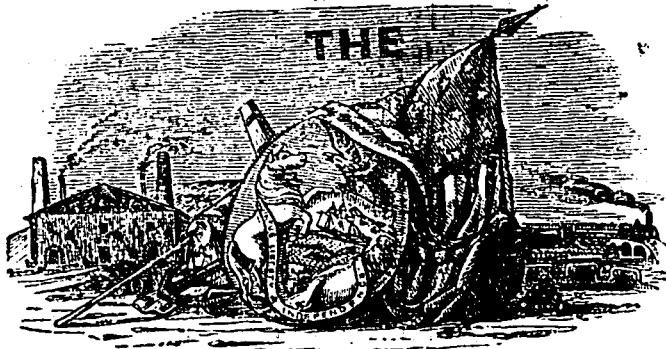


Lehigh



Register.

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., AUGUST 9, 1849.

NUMBER 44.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
Is 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 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 off 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 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 office so long as they themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several 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 have 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 have 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, and 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 this 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 SENATE, March 1, 1849.
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.
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. Bona, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stone—21."
"NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Pottenger and Darsie, Speaker—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 fourth article of the Constitution, and are as follows, viz.:"

"YEAS—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Boat, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Dale, Thomas K. Ball, Jacob Cart, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliot, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hanson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herrin, Joseph H. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lambertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCarty, John M. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John 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, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wautles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packler, Speaker.—58."

"NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenion, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. McCalmont, 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 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.

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

Great Bargains!
Another Arrival
—OF—
CHEAP GOODS,
Mertz & Landis.
Having just returned from the city, are now opening a handsome supply of fashionable goods, which for beauty and neatness of style will compare with any in market, and which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Their customers and the public in general are invited to give them an early call, as goods will be shown with much pleasure and without charge.

DRY GOODS.
Just received a lot of very fine Lawns, Gingham and Bareges, also Alpaccas, Linen for Sacks, Linen drill, Mantilla and dress fringe, with a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers, all kinds of Vesting &c., for sale low at the Store of
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Groceries.
A general assortment of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Honey, Teas, &c., for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

SALT.
A quantity of ground, fine and dairy Salt, just received and for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Queensware.
A splendid assortment of Queens, Glass, and Earthenware, for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Looking Glasses.
A good assortment of Mahogany frame Looking Glasses for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Wanted.
1000 bushels Flaxseed, for which the highest market price in cash or trade will be paid by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Wood.
The inhabitants of Allentown can be supplied with white or black oak wood, in any quantity, if orders are left at the Store accompanied with the CASH.
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Window Blinds.
A lot of handsome plain and figured window blinds and window paper, for sale cheap by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

Carpets.
An assortment of Ingrain and Rag Carpets and Carpet chains, for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS.

TRIAL LIST,
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1849.
FIRST WEEK.

1. David Roth vs. George S. Xander.
2. Daniel Weiss vs. Godfrey Roth.
3. Morrison Lumber Co. vs. Yardley & Bachman.
4. Catharine Grim's use vs. Peter Schneider & Terre Tennants.
5. Same vs. Henry Schneider & Terre Tennants.
6. Stewart & Hopkins vs. Thomas Wickert.
7. Eve Licht vs. Henry Sellers.
8. Thomas Craig vs. The Lehigh Crane Iron Co. & Sol. Burt.
9. James White vs. Eli Steckel and Edward Sheckler.
10. Benjamin Fogel vs. Jacob Hart & Leah Hart.
11. Fogel & Slough vs. Same.
12. Same vs. Same.
13. Same vs. Same.
14. William Fry vs. Amos Antrim.
15. Benjamin Grim vs. Elijah J. Owen.

SECOND WEEK.

