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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.

Toffice in Hamilton Street, one door of 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 to the Constitution, and were as follows, 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 Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Cas-ver Combs, Musical Boxes, and a variety of of the several Courts of Common Pleas and lin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, other fancy articles. He feels confident of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned 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 learned 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 fol**lows: 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, resighation or otherwise, in any of the said courts. shall be filled by appointment by the Cov-ernor, 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 of 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 undef 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,

žvely elected. WILLIAM F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE DARSIE,

and the other Judges during their continu-

trict or county for which they were respect-

Speaker of the Senate. IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1819. Resolved, That this resolution pass,-Yeas

21, Nays 8. Extract from the Journal. SAML, W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 2, 1849 Resolved, That this resolution pass .- Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Secretant's Office. Filed, April 5, 1819.
A. L. RUSSEL, Dep. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania, ss :

I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing 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 hercunto 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

> TOWNSEND HAINES. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

"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

"YEAS-Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Cases, Gold Pens of a superior quality, Sil-

lin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterett and Stine-21." "NAYS-Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Potteiger and Darsie,

"So the question was determined in the af-

"Journal of the House of Representatives," "Shall the resolution pass! The year nd nays were taken agreeably to the pro-

nd are as follow, viz:'' "YEAS-Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliot, Joseph Enery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans. John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hamson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hortz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Cullock, Hugh M'Koe, ohn M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel. Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Phorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, lonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbey and Wil-

iam F. Packer, Speaker.—58. "Nays-Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, 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

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Harrisburg, June 15, 1849. 5 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

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.

HATS! HATS! HATS

Lochman & Brother, Have just received a large and Fashionible assortment of Moleskin, Silk and Beaver Hats, also Leghorn, China Braid, Palm Leaf and Woo Hats of every variety, which they will sell cheap for cash.

June 7.

Shoulders and Hams. A large supply of Shoulders and Hams, cured in Philadelphia, just received and for sale by MERTZ & LANDIS. sale by April 5.

HURRAH! HURRAH!! The Cheapest and Best

Clocks, Watches, JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES. GEORGE STINE,

Clock, Watchmaker and Jeweler

HAMILTON STREET,

Allentown, Penn-

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned rom New York and Philadelphia, and is now prepared to offer for sale the cheapest and best assortment of Goods, at his old stand in Hamilton street, five doors above O. & J. Saeger's Hardware Store. His Stock consists among other things, of Brass Clocks, of every description, at the lowest possible

His watches consist in part of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, Quartier and other Watches. Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Gold, Silver

and Plated Spectacles, to suit all ages, and are warranted to be made of the best mate-

JEWELRY.

His stock of Jewelry is large and splendid and comprisés all the most fashionable articles, such as Gold, Silver and other Breast Pins, Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Watch Chains, Keys, &c. Gold and Silver Pencil other fancy articles. He feels confident that the above goods are the best in market and offers them to the public at the lowest prices.

He would particularly call your attention

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

and urge you to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he cannot fail to suit you, not only with his articles vision of the tenth article of the Constitution, but what is more important, with his prices, and would also inform the public that all his goods are warranted.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired n the neatest and best manner and at the shortest notice.

He feels grateful for the patronage already extended to him, and hopes that a strict attention to his business, and a desire to satisfy all who may favor him with a call, will cure for him a liberal support.

Horse Farriers.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now located themselves permanently ly, in the village of Catasaqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county, where they follow the business of FARRIERY, in its various branches. They will always be in readiness to awend to any calls, be they far or near, so that persons can rely upon being waited upon, at the shortest possible notice and at the most reasonable prices.

They also inform the public that they keep on hand all kinds of Horse Powders, Linements, &c which they sell very cheap. LAUX & HICKENBERGER.

James II. Bush, FIN AND STOVESMITH. In Allentown.

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

TIN AND IRON WARE,

Such as all kinds of Buckets, Watering Pots, Spout-heads, &c. which he also man ufactures to order, at the shortest notice, and warrants them to be durable, and of the bes materials.

