



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME III.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 5, 1849.

NUMBER 89.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
Published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday.

BY AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,
At \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2.00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

Advertisements, making not more than one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion. Those not exceeding ten lines, will be charged seventy-five cents, and those making six lines or less, three insertions for 50 cents.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Office in Hamilton Street, one door from German Reformed Church, and nearly opposite the "Friedensbothe Office."

The State Taxes,
To the Tax collectors and Tax payors of Lehigh County.

A number of citizens of Lehigh county, having expressed a desire to pay their State taxes, during the month of July in order to secure the 5 per cent discount provided for by the several acts of assembly of this Commonwealth, and in order to sustain the honor and credit of the county, the Commissioners have resolved to authorize the Collectors to receive the State taxes, from all wishing to pay the same previous to the 27th July next; provided that they at the same time pay their County taxes, in order to meet the demands at home.

The Collectors of the Townships of Upper Saucon, Salisbury, Hanover, North Whitehall, South Whitehall, Heidelberg, Washington and Lynn, are to meet the Treasurer in the Book Store of Blumer, Bush & Co., on the 27th day of July next, and those of the Borough of Allentown, Northampton, Weisberg, Upper Macungy, Lower Macungy, Upper Milford and Lower Hill, on the 28th of July next, for the purpose of paying by what they have received.

N. B. Bankable Pennsylvania money, or Relief Notes, only will be taken by the Treasurer, the Collectors will govern themselves accordingly.

PETER BREINIG,
J. LICHTENWALNER,
BENJ. BREINIG,
Attest—J. M. LIXE, Clerk.
Commissioners Office,
June 28, 1849. } Commissioners. }
\$—1w

Amos Ettinger,
Tin and Copper Smith,
IN ALLENTOWN.

Takes this method to inform his old friends and customers, that he still continues the above business at his "old stand," where he has now on hand

100 Copper Kettles,
containing from two to thirty-seven gallons, which in point of beauty and durability cannot be surpassed, and which will be sold at reduced prices. He also keeps on hand an assortment of

BRASS KETTLES & TIN WARE,
from a whistle to a still, a new kind of Pumps for Cisterns or Wells, of different prices.

Tin Roofing will be done in a workmanlike manner, and at such prices that no one will have reason to complain, who calls on him to execute this branch of business. He has prepared himself in such a manner, that he can contract to-day and finish to-morrow.

Whiskey-Stills are manufactured at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

In short, all kinds of jobs, either in Copper or in Tin, will be done in a most perfect manner, and will stand good for its durability in every respect.

To convince yourself of what is stated above, it is only necessary to call at the first of the three story brick buildings, on the south side of Hamilton street, in the burnt district, nearly opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, two doors east of the "old stand."

He keeps on hand an assortment of Tin, which he will sell by the box or in single sheets. He will also take in exchange for Copper or Tinware, all kinds of old Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead, or pay in Cash for the same.

May 17. } \$—1w

CHARLES DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

May be consulted during Court week, and a few days before, at the house of *Mrs. Eli Steckel*, Innkeeper, in Allentown.

March 22. } \$—6w

DR. CHARLES H. MARTIN.
Informs his old friends and the public in general, that he has moved into his new building, at the "old stand," and that he is again ready at all times to attend to professional duties.

Nov. 16 } \$—1w

GOOD NEWS!
BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE
Steamship "Cambria."

WILLIAM S. WEIL, at his Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Fancy Store, 3d door below Hagenbuch's Hotel, takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has just arrived from New York, with a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods.

Although the Cholera is raging so fearfully in New York, and the disease keeping merchants from going there to buy, in consequence of which goods are very low; yet it has not detained him from going there and therefore he has bought 20 per cent cheaper than ever.

