, and machinery, and other necessary for two national foundries for fabricating cannon for the use of the United States; provided, That not more than twenty thousand dollars shall be paid for each site.

SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War may call by his aid such competent officers in the public service as he may deem expedient to aid in selecting and contracting for sites for such foundries.

SECTION 3.—And be it further enacted, That the control and superintendence of the foundries, their construction and their management, are hereby committed to the Secretary of War, and he may appoint such officers as he may deem expedient to report plans for the national foundries, together with the cost of all necessary buildings and materials necessary to carry into operation said foundries, to make contracts for the erection of the same, and for the purchase of fuel to his approval, and to superintend the construction of said buildings.

The report accompanying the bill is as follows:

REPORT.—The Committee on Military Affairs have had the subject of a national establishment for casting cannon under consideration, and submit the following report:

The attention of Congress has been called to this subject at almost every session since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. As early as the 4th of May, 1795, an act was passed authorizing the President to establish a foundry to cast the cannon required by government, but owing to the want of means at the disposal of government the intention of the act was not carried into effect. The subject has, however, continued to attract the attention not only of the Executive and Congress, but of many of the State legislatures, who have passed resolutions in favor of such a measure, and have authorized the Executive to purchase land upon which to establish a national foundry. Several committees of both houses of Congress have, at various times, devoted their attention to this subject, and have made reports, which have excited various arguments that could be added to as the necessity for such a government establishment. The most elaborate of these was made by a select committee of the House of Representatives at the third session of the twenty-third Congress, and is referred to for much statistical information on the subject; another report made by a similar committee, at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress, is also highly interesting, as giving a view of what had been done up to that time. Various other reports have been made by committees of this House from time to time, all earnestly recommending the measure.

Your committee consider it is needless to adduce any argument at this time in favor of this measure. They consider that the national honor is at stake, and that, in this respect, it is not necessary to report the accompanying bill. No great nation like this should be at the mercy of private manufacturers, as regards the means of production of cannon. The completion of the bill in process of preparation will make a Gulf of Mexico from which to draw iron, placing it in easy communication with all parts of the country.

The estimated cost of the necessary structures, including building, shops, dwellings, offices, machinery, and steam-engine, if requisite, is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The cost of the iron, which has already been made; the various modes in which the materials are to be treated to bring them to the greatest state of perfection; the proportion in which the different kinds of metal are to be used, and the manner of molting them and bringing them to a condition which will best accomplish the object intended; the manner in which these metals shall be brought to their final shape, and the proper models for that shape. If government can accomplish these things in its own establishment, and by its own officers or agents, then the great desideratum will be accomplished. It is next to impossible to compel a private manufacturer to come up with his work to a certain standard, unless you can dictate to him, from point to point, how that standard is to be reached; and with every desire on the part of a manufacturer to furnish cannon of the best quality, he will be very apt to think that his method of reaching that standard is better than that pointed out to him for his guidance. If a manufacturer is told by government that such a manner has been proved to give certain results, and that unless he makes cannon exactly in such a manner he will not be employed by the government, he will be most likely to comply with the order, especially if he knows that government can set its own agents to work to test cannon which he refuses to make. Our present system of cannon functions requires in the aggregate about 6,500 cannon, of which we have about 4,200. For the navy we have about 2,600 cannon, which are as many as we want for that branch of the service. The present number of ships, supposing these were all to be good and reliable, we require now about 2,300; but when it is considered that many of these cannon were made in a country away from us, and that there would be more dangerous to the persons using them than to the enemy; that many of them which were

deemed formidable at the time they were made are now deemed useless from the progress made in the service of gunnery; and that the most of our entire stock, it is not in our power to replace, it is not in our power to replace.

The present, therefore, seems to be an auspicious time to inaugurate a new system. The powerful governments of Europe have been devoting much attention to the improvement of their arms of offence and defence, and we should be taking measures in the same direction. As regards small arms, our national armories turn out work which challenges the admiration of the world, and the arms there made are not surpassed in quality by any made in any other country. There is no reason why this should be the only great nation without its establishment of the manufacture of cannon; and with a government foundry, under the direction of government officers, there is no reason to doubt that our cannon would soon attain the same superiority that now exists with regard to our small arms.

