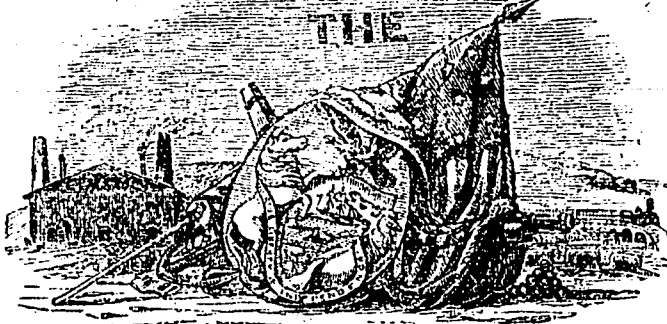


Lehigh



Register.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

VOLUME III.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 26, 1849.

NUMBER 42.

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."

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: "The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to-wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be kept in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties, respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be kept in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected."
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 2, 1849.
Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 68, Nays 26.
Extract from the Journal.
WM. JACK, Clerk.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Filed, April 5, 1849.
A. L. RUSSEL, Dep. Secretary of the Commonwealth.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE."
"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—"
"Yeas—Messrs. Boies, Beawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hughs, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthews, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Switzer, Street and Stine—21."
"Nays—Messrs. Best, Drinn, Frick, Ivins, King, Kuntzmacher, Pottenger and Pansie, Snyder—8."
"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"Journal of the House of Representatives."
"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:—"
"Yeas—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Ball, Jacob Corn, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliot, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John F. Fairchild, Samuel Feagley, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Henson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Harring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hontz, Joseph B. Howar, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCarty, John F. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Ruppel, Theodore Ryan, Bernard S. Schneider, Samuel S. Sedent, John Sharp, Christian Sulzery, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jos. J. Sutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Teggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arthur Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilens, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packer, Speaker—57."
"Nays—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Conynne, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Lautsch, Robert R. Little, John S. McCalmont, John McKee, William M. Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F. Williams—26."
"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.
PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas and Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.
Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
June 21.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Lochman & Brother,
Have just received a large and fashionable assortment of Mole, Silk and Beaver Hats, also Leghorn, China Braid, Palm Leaf and Wool Hats of every variety, which they will sell cheap for cash.
June 7. —3w

Shoulders and Hams.
A large supply of Shoulders and Hams, cured in Philadelphia, just received and for sale by
MERTZ & LAMBS.
April 6. —1-2m.

GOOD NEWS!

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE
Steamship "Cambria."
WILLIAM S. WELLS, at his Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Fancy Store, 3d door below Hagenbach'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 decrease 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. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

Steel Heads.
Just received 1000 bunches Steel heads, at reduced prices.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

Silk Twist.
Just received from N. York, 10 boxes shaded and plain Silk twist.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

Steel Clasps.
Plain and Figured, Rings, Tassels and Fringes, a large and splendid assortment.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

Willow Baskets.
A large lot of French Willow Baskets, of all sizes, to which he calls the attention of the citizens of Allentown.
ALSO—Ladies dressing cases.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

Accordeons.
No. 10, 12, and 14 keys of Sander's, best French Accordeons of Paris, which he has received of his agent direct from New York.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

TO THE LADIES.
I have received a large lot of new style Lace, Silk and Manilla Laces, and other dress goods, also a splendid lot of Turkish, Indian and imitation Buffalo robes, Polish Twist, and all the trims of sizes and prices.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

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 Veil, Pop and Guard chains.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

RIBBONS.
A large and elegant assortment of Bonnet ribbons also plain and Figured cap ribbons, plain Satin and Mantua ribbons, &c.
W. S. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

To Stockeepers and Milliners.
I have paid every attention to the selection of my wholesale assortment, which consists 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, Pantstitch and Vest buckles, a large variety of Combs, Whalebone, Corset bones of extra finish, Cotton and Silk Hdkfs., Jewelry of every description, Perfumery, Cotton cord, a general assortment of Ribbons, important Slatas 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. WELLS.
June 28. —1-4

WANTED.
1000 Cords of good Wood, in exchange for goods at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
June 7. —1-4

Poetical Department.