He keeps constantly on hand a large supply, of Roofing Tin, expressly manufacture 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, Mynlerse & 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

Miscellaneous Selections. (From Holden's Dollar Magazine.) Battle of Plattsburg, a Relic of War.

BY MRS. M. G. ABELL. The 11th of September, 1811, was an eventful and important day in the annals of the past, and as scenes and events of memory they can never be obliterated from my mind. They present a dark but distinct picture in the image chamber of the heart which cannot grow din with years.

It was a bright Sabbath in September, one of those rich, soft, mellow days, that begin to wear the sober tints of autumn, that ny young heart was sad with the scenes and the sounds of war.

Our home was on the border of the lake, ust across from Plattsburg, and for many long months the event of battle had been the theme of conversation by the fireside among men as they met in their daily naunts, or as friends by the wayside.

Preparations were going rapidly forward -drafting — enlisting — secreting—and all things were the aspect of some impending evil, which threw a kind of gloom over the edings in which all sympathized.

We lived within less than a day's march f the enemy's ground, and all was conjecture, and alarm, suspense and agitation.

Often were we surprised with rumors of he near approach of the "British - that they had crossed the lines-were marching down upon us, &c.—which kept the inhabitants in a very unsettled and uneasy condition. But so many false alarms had a tendency at length of lulling them into a state of compartive quiet, and allaying their apprehensions so much that people resumed their accustomed avocations with a degree of composure. But at last the event burst ipon us, with all its dreaded realities of bloodshed and war!

The scene was sufficiently distant to prevent apprehensions of immediate danger, vet we knew our future security hung on the result, and every eye was strained, and every heart beat with deep anxiety for the

It was a peaceful Sabbath morning, the un bad risen with its accustomed splendor, and nature were the husbed stillness peculiar to the sacred day; but, alas! it was a strange Sabbath with man! The booming ound of guns came across the water in such mick and rapid succession, that they shook

he earth like heavy and deep toned thunder. The engagement lasted two hours and wenty minutes; and we knew that the work of death was going on at every new report. Such a Sabbath day may this land never see again! It was not a "day of rest," or of worship, but one ever to be remembered with sorrow and dread. A few gathered in the morning, of aged men, women, and children, in a lonely group for worship; but, as the excitement increased, every man fled the village, and, in short, almost every one had climbed to some height on the hills, or in the steeple of the church, to read in the

progress of events our consequent destiny. When the British ships struck their colors and *Victory* was the cry, there was great rejoicing in the sure and delightful feeling feafety, far more than in that of success.

Men and boys had nearly all crossed over the lake to witness the scene from the hills about the village, and were spectators of the bloody affray. One of my brothers went aboard one of the vanquished ships soon after the action ceased. The deck was strewed with the dead and dying weltering in gore.

The gallant Downie, who had commanded the British forces, lay on a large iron chest just as he was slain. Victory was the heme and the cry of the conquerors; but grief and dismay were the feelings of the vanquished.

The officers who fell in these encounters, both by land and water, were buried side by side in the graveyard at Plattsburgh. Monuments have been crected to all. Friends and foes sleep as quietly as if they never nad collision here on earth.

Commodore Downie, though slain in the nvasion of our country, as the officer of highest rank, is placed in the centre, and a tablet, they bring up before us the serried ranks erected to his memory, bears the following nscription :

"Sacred to the memory of George Downie Esq., a post-captain in the British navy, who gloriously fell on board his B. M. ship Confidence, while leading the vessels under his command to the attack of the American flotilla, at anchor in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburg, on the 11th of September, 1814.

To mark the spot were the remains of a gallant officer and a sincere friend were honorably interred, this stone has been erected by his affectionate sister-in-law, M. Downie. When peace was declared, and after some months, the vessels were all taken to the

head of the lake of Whitehall. Circumstances of travelling just at that ime gave me an opportunity, in the impresing lazily in the breeze, the conquered Lion, looking just as fierce and terrible as if he had

not been a captive among Americans. We were invited on board and saw the various implements of deadly warfare.

them-in-the-lake; which-was afterwards donefor preservation, and the soldiers were rollng cannon balls into their holds as weights.