1. George S. Etsenhard's Executors vs. John H. Helfrich Adm'r. &c.
2. Solomon Boyer vs. Gaumer, Zerfass & Co.
3. George Wassum vs. George Kern, George Wassum and R. L. Levers.
4. Daniel Remely vs. Same.
5. Jonathan Glase vs. Mathias Kerchner.
6. William Fry vs. Solomon Gangwere.
7. Peter Mauss and others vs. Herman & Benjamin Rupp.
8. Daniel & Benjamin Oswald vs. Adam Reitz.
9. John Kidd vs. James Fuller.
10. Abraham Handwerk vs. Peter Wert.
11. Abraham Handwerk vs. Henry Peter Administrator &c.
12. Joseph Landenschlager vs. Isaac Hains.
13. Michael Bastian & others vs. Wannomacher & Fogel.
14. Charles S. Bush Executor vs. Henry Peter.
15. David Peter vs. John Hains.
16. Michael D. Eberhard vs. William Edelman.
17. John W. Patton vs. Wright & Address.
18. Keck & Statter vs. Conrad Roeder.
19. Susan Able vs. George S. Xander.
20. Robert E. Wright vs. Henry Lurash.
21. William Walp vs. Stephen Balliet Jr.
22. George Metzler vs. George Brienig.
23. Metzler & Erdman vs. George Brienig.
24. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Benjamin Jarrett.

Teste:
NATHAN MILLER, Prothonotary.
Aug. 2.

New Mackerel.
New No 3. Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels, just received and for sale at the store of
T. B. WILSON.
July 26.

Poetical Department.

From the New York Tribune.
France and Rome.
For shame, O France! it was for thee
To strike at Rome the despot's blow!
Thou boaster of thy liberty,
To turn on Freedom as her foe!
For shame, thou braggart—it was for thee
To lift the voice, and shake the steel,
And on the neck of Tyranny
To place War's red and gory heel!
For shame, O France! forever shame
Be on thy hand, and on thy brow,
Thou virgin—wed to Freedom, Fame,
But yesterday—a harlot now!
Oppression's pimp, and thou wouldst feed
Her lust, and shield her loathed crown;
Wouldst break in blood thy bridal oath,
And trample Rome and Freedom down!
For shame, O France! thy sword accurst
Shall ever bear this damning stain;
And never, as of yore, shall flaunt
Thy banner to the skies again:
For shame! a thousand years of shame
Will leave the blot but darker still,
Thou fratricide—what'er thy name—
In thought, in purpose, and in will!

Miscellaneous Selections.

PRIVATE PUDDING,
OR
How the Hoosier Come it.

Many years ago a Hoosier, who had just struck New Orleans for the first time, went up his flat-boat was made snug and fast, went up to see the sights of the city. Passing St. Charles, he stopped immediately in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and looking up seemed to scrutinize the building with the eye of architectural connoisseur.

After satisfying his gaze, he asked of a passer-by what building it was. On being told it was a hotel, he inquired for the entrance and being shown, he ascended the steep steps. Approaching the office, he inquired for the landlord, of whom he asked if he could get "a bite" to eat. Mr. E. R. Mudge, who was the host at that time, and who is a host at all times, humoring the fellow, told him he could do so by paying a dollar. After considering a while on this item, and gravely looking his host in the face, he said—

"Well I'll go it. That's your dollar—What's your dinner?"

"Well," said the other, with a smile, "it is not ready yet; but take a seat at the table there, and you can amuse yourself with the papers for half an hour, when you will hear the gong, which will inform you that dinner is ready."

"The gong! What's that?" asked the Hoosier.
"Oh you will find when you hear it," replied Mudge.
Satisfied with this answer, the Hoosier, after looking wildly around him, sat down and rummaged over the papers. Time sped on at its customary rate, when suddenly the gong sounded, and as usual the crowd moved for the dining-room.

Recovering from his astonishment at the noise of the gong, and scenting the delicious fumes of the dinner, the Hoosier made a rush through the crowd for a seat, but being met by the host he was conducted to his allotted chair. The gentlemen seated on each side of him, as well as the gentleman opposite him, had their wine before them.

After finishing his soup, and having his plate well filled, the Hoosier observed the gentlemen, helping themselves freely to wine; and so, seizing the bottle of his right hand neighbor, he attempted to help himself, when he was modestly informed that the wine was "private."

The Hoosier did not comprehend, and with a blank sort of look resumed his knife and fork. On laying them down again and having apparently come to the conclusion that it could not all be "private" wine, he seized hold of his left hand friend's bottle.

"Stop, if you please sir," said the offended individual with a fierce look, "that is private wine," sir.