He is thankful for past favors, and hopes by moderate charges and strict attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Steel Beads.
Just received 1000 bunches Steel beads, at reduced prices.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Silk Twist.
Just received from N. York, 10 boxes shaded and plain Silk twist.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Steel Claps,
Plain and Figured, Rings, Tassels and Fringes, a large and splendid assortment.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Willow Baskets,
a large lot of French Willow Baskets, of all sizes, to which he calls the attention of the citizens of Allentown.
A.I.S.O.—Ladies dressing cases.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Accordeons,
8, 10, 12 and 14 keys of Sanderson's, best French Accordeons of Paris, which he has received of his agent direct from New York.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Received per Ship "Wellington" from Europe.
500 Violins of different manufactures and prices.
50 Dozen violin bows.
500 Rings of the best E. A. and D. Italian violin strings.
100 Doz. silver violin strings.
200 Rings of the well known Roman red-end violin strings.
FLUTES.—A lot of extra Flutes from 75 cts. to 5.00.
TOYS.—A large lot of French and German Toys.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

TO THE LADIES.
I have received a large lot of new style Laines, Silk and Mohair Lustres, and other dress goods, also a splendid lot of Turtle, Buffalo and imitation Buffalo combs, Polka Twist, and side combs of sizes and prices.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

Jewelry.
A new assortment of Gold and plated Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Silver pencil cases with gold pens, German silver pencils, a variety of Vest, Pop and Guard chains.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

RIBBONS.
A large and elegant assortment of Bonnet ribbons also plain and Figured cap ribbons, plain Satin and Mantua ribbons, &c.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

To Stockkeepers and Milliners.
I have paid every attention to the selection of my wholesale assortment, which consist among many other things of the following articles, viz:
Suspenders, German pins, Spool thread, Sewing silk of all kinds, Shoe and Corset laces, all kinds of Buttons, the best quality needles, Pantaloon and Vest buckles, a large variety of Combs, Winklebone, Corset bones of extra finish, Cotton and Silk Hdkfs., Jewelry of every description, Perfumery, Cotton cord, a general assortment of Ribbons, imported Slates and slate pencils, which I have bought considerable below market prices.
His assortment is unequalled in Allentown, and will be kept complete the entire year, and orders can be promptly supplied at all times, to any extent.
W. S. WEIL.
June 28. } \$—1f

WANTED.
1000 Cords of good Wood, in exchange for goods at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
June 28. } \$—1f

James H. Bush,
TIN AND STOVE SMITH,
in Allentown.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the Tin and Stove Smithing business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, two doors east of Moyer's Allentown Hotel, in Hamilton street, in the borough of Allentown. He has on hand a very large assortment of

TIN AND IRON WARE,
Such as all kinds of Buckets, Watering Pots, Spout-heads, &c. which he also manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, and warrants them to be durable, and of the best materials.

He keeps constantly on hand a large supply, of *Roofing Tin*, expressly manufactured for Roofing Houses, which enables him to do roofing at the shortest notice, and at moderate charges. He will undertake jobs a reasonable distance from Allentown, and will warrant them to be durable.

He also keeps on hand "Downs, Mynderse & Co's. Improved Revolving Stand-Pump," at the extreme low price of from \$5 to \$7. This is without doubt the best improvement in the way of Pumps, being very simple and take up but very little room. They can be used in Wells or Cisterns, at a depth of over 30 feet.

He pays the highest price for old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead and Iron, or takes them in exchange for goods.

Call and examine his articles before purchasing elsewhere: as he is determined to sell cheap. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to continue to receive a share public patronage.

May 3. } \$—3m

A Large and Rich Stock of Carpets, For Fall Trade.

The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has just received, and has now in store, a large and rich assortment of New Styles English and American

CARPETING,
manufactured to order, and decidedly the handsomest goods in the market, all of which are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms.

Country Merchants and Strangers visiting Philadelphia, who may be in want of Carpets, are requested to look in and examine this stock of desirable goods previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will find all goods sold to be as represented, and at the lowest market prices.

The assortment, in part, consists of: English Tapestry, English and American Brussels, "Three-ply Imperial, "Super Ingrains, with low priced Carpetings of all descriptions, Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Sheep Skins, Sair Rugs, Bindings, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Rag, List and Cotton Carpets, from 12 to 50 cents per yard, at the *Cheap Carpet Ware Rooms*, of R. B. WALKER, No. 25 North Second Street, Directly opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia.

June 28. } \$3—3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County.

In the matter of the account of Charles H. Martin, Administrator, &c., of John W. Hornbeck, late of Lehigh county, dec'd.