Some of the reasons which have heretofore operated to restrict this field cannon now removed by the rapid progress of improvements in this country. Heretofore it has been deemed that no place would be suitable for a government foundry which did not possess these five requisites, viz: an ample supply of iron, coal and wood in its immediate vicinity; an ample and uninterrupted water-power; security from the effects of fire, lightning, and robbery. The strengthening of the canal and the locomotive, have dispelled the second and third of these requisites, which were the hardest to find in combination with the others, and at the same time such locations can be found which contain all the essential requisites. The greatest difficulties to be encountered are sectional and local jealousies. In view of these facts, and to gratify the proper desire of the people to select their own locations, it is proposed that the committee have concluded that it is just to establish two national foundries, leaving it to the wise discretion of the present Congress to select their locations. One of the national foundries is located in the State of Massachusetts, and the other at Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia; and the committee do not doubt that if the bill reported by the committee is carried into effect, the national foundries will be located at the most favorable locations to the two national armories and to the whole country.

The question of location is not unaccompanied with difficulties, and, as intimated, sectional considerations enter into the consideration of such apparently irremediable considerations, and to obviate objections produced thereby, it is proposed that a commission be appointed, to examine the sites, and to report to the President. To prevent national loss from the existence of such apparently irremediable considerations, and to obviate objections produced thereby, it is proposed that a commission be appointed, to examine the sites, and to report to the President. To prevent national loss from the existence of such apparently irremediable considerations, and to obviate objections produced thereby, it is proposed that a commission be appointed, to examine the sites, and to report to the President.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

APPEAR.—A number of new advertisements in to-day's paper. Read them.

Miss R. will please accept our thanks for a beautiful present, the Atlantic Cable.

Another brilliant meeting was seen by numbers of persons in this place, and neighboring towns, on Monday evening a week, between two 8 o'clock. Its course was from North-west to South-east, and its passage very rapid. It resembled the great meteor seen a couple of weeks ago, but was much less brilliant.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The population of the city of Lancaster is 23,105, showing an increase of 4,222 in ten years. The population of the city of Lancaster is 17,642, showing an increase of 5,273 in ten years. The population of the borough of Easton is about 9,300. The population of the city of Lancaster is 23,105, showing an increase of 4,222 in ten years. The population of the city of Lancaster is 17,642, showing an increase of 5,273 in ten years. The population of the borough of Easton is about 9,300.

A JAIL BIRD ESCAPED.—Lewis Hoosier, arrested for a burglary, and placed in the Berks County Prison for trial, escaped from jail on Monday night a week, by forcing himself through the sky-light of his cell into the yard, and making his escape by the back wall. He has not since been heard from. Hoosier is an old offender.

Our old friend Peter Hantz, formerly of this place, now of Hanover, presented us the other day with several pounds of the finest gold called Lincoln Gold, which was quite a curiosity and if the old "Rail Splitter" will make good a specimen of the kind, it will be no less a feat for the Democrats destroying the Union. We see Messrs. Stettler & Michael have it for sale, in Hamilton street.

THE MELON TRADE.—Watermelons are becoming plentiful in our market, though prices keep a little "steep." They are an excellent summer dessert, especially when prepared with a little sugar, which is as follows:—A half an hour previous to using, a plug should be cut in the melon and about a pint of sweet wine poured in, when it should be plugged and put away for a day. Prepared in this way they are said to be elegant.

SUBSCRIBE.—How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or other publication, by saying they have no time to read. When we here a man thus excuse himself, we conclude that he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon his family, his country, or himself. To be a subscriber to a paper is to be a student, and we can find no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society.