(From the Philadelphia Sun.)
I Like an Open, Honest Heart.
I like an open, honest heart,
Where frankness loves to dwell,
Which has no place for base deceit,
Nor hollow words can tell;
But in whose throbbing plain are seen,
The import of the mind,
Whose gentle breathings utter nought,
But accents true and kind.
I scorn the one whose empty acts,
And homed words of art
Betray the feelings of the soul,
With perfidy's keen dart;
No more can friends in such confide,
Nor in their kindness trust,
For blacking gratitude but trust,
Pure friendship to disgust.
Contempt is but a gentle word,
A feeling far too mild,
For one who confidence betrays,
And guilt has sore becom'd;
That hate which hellish fiends revive,
When in dark torments toss'd,
Is not more loathsome to the soul,
Than one to honor lost.
Thou give me one with heart as true,
And generous as the air,
Whose ready hand and greeting kind,
Give proof that 'twas in there;
Whose smiling countenance well shows,
Affection warm is found,
And spirits pure as Saints, whose notes,
Through heav'n's vaults resound.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A SPEND IN REAL LIFE.
Clara B. was known as a kind neighbor and an affectionate mother throughout the little village of M. and such was the wife of Charles B. They resided in a cottage, though not handsomely furnished, but the most cozy and comfortable, and Clara's exquisite taste in arranging the plain furniture made up for all other deficiencies.
Henry, their only son, a fine youth of sixteen, was known as a kind neighbor and an affectionate mother throughout the little village of M. and such was the wife of Charles B. They resided in a cottage, though not handsomely furnished, but the most cozy and comfortable, and Clara's exquisite taste in arranging the plain furniture made up for all other deficiencies.

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to give their consent to let him go to war. Grief took possession of their hearts; but with reluctance, they finally consented.
Henry's next letter was from Monterey. From his excellent department, &c., he was promoted captain. This so excited the feelings of his father that he determined to go to war and share his fate with a child so dear to him. He accordingly set out in a few months, after first informing his son of his intentions.

Clara endured all this with calmness. Hope was the only thing that kept her from giving up in despair. She waited patiently for a letter from her husband.
A few months brought with it a letter from her husband. He arrived safely, but had not heard of his son as yet—but expected to meet him in a few weeks.

Time passed on—and the war was over. Peace and tranquility began to cheer the mother's heart—to think of seeing again all those who were so dear to her!
It was a clear and beautiful evening in May, as Clara B. sat in her parlor, singing some merry tune, when suddenly a young man entered and exclaimed—
"My mother—Oh, my mother!"
And clasped her in his arms.—Clara replied—

"My dear Henry! my beloved son! how can I express my feelings at meeting you once more! How you have grown!—almost out of my knowledge; yet I can still perceive it's my own beloved Henry. But your father my son—where is he? He is on his way, I suppose."
Henry answered:
"My father I have not seen or heard of, although I've tried my utmost exertions to ascertain where he was—but all in vain. I therefore concluded he was on his way home."
Clara replied:
"I have no doubt he is, my dear son; we may hope."
The rest of their conversation during the evening was, as you may readily understand, that of a mother meeting her son after an absence of eight years. In the course of the evening Henry said—
"Mother, I was never so much affected as by the hands of Sacramento. After the battle was over, on returning to our camp, we saw an old man lying by the side of the road, expiring. We hastened to him, but he said nothing, as he insisted on reaching where he was. I can say I never did sympathize with any one in all the battles of this bloody man. He possessed one of the most pleasing and generous ever did behold on any human being. He appeared to me as if he had been a noble and noble man. I did not and did not in my power, but thought it my duty to try to save him."
He handed the glove to his mother—upon receiving it she turned pale, and fell to the ground. He took the glove instantly from her, and handed it to his mother. He said:
"The man who saved me, but a few hours afterwards he was your father."
Henry, it was your father."
Henry, it was your father."

A Man Overboard.
It was one of those blundering and high-spirited sailors who, for a moment all would be as light as air, and a moment after, so dark, that you could not see an object lengthier in the vessel quiver. The thunder was roaring like ten thousand cannons, and every now and then, as I said, half the sky would split up in a stream of fire, that glared over the tops of the waves, and listened on the wood deck, and spars—lightning-gone every thing so plain, that I could see the men's faces at the main top, and catch glimpses of the reefers on the yard-arms—clinging like death—then all would be horrible darkness.
You could hear the spray spitting against the canvass, and the great waves breaking on the weather bow, and the howl of the wind through the rigging, and now and then, when a gasket gave way, and the sail fell off to leeward—you could hear the canvass splitting like the crack of a musket. You could hear too the Captain for'ard, screaming out orders, and the mate in the cross-trees screaming 'em over, till the lightning came and the thunder—both together—and beat down their voices, as if they'd been a pair of chirping sparrows.
It was in one of the flashes, that I saw a hand on the yard-arm lose his foot-hold, as the ship gave a plunge, but his arms were clenched round the spar. Before I could see any more, the blackness came over, and the thunder broke with a crash that half deafened me. I thought I heard something like a tiny howl, as it died off; and sure enough, at the next flash of lightning which came in a moment, what should I see on the top of one of the waves along side, but Tom Meeks; the lightning glared on his face, so that I could see the look in the poor fellow's eye. As good luck would have it, he had caught hold of one of the studding-sail sheets, as he fell and as we pitched, I could see it slipping off the coil upon the deck.