And now, May 4th, 1849, on petition, the Court appoint Wm. H. Blumer, auditor to audit and settle said account, make distribution and report to the next stated Orphan's Court.

From the Records, Teste—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.
The undersigned will meet the parties interested on Saturday the 7th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Eli Steckel in Allentown.

W. H. BLUMER.
June 21. } \$—3w

SALMON.
No 1. Pickled Salmon, just received and for sale cheap, at the Store of
C. I. DEPEW.
June 14. } \$—1f

GROUND NUTS.
25 Bags best Southern Ground Nuts, just received and for sale by
C. I. DEPEW.
June 14. } \$—1f

HIDES!
PHILADELPHIA HIDE ASSOCIATION,
Willow St., above Eleventh St. PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES taken in with great care, as regards quality and flaws.

Country Tanners supplied on the most liberal terms.
AYKROYD & GROSS.
April 19. } \$—6m

Poetical Department.

[From the New York Tribune.]
Wood Notes.

Have you ever been a Child
Wandering forth in Summer weather,
When the lights and shadows milt
Danced upon the grass together?
Where the maple branches spread
Shadowy arches overhead,
And the stream in murmers sweet
Rippled at your very feet?

Did you love the limpid Spring
O'er its mossy margin dipping,
Where the swallow dipped her wing,
From its rustic basin sipping?
Have you marled upon its bed,
Pebbles white and brown and red,
Deeming in your wisdom smelt,
You could count them each and all?

Have you raised your tiny shout
When, amid the waters brimming,
Gaily leaped the speckled trout,
From your eager fingers swimming?
Did you, when your thirsty lip
Langued the cooling draught to sip,
With a broad leaf's folded cup
Dip the sparkling treasures up?

If your mind recalls the scene,
Say to Gotham's sons and daughters,
Mountain pastures now are green—
Pure and cold the mountain waters.
Pleasant sounds are in the breeze;
Murmurs in the budding trees;
Breathing in the watchful ear
Lessons it is good to hear.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A Westmoreland Ghost Story.

The following story, (he we call it,) is related by the editor of the Westmoreland Gazette, with great apparent gravity:

Much excitement has of late prevailed among the inhabitants of Orton, and its vicinity, in consequence of some strange disturbances which have recently occurred at the Copper House, near Orton. The name of the present occupier is Mr. William Gibson, jr., who, about four years ago, married a daughter of Mr. Jno. Bland, of Bybeck. A year previous to his marriage, Mr. Gibson's uncle, Robert Gibson, occupied the same place, with whom his nephew lived, and strange to say, these unaccountable disturbances commenced on Tuesday, the 17th inst., being the fifth anniversary of his uncle's death, who was found drowned near the house. On Tuesday, the 17th, loud knocks were heard in the house, various articles placed on the shelves fell to the floor in rapid succession, which alarmed the inmates. Wednesday at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., two children's stools, placed in the cradle, were thrown out, and the cradle clothes thrown under the fire-grate; the chairs moved on the floor of their own accord, (with the exception of one, which was lately purchased at a sale,) and went over with great velocity; the churn, standing on the floor, was upset; the churn works were sent into the outer porch, out of which, into the house, was a crooked passage; the servant girl, on going out, met the churn works coming in like the flight of a bird, and fell near the churn without being injured. The young girl's cries, on this occasion, were alarming. Tables, containing dishes, were thrown down; fenders, knives, pans, tubs, butter, and almost every article in the house were in wild commotion, one after another. The inmates were so alarmed that they took some provisions and proceeded to Mr. Robert Bousfield's a neighboring house, and had some tea. They returned in the evening, accompanied by Mr. Bousfield, who is an upright person, and may be relied on. Similar disturbances again commenced. Mr. Bousfield, being horrified, advised the family to go and stay all night with him, which was accordingly done. Next day, (Thursday,) the family, which consists of Mr. William Gibson, his wife, two children and a servant girl returned to the house, where nothing particular occurred until in the afternoon. Mrs. Gibson's brother, Mr. Thomas Bland, paid them a visit; when about to sit down to tea, Mr. Bland placed his hat on a dining table, when it immediately took flight towards the fireplace. Clothes and other articles moved about the house, and Mr. Bland, being much affrighted, thought they had all better proceed to Bybeck. They did so, and there they are at present remaining. These things were soon published, and on Saturday, the 21st, a company of young men from Orton proceeded to Copper House, to ascertain the facts. The family not being there, nothing particular transpired. On Tuesday, Mr. James Elwood, grocer, Mr. Torbuck, surgeon, Mr. Robert Wilson, jr., Mr. John Robertson, joiner, Mr. Mark Atkinson, and Mr. R. Bland, all of Orton, proceeded to Bybeck, to see if the family would accompany them to Copper House.