THE WEATHER.—For some days the heat has been most oppressive. Little air has been stirring and mercury has ranged in the neighborhood of eighty degrees. Rain is much needed. During last week several portions of Lehigh county were forested with slight showers. On Wednesday evening last a very heavy shower passed over Allentown but extended only a short distance around. The growing crops are suffering. The corn especially is stunted, and has been kept from earring by the drought.

TRIAL OF SPEED.—A trial of speed will take place on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, on the new mile track of the Guthrieville and Lehigh Valley Railroad, near the intersection of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The track has been carefully graded, and is now ready for use. The race will be for a mile, and will be held on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

COFFEE.—While the lovers of this drink were complaining of steady advance in price, a report is made of the discovery of the favorite beverage, no such appearance exists among the coffee drinkers of San Francisco. The imports of coffee at that port, during the month of July, were valued at \$1,000,000, and the price, per pound, ranged between 14 and 17 cents per pound. 19 Housekeepers are paying as high as 17 and 20 cents, and are comforted with the assurance of a still further advance.

QUESTRIAN WIDE AWAKES.

The Brandywine Amateur Wide Awake Club was organized at Burlington, in Chester county, on Saturday evening last. A large number of names were enrolled as members. The equipments are to consist of a black wool, hat, turned up at one side, a cap, and a torch. The members are to be divided into two classes, the first to be the "Wide Awakes" and the second to be the "Wide Awakes." The club will be organized in a few days.

FIRE AT THE OLD TUNNEL.

On Sunday night a week, the coal breaker at the old tunnel, near the intersection of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$14,000, and the cause was traced to a spark from a locomotive engine. The breaker belonged to Mitchell, Conyngham & Co. and is the second time it has been destroyed by fire. This catastrophe will cause a suspension of the operations of this company for the remainder of the season, as they will be unable to ship any coal until the breaker is rebuilt. It will also throw many men out of employment, and is a most unfortunate affair.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is to be extended to Philadelphia. This, with the extension of the North Pennsylvania, now talked of, and which we trust will be built, will give us opportunities in abundance to get "riding on rail," as it will prove advantageous to us. The Directors of the Morris and Essex made an annual inspection tour over the road on Wednesday last, and found it to be throughout in a good condition. The extension of the road will be commenced in a few weeks.

REPORTED MURDER—A MISTAKE.

On Thursday quite an excitement was raised in our midst by the report that a man in South Bethlehem had killed his wife. Deputy Coroner Newhard at once proceeded to the spot and summoned a jury. It appeared that Mrs. Charles Volker, the husband of the deceased, had been taken with a fit, and his wife, who stood suddenly on Tuesday evening last, and on suspicion of the surrounding neighbors the coroner was instantly summoned. Upon the coroner's arrival he found that the deceased had been taken with a fit, to which she was subjected, and that persons were during her sickness and that there was no reason for suspecting foul play. The verdict of the coroner's jury was according to the above facts.

BRECKENRIDGE & LANEMEEETING.

The friends of Breckinridge & Lane held a County Meeting in the rear of the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, Hon. Joseph Fry was presiding officer. Among the officers of the meeting and others prominent in the proceedings we noticed many of the leading Democrats of the county, among the number being John C. Breckinridge, Hon. Joseph Fry, E. J. Fox Esq., of Easton and Major Burnham of Mauch Chunk. In the evening a large meeting was held on the Market Square, which was addressed by Hon. Samuel A. Bridges. The friends of Breckinridge and Lane in this county have proclaimed themselves in favor of a fusion ticket, and are anxious to see the two Democratic organs on the question of an electoral ticket and we believe before the election will have the inside track of the friends of Douglas in the county, who have proclaimed themselves in favor of a fusion ticket. Those who advocated the latter position will find out before the election that they have been a little too fast.

NEW PAPER.

A new German paper has been established in Norristown; the first number was issued on Wednesday week. It is the work of the proprietor of the Lehigh Valley Register, late of the New York Times, and is called the "Lehigh Valley Press." There are now six papers published in Norristown.

Assault.

That one of Joe Lane's letters from Mexico