"I should like mad—'man overboard!' and just had time to catch the rope, when we could see nothing again. I was a boy then and couldn't hold by the rope; the sea was too high and the man too heavy for me.
I shouted, and shouted, and shouted, and felt the sweat starting all over my forehead, as the rope slipped out through my hands. Poor Tom had been our messmate for a year, and we all loved him.
Presently the Captain felt his way aft, and took hold with me, just as the coil was nearly spent, and we pulled upon him; and the cook came, and we three hauled together upon him.
I got follow! it must have been desperate work for him; for the ship was drifting at a prodigious rate, and we pulling up at the same time; but he clung like a man.
By-and-by, at a flash, we see him on a cross three lengths away from the vessel.
"Hold on my man," shouted the captain.
"For God's sake be quick," said the man, and he went down in a trough of the sea. And we pulled the harder; and the Captain kept all the while calling to him to keep up courage, and hold strong. But in the hush, we could hear Tom say—"I can't hold out much longer; I'm most gone."
We called out the more to hold on; and presently got him where we could most lay hold of him, and were only waiting for a good lift of the sea, to bring him up, when the poor fellow grounded out—"It's no use—I can't—good bye!" and a wave tossed the end of the rope clean upon the bulwarks.
At the next flash we saw him going down under the water.
I never shall forget how he looked—for we saw him plain—when he said good bye!" and let go his hold.

Southern Cholera Anecdote.
One cannot but be struck with the great disproportion in the number of whites and blacks carried off by the cholera at the south, and the *Richmond Redoubt* says that at least five blacks die to one white; and gives as the reason, that they do not control their appetites and live prudently. In addition to this, they nearly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it. The *Republican* relates the following—
"What is amusing even in so serious a matter as an attack of the cholera, is the uniform opinion which its colored subjects entertain, to the effect, that medical attendants that have cured anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables. "Oh, no, Sir," was the reply, "nothing of the kind." What, have you not eaten apples? "No, no," said the negro, "I never eat 'em any time of the year." "Well, I believe you have," said the physician, and I'll prove it in a short time." The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the rejection of about a quart of apples, green and all! "Well," said the doctor, "I thought you told me you had not been eating apples. Look at those. Are they not apples?" "They does look like 'em, Sir, but they are not apples!" "Yes, Sir, they are, that's a fact." "Well, how did they get into you, if you did not eat 'em?" "Please God, Massa, I don't know, but I never ate anything of the kind!"
"The conclusion to which our medical friends came was that the only way to get the truth out of a negro is to vomit it out of him," he went on to say.

MAKING A MARK.—A captain of a sloop hired a Yankee, a green hand, to assist in loading his sloop with corn. Just as the vessel was about to sail, the Yankee, who was jingling the price of his day's work in his pantaloons, cried out from the wharf!—"Say, you capting, I lost your shovel overboard, but I cut a big notch on the rail fence around the starn, right over the spot where it went down, so you'll know your shovel when you come back."

An old dutchman, who had recently joined the temperance society, was taken sick, and sent for a doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries' weight eight drachms make one ounce. "Ah! ha!" said the Dutchman, "that is the temperance society for me." I didn't take but six drams before, now I gets eight. The consequence was, his complaint went off and took him with it.

A gentleman, residing in Albany, on the story goes, seeing an Irishman removing an embankment from a dwelling, inquired, "Patrick, what are you doing?" "I am opening the cellar window, to be sure." "And what are you doing that for?" "To let out the dirt," cried Pat.

"Never go clamming at high water," was the reply of an old fisherman to his son who had written to him requesting the loan of twenty thousand dollars to enter into the Flour speculation at ten dollars a barrel.