They consented and went, in order to explore this strange occurrence. They arrived at the spot a little before the family, and searched every corner of the house, in order to find out the cause, but found none.

But, to their astonishment, no sooner did the family enter, than loud knocks were heard their hats moved from one place to another, a large dining table moved from its place in the middle of the floor, and, as before, one thing after another was in disorder, and moved about of its own accord. What can be the precise meaning of this, we are at present unable to determine. Some are of opinion that something has been done which is very wrong, or it is a forewarning of some great evil. It is the worst when the children are in the house.

Singular Case.

We find in the last number of the *Scalpel*, a monthly medical work published in New-York, by Dr. Dixon, the following interesting article upon the influence of the mother's imagination on the unborn child. We copy it with the single remark that the *Scalpel*, as a medical work, is marked with an unusual degree of ability and practical knowledge of medical science.—"Mr. A., of the northern part of this state, married, some forty years since, a lady of an adjoining state. Pecuniary circumstances, at the time of the marriage, rendered offspring undesirable.—Within a year, however, it became evident to the wife that their wishes were no longer to be realized; on expressing this belief to her husband, she was, at the moment quite shocked at the dissatisfaction with which he received it. Taking his hat shortly afterwards, he left the house, and was absent for near an hour. He was distressed on his return, to find his wife in tears. He assured her immediately (for they were devotedly attached) that he was rejoiced to learn the probable realization of her announcement; that he was now satisfied with the condition of their stability. The wife dried her tears but soon expressed her conviction that, in some way, her expected offspring would suffer from her agitation. The husband endeavored to remove her apprehensions by gentle and affectionate ridicule. But her fears continued at intervals during her early months, and gradually increased as gestation advanced. The relief of the parturition was great at the birth of a healthy and well-formed boy. No peculiarity of conduct in the child was observed, till several months had elapsed, and then their fears were renewed by its extreme unwillingness to approach the father. This gradually increased, until its dissatisfaction was manifested by loud and continued screaming when brought near him. As age advanced, the most persevering efforts were made to overcome this repugnance; the utmost degree of persuasiveness and ingenuity, diversity of childish gifts and sports, all were tried in vain, and the attempt was abandoned in despair. The feelings of the father may be judged by parents, for he was, and is, an exceedingly affectionate man. This continued, and at the time of our receiving the information from a near personal relative, his son, then an active and rising member of the bar, had never been able to speak a word to his father, though the most painful efforts were made.

We gave this case as we heard it from a lady and her husband, whom to know is to revere. It was told us by the lady, just arising from what we all supposed would be her death-bed, and an offer was made that the time to introduce us to the parties. We now regret that our years induced us to decline the proffered introduction. We did not feel willing, at the time, to make any personal inquiries in a matter that had been productive of so much distress, and that time had somewhat alleviated."—*H. Journal.*

The Laborer.

The world can by no possibility do without him: He may be despised and considered mean by loafers and aristocrats, but he is king over them both. They are dependent upon his labor, that which distinguishes him from them, for their food and raiment and pleasant home, Labor made the worlds. Labor keeps them in motion. Labor is the great producer, and it alone supplies an endless train of wants. The being who does nothing is not fit for society, idleness is the prolific mother of a thousand vices.

The facilities for labor is unlimited. All may find some useful employment by which to supply their wants, invigorate their physical frame, and contribute to the general good. But the laborer is oppressed, scantily paid, and often defrauded. This discourages him; afflicts his family, causes him to forget the true dignity of his nature. He loses sight of his sovereignty, and feels that he is a dependent. His mind is enslaved. This is the case with many who suffer such misfortunes with the multitude.