The Hoosier looked still more astonished, and finding it a hard case, thought he would make another trial any how. So reaching across the table, he seized the bottle opposite to him, and was in the act of filling his glass, when his vis-a-vis re-echoed "Private wine, sir, if you please!" and withdrew the bottle from the fearful leakage it was about to undergo.

The "green un," becoming enraged at being foiled on every side, and observing that there was a general snuffing and tittering among the waiters, turned on the servant who stood at the back of his chair, and who had taken away his plate for the fifth or sixth time, and cried out to him with an oath to bring it back, and that if he took it away again, "he'd be dod rod if he didn't draw his picker on him," and suiting the action to the word, put his hand into his bosom, showing the handle of a huge bowie-knife.

After this, things went on quietly till the dessert was put on the table, when a large

dish of "Charlotte Russe" was set right before the Hoosier. This he immediately drew near his plate, and looking right and left at his neighbors, he helped himself to a large portion of it. Keeping an eye fixed on the dish while eating he perceived his right hand neighbor attempting to withdraw the dish from him.

"No you don't, Mister," said the Hoosier to him; "that 'thar puddin' is private puddin'!"

The left hand gentleman, not observing what had passed, then said—
"Allow me to take this sir?"
"No, you can't take that 'thar puddin'," said the Hoosier with a scowl, "that's private puddin'," and he re-helped himself.

Shortly after the gentleman opposite was in the act of drawing the dish over to him.

"Hold on, Mister," said the Hoosier, with a look of triumph, "I'd have you to know that that puddin' is private puddin'," while at the same time he put his thumb to his nose and made sundry gyrations with his fingers. "You can't come it over me," he continued, feeling that a joke had been practised upon him. "Private wine, eh?"

The attention of the table being attracted, during the latter scene, the gentlemen around burst into a roar of laughter, and soon the whole story was whispered from one to another. The thing took so well that every gentleman was induced to send his bottle to the Hoosier with his compliments, and our green 'un' soon became as merry as a lord. Hiccoughing as he left the table, he turned round to the gentlemen, and said:

"Well, you [hiccough] fellows, you, [hiccough] couldn't [hiccough] come it over [hiccough] me with your [hiccough] private wine."

The glasses fairly danced upon the table with the uproar and laughter which this last remark created, and the Hoosier, staggering out of the room, made the best of his way to his boat.—N. O. Picayune.

A Lawyer's Bar Room Speech.

Jerry Wilkins, formerly kept a Jersey tavern, and although one of the cleverest fellows in the world, and universally esteemed for his social and convivial qualities, was full of vanity and of most inordinate conceit, and the main point upon which he plumed himself was the important fact of his claiming the paternity of an interesting little succession of fifteen Wilkinses, who, hissing, "called him sire," and although in those days phenology and numberless otherologies lumbered in undiscovered non-existence, yet it cannot be doubted that the bump of philoprogenitiveness was developed in Jerry's cranium, to a very remarkable extent, and in fact, after he had entertained an appreciating circle of bar-room listeners with the best jokes he could remember or manufacture for the occasion he would invariably wind up with an eulogium on the various accomplishments of his numerous progeny in general, and descendant, largely on the vast amount of credit "due, or about to fall due," to himself in particular, for the paternity of so large and so promising a brood, especially emphasizing the number of tender pledges.

This little fable, by frequent repetition, became a kind of second nature with Jerry, and he at length became so habituated to bragging of the number and quality of the associates of the house of Wilkins, that his associates, who were well aware of his peculiarity, would invariably leave their coat buttons in Jerry's hand whenever they perceived an approach to the landlord's epilogue, and, like Joseph of old, be glad to escape minus the necessary fragment of clothing.

Lawyer S—, in travelling to and from the courts of several of the neighboring counties, invariably stopped with Jerry, and like him the fund of conversational amusement he enjoyed in his society, and withal, was well aware of his besetting sin, having heard the old song sung to the same tune until he was tired of the monotonous repetition, and determined, the first good opportunity, to give Jerry a quietus.

On one occasion the bar room was filled with judges and lawyers, returning from Gloucester court, and jokes and stories had circulated until the congregation had attained to a very respectable degree of hilarity. Jerry at last got on his favorite hobby, and bragging battery upon S—, with an apparent determination to spare neither friend nor foe. The lawyer listened with the grave and attentive air of a most learned judge deciding a case involving points of law of the most abstruse and incomprehensible character, and patiently heard Jerry out "even unto the end."