Commodore McDonough was presentman of middle stature, but there was nothng in his looks that indicated aught of the exciting scenes through which he had passed.

It is said that, after the enemy's fleet heve in sight, the men of his ship were the absence of elegant accomplishments, did assembled on the quarter-deck, when he not render less inviting the many attractions kneeled down, and, in humble and fervent prayer, commended himself, his men, and At an early age she was married to Mr. Rod, the cause in which they were engaged, to the "God of battles," and arose from that soon left a youthful widow with an infant son. posture with a calmness and serenity on his Her many personal charms and her engagprow which showed that he had received comfort and assurance from above.

The dead of both armies were taken to the small islands near the scene of action. and were buried.

eautiful as if never disturbed with war, and and those islands are as green and as ver- age left her nothing to wish for, and her gendant as if never broken with new made

In 1812 I stood upon the wharf at Whitehall, about to embark in the beautiful and famed steamer Burlington, Capt. Sherman, commander, for a passage up the lake. I had been in Whitehall once before-it was just after the close of the " last war," when the American and captured vessels lay at anchor in that safe and snug little harbor, after the memorable battle of Plattsburg. Soldiers were there storing away the instruments of war-officers were there keeping order and directing the preparations for peace—but as l come again, no war vessel, with its mutilated sides, rested on the bosom of the lakeno officers-no subordinates crowded the streets-not a vestige of that scene remained every thing wore the aspect of business, thrift, and of better times; and sweet thought of our national prosperity-our peaceful and friendly relation with other governments came to my bosom, and I looked on the change with great delight, enjoying the conciousness of our happy and honorable posi-tion as a Cristian and prosperous Republic quite safe, as I then thought, from further ollision or warring of strife!

We passed through the town down to the clace of landing. The sky of a July mornng was bright-its blue was deep with ummer beauty, the smooth lake scarce wore a ripple but was glowing with light, reflecting all images like a brilliant mirror.

The gay steamer lay at her moorings near the wharf, seeming like a thing of life, and as if conscious of her own beauty was attracting all eyes. The rich landscape, colored with native loveliness, with heaven's own light and shade, upon the living picture was spread out, teeming with verware lot down from the carriage a sight met my gaze that fell upon my heart like a sudden sickness .-The wharf was crowded with spectators that were idly enjoying the bustle and stir of the hour; I had before strained my eyes to discover something that should remind me of the past; and here an object presented itself to the vision in startling reality, a wretched relic of the times ! An old man sat upon the bare earth extending his only armholding out a tattered hat, leaving his bald rend bare-both legs were gone, and his sunken eyes and hollow cheeks wore traces of deep, deep misery! No complaint was intered, it was the silent eloquence of woe! His crutches lay by his side, that poorly supplied the place of limbs ; and never have seen in life colors so expressive a picture of mutilating-maiming-murdering war, asking, by every missing limb and every line of sorrow, a pittance from the passers by such as they might have the heart to betow upon an old soldier! Ah, thought I. this is the reward, the glory, that the blood

monster has for his votaries. Poets and orators may proclaim his praise. Popular writers may cause the thrill of excited emotion to tremble in the bosom, as with waving plume, and floating banners, flashing steel, and brave hearts, intent on victory-and to add still more to the interest of such occasions, they may give us the roll of the stirring drum, the shrill, clear note of the exciting bugle, as it pours out its martial strains-then the onset of strife, and at last the shouts of triumph and the glory of conquest—but let them come when ill these things have passed away and paint the horrors of one such scene-a fac-simile of thousands-and you may have a true life picture of war in its naked and most hide ous deformity!