The laborer should rank himself and be ranked highest among the lords of his creation. He should feel that it is his business to look after the interests of his country and government.

The rights of the laborer will not be secured to him so long as a spirit prevails among the people which subjects any portion of this worthy class to the degradation of chattelism. Honor labor every where and you abolish chattelism at a blow. Let labor be distributed according to justice and the best interests of all, and each may have

his burden lightened to such a degree, that instead of dragging out a wearisome life of poverty, hard toil and misery, he may have ample time to devote to the cultivation of his mind, the education of his children, and to benevolent deeds which make the bonds of human brotherhood strong, and scatter light and peace into the hearts of the needy and afflicted. Time then might be devoted to the enjoyment of such pleasures as would drive away sadness, and strewn life's path with pleasant flowers.

We can easily imagine how such a reform in labor would diminish disease, prevent crime, remove insanity, and delay death.

But while man preys, tiger-like upon the rights and liberties of his fellow-man, society must be sadly confused. A part must be sacrificed to the gratification of the rest; while those who seem to be most highly favored are made more vicious and miserable by the advantage they have over others. But men are blind to their highest well being, and will not see. The education of mankind must be reformed. Then will labor be reformed, society harmonized, liberty and justice, happiness and long life promoted. Cheer the laborer then, with a kind word in the midst of his toil, and with a hope of the "good time coming," when the brotherhood of mankind shall be perfected.

Moral Reflections on Wealth.

All I desire is, that my poverty may not be a burthen to myself, or make me so to others; and that is the best state of fortune that is neither directly necessitous, nor far from it. A mediocrity of fortune with a gentleness of mind, will preserve us from fear or envy, which is a desirable condition, for no man wants power to do mischief. We never consider the blessing of coveting nothing, and the glory of being full in ourselves, without depending upon fortune. With economy a little is sufficient; and without it nothing; whereas frugality makes a poor man rich. If we lose an estate we had better never have had it; he that has least to lose has least to fear, and those are better satisfied whom fortune never favored, than whom she has forsaken. The state is most commodious that lies between poverty and plenty. Diogenes understood this very well when he put himself into an incapacity of losing any thing. That course of life is most commodious which is both safe and wholesome; the body is to be indulged no farther than for health, and rather mortified than not kept in subjection to the mind. It is necessary to provide against hunger, thirst, and cold; and sometimes for a covering to shelter us against other inconveniences, but not a pium matter whether it be of turf or of marble. A man may live as warm, and as dry, under a thatched, as under a gilded roof. Let the mind be great and glorious, and all other things are despicable in comparison. The future is uncertain, and I had rather beg of myself not to desire any thing, than of fortune to bestow it.

SAGACITY OF A CAT.

It was only a few evenings ago that one of our worthy neighbors, who keeps a shop in the lower part of New York, was much surprised at the conduct of his cat. He was standing in his shop, when pussy put her paw on his trousers, and endeavored to pull him towards the cellar, lending out of the shop. He took no notice at first, but this she repeated three times; and in order to see what could be the cause of her troubling him, he took her in his arms and carried her into the cellar, where he kept a large quantity of leather. Pussy immediately sprang from him, and jumping upon a piece of leather, began to look underneath it, as if in search of something. Her master raised the leather, and he there found a box of twelve or fourteen years of age concealed under it. On bringing the young rascal from his hiding place, he naturally asked him what he was doing there. The reply was, that he had no money to pay for his lodging, and thought he would stay there until morning. The worthy shopkeeper made him remember that a feather bed was preferable to a leather one, by inflicting summary punishment on the offender. Thus the sagacity of this famous cat most probably saved the premises from being robbed, and its master perhaps killed.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of young ladies away down east, last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent social play he carelessly placed his arm about the slender waste of a pretty damsel as Maine can boast of when she started and exclaimed:

"Be done, sir! Don't insult me!"

The gentleman instantly apologized for the seeming rudeness, and assured the half-offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

"No?" she replied, archly. "Well, if you didn't—you may do so again,"—she added, to the no small amusement of the company.

A bachelor having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "anxious inquirer" solicited information as to the size of that lot!