He then arose, and with the most impetuous gravity, observed: "May it please the Court—You have heard the case of the plaintiff, Jerry Wilkins, who has, somewhat contrary to the usages of our courts, plead his own cause. The case is an important one, in which Jerry claims of this Commonwealth large damages for the important services he has rendered to his country by his paternal exertions in fathering so numerous a progeny of Wilkinses. The nature and magnitude of those services, and their important bearing upon the great interests of posterity, if allowed, would command the highest honors a nation could bestow. His statement of the facts of the case are plain

and lucid; but, gentlemen of the jury, it is but a statement, and assertion is not proof—it needs corroboration, and in all courts of justice in this enlightened and patriotic State, every statement must be sustained by the direct and positive testimony of one or more credible witnesses; and in order to show to the court, and especially to the plaintiff, the extreme importance of such evidence in cases having a direct bearing upon the great population question, already of increasing interest, I will quote a case in point, which came under my own immediate observation.

My grandmother, gentlemen of the jury, had a favorite turkey hen, and a remarkably fine one she was, I assure you, and the entire family of turkeys in the possession of my venerable progenitrix, was this hen and her husband and co-mate, a consequential, conceited, strutting old gobbler. My grandmother was anxious to raise a large brood of young turkeys from her favorite, but, gentlemen, from some cause not appearing in the evidence, she laid but six eggs during that season; and after the usual delay prescribed by etiquette on such occasions, she evinced a desire to set, and it was deemed inexpedient for the bird to waste her energies on six turkey eggs, and there being none easily procured, a full setting was obtained, consisting of a variety, some geese, some ducks, and some common hens' eggs, and after the usual period of incubation had elapsed, the turkey hen came off her nest with a fine, large, but motley brood of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. The old gobbler hailed her public re-appearance with the most lively expressions of joy, and with a great show of strutting, and swelling, and puffing, proudly claimed the paternal prerogative over the whole family. Gentlemen of the jury, there was not a shadow of evidence, either in law or equity, as you have perceived, to prove his right of paternity to more than the six turkeys; but the conceited old fool believed he was father of the whole flock!"

Lawyer S—, leaving the astonished plaintiff and the highly intelligent jury to draw their own conclusions, took his seat amid plaudits which had nearly brought down "Jove from high Olympus," to see what was to pay. The Court fined Jerry drinks for all hands, the penalty to be doubled on every repetition of the offence. Let it suffice to add that Jerry's hobby was turned out "to grass" for the rest of the season.

Forbearance.

If the peculiarities of our feelings and faculties be the effect of variety of excitement through a diversity of organization, it should tend to produce in us mutual forbearance and toleration. We should perceive how nearly impossible it is that persons should feel and think exactly alike on any subject. We should not arrogantly pride ourselves upon our virtues and knowledge, nor condemn the errors and weakness of others, since they may depend upon causes which we can neither produce nor easily counteract. No one, judging from his own feelings and powers can be aware of the kind or degree of temptation or terror, or the seeming incapacity to resist them, which may induce others to deviate.

The Voice of Nature.

"God has written upon the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers on the stem—upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its deep chamber—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lins its leaf in the desert—upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures that live in its light—upon his works he has written, 'None of us liveth to himself!' And probably were we wise enough to understand these works we should find that there is nothing from the cold stone in the earth to the minutest creature that breathes, which may not in some way add to the happiness of some living creature. We admire and praise the flower that best answers the end for which it was created, and the tree that bears fruit, the most rich and abundant; the star which is the most useful in the heavens we admire the most.

"And is it not reasonable that man, whom the whole creation from the flower up to the spangled heavens, all minister—man, who has the power of conferring deeper misery and higher happiness than any God on earth—man, who has an act like God if he will; is it not reasonable that he should live for the noble end of living—not for himself, but for others?"

"Small acts of kindness, how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a little kindness drives away despair, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant. Who will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing, but it is invaluable to the sad and sorrowing. It raises from misery and degradation, and throws around the soul those hallowed joys that were lost in Paradise.