IN A loving husband once waited on a physician, to request him to prescribe for his wife's eyes which were very sore. "Let sible season of childhood, to see from the tall her wash them," said the doctor every morn-masts the British and American flags floating, with a small glass of brandy." A few weeks after, the doctor chanced to meet the husband. "Well, my friend has your wife "She has done evefollowed my advice?" arious implements of deadly warfare.

the spouse, "but she never could get the brief sigh suited to the occasion: "My profession is much better than my practice." rything in her power to do it, doctor," said

Mrs Madison.

The maiden name of this emfnent lady was Payne. Her parents were natives of Virginia, though she was born in North Carolina, while they were visiting some friends there. Her parents soon after they were married, having joined the society of Quakers, she was educated in the tenets of that sect-but the simplicity of her habits on which it was her happy fortune to possess. a young lawyer of Philadelphia, but she was ing manners caused her to be surrounded by numerous admirers; among them was Mr. Madison, then a conspicuous member of Congress. His suit was favorably received, and in the year 1791 she became his wife. Those waters now look as blue and as Entirely devoted to each other, they passed a long life of domestic felicity. The marricrous heart and benevolent disposition sought only to disturb as extensively as possible the blessings she enjoyed. When Mr. Jefferson became President of the United States. Mr Madison; as Secretary of State, removed with his family to Washington, where during the absence of Mr. Jefferson's daughters. she presided at the President's house, and her talents, manners, and her disposition, were spells to awaken the unfeigned admiration of all who were fortunate enough to become acquainted with her. In all the elevated stations she has been distinguished by the same affability of manner, and gentleness, and generosity of disposition. Our readers observed an announcement of her death, in last week's issue. She expired at Washington, July 11, 1819.

Power of Imagination. We have often heard the saying, "Imagination can kill, imagination can cure," but rarely have read of a sadder instance of its power than in one for the truth of which the Jincinnati Gazette vouches.

A few days ago a family of six persons ame to one of the hospitals of Cincinnati. They were the father and mother, two sons and two daughters-all the females being sick, and the mother in a dying state. The father and sons watched by their beds with devoted affection, but where at last prevailed on to get some rest, and on the following morning were called early to look at the corps of the mother, who had died during the night. The father stood by the remains of his wife, and after gazing intently for a while, folded his arms, and with apparent calmness said, "I have lived long enough in this world-I am ready to die." Refusing due and perfume of scented blossom. The all comfort, he walked into the yard, which joy and cheerfulness of the occasion was fast he paced for some time, and then returned, taking the place of all other considerations; saying he was sick. The physician remonand I was yielding myself to the influence strated with him, but he persisted, and declared that he must lie down. Not even the intelligence that his daughters were getting better could divert his mind, and throwing himself on a bed, his feet and hands began. in a few minutes, to cramp, and he soon expired. The two boys sank down in the same way soon after, and passed out of existance, and the hapless girls became convalescent only to know that they were orphaned in the bitterest sense of the word.

While the power of the imagination is

proved here, there is a demonstration, also, of a mental weakness, springing from the want of religious faith. The tendency of religious reliance is to look onward and upward, and through the dark cloud of the present to see glimmerings of the light which shines beyond. They who permit themselves to be possessed with despair, do so only because in the chambers of their heart there is no store of dependence on a Supreme Power; and no capability for enduronce of passing troubles exists where they have failed to teach themselves how to regard the future. Any mind properly traind would, in the loss of a beloved wife, feel impressively the necessity of commanding every energy to the task of caring for the children whom she left behind-would find in them a portraiture of her, and from their society derive a balm to heal the wound created by her loss. There would come to such a man a sense of double watchfulfiess, of double devotion, and the consciousness that on him was imposed the duty of stea, dying the infant steps in the way of life and virtue, and of taking upon himself the charge which belonged to her who passed away. Love for the lost could not excuse his self-sacrifice, which left two tender children unprotected; and while there must be. a feeling of sadness at the weakness which overbore and brought this unfortunate .vic-. tim to an untimely end, there must also be a condemnation of his grief, because it caused him to forget the duty of resignation he owed his Maker, and the duty of protection, he was bound by the most sacred ties to extend to his children.

Well, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, who had been admitted about how do you like your new profes-The teply was accompanied by a