



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

Sunday School "Pie Nio."

On Saturday last the scholars attending the German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday School, had a magnificent "gala day," at the "grove" of Mr. M. D. Eberhard, on the banks of the beautiful "Trout Creek," near this place.

At about 9 o'clock in the morning the scholars assembled in large numbers, in the school room of the German Reformed church. The ceremonies commenced by singing a hymn, after which the superintendent, Mr. Jarred Fritzing, ordered the procession to be formed, and the whole assemblage moved to the selected "grove."

At about 12 o'clock each began to unload his basket of treasures, and the way the good things had to suffer, was indeed amusing. After despatching the greater part of them, the balance was again stored away in the baskets, and the innocent enjoyment of play was practiced up to the time of departure.

Telegraph Operator.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company—in Allentown and vicinity—held on Tuesday evening last, at the house of Maj. Eli Steckel, in Allentown; Christian Pretz, being called to the chair, and H. C. Longrecker, appointed Secretary—the object being stated by the President, the meeting proceeded to the election of an Operator.

Editorial Change.

E. W. Hutter, Esq., has retired from the Lancaster Intelligencer, and is succeeded by George Sanderson Esq., of the Carlisle Advertiser. Mr. Hutter goes to Baltimore, to take charge of the Lutheran Observer, a widely circulated religious paper, published in that city, and also of the printing office and book concern, to which it is attached.

From the City of the Salt Lake.

A letter from a Mormon at the Salt Lake to his friends in Ohio says:— "There is an extensive gold mine here, from which a great many of my neighbors are engaged in digging gold.

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Important Movement in the South.

The news from the South, state, if accounts can be relied upon, that an expedition is fitting out at New Orleans, destined to attempt a revolutionary movement in Tampico, in Northern Mexico, similar to that which led to the independence and ultimate annexation of Texas to this republic.

The restless spirits left in this republic by the Mexican war, and who were unable to reach California, may bestir themselves with such activity as to be able to get up this expedition to New Mexico, create a revolution there, and separate half a dozen of the Northern States from the central government of that weak, distracted and imbecile republic.

It is very evident that the anti-slavery tendencies of both parties, and all parties in the North, have created a deep feeling and a determined purpose of action in the Southern States, and that this feeling and sentiment in the South are increasing every day.

Such, we understand, are the views of some of the Southern statesmen and politicians, and such may be the motive of the new expedition fitting out for Tampico. It is a complicated and important movement in the present state of the country, agitated as the South has been for the last two years by the anti-slavery movements of the free States of the North.

The following extract of a letter from New Orleans to the New York Herald will further elucidate the object and movement:— For some time past, several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the understanding, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service, in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination.

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sent there some months ago, and other measures adopted, to nip it in the bud. Now, the object of this expedition is to carry out the formation of the republic of the Sierra Madre, to separate that territory from the Mexican republic, proclaim its independence, and maintain it by force.

A great many of the soldiers and officers in the late war with Mexico, have joined this movement; and I am credibly informed that it has received the approbation, if, indeed, it has not emanated from, some of the leading citizens of the South.

A dissolution of the Union has been frequently threatened, and this movement is the commencement of a train of events, that lead to such a consummation, on the part of the South, under the guidance of the leading Southern politicians.

Pike County Democrat.—This is the title of a new paper started at Milford, Pa. It is of a large size and well got up, and is edited with considerable ability. Pike, is but a small county, and we think it quite a daring enterprise, in Mr. McNally, the editor and proprietor, to venture out, in such an extensive sheet. We trust, however, the citizens of the county, of both political parties will stand by him, as he will want all, and will then receive but a very slim equivalent for his enterprise.

The License Law.—As some doubt has been expressed relative to the operation of the late revenue law, we give below a letter from the Auditor General relating to the subject.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have to state that the licenses first granted under the act of last session, expire on the 1st of April next, and although the period embraced is less than one year, no abatement of the license fee is to be allowed on that account.

Keepers of beer houses, eating houses, oyster cellars and restaurants, whose annual sales do not amount to \$500, are not required to take out a license. Nor are vendors of patent medicines, unless their annual sales amount to \$100.

The price of a theatre or circus license in the Commonwealth, except in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Allegheny, is \$80. Upon the payment of this sum, the treasurer of any county, except Philadelphia, where the license fee is \$500, and Allegheny, where it is \$200, shall have the authority to grant licenses for such exhibitions in any part of the State, for the period of one year, subject to such taxes as may be imposed by cities or boroughs.

Election Returns.—Kentucky.—The returns in this State are quite conflicting, and come in slowly. The Democrats have gained two members of Congress, and the Whigs hold the ascendancy in the Legislative body.

Tennessee.—The Democratic candidate Gen. Tronstadle, a war worn Mexican officer is elected Governor by about 2000 majority. The Democrats have also gained two members of Congress. The State Legislature is still in doubt.

North Carolina.—The election in this State stands the same as last year.

Alabama.—But few returns have as yet come to hand, not sufficient to give a statement.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

The Baltimore American states that counterfeit \$5 notes of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore are in circulation. The plate is a close imitation of the genuine note, and as the lettering is in the same bold style as the original, it is very likely to deceive the incautious. The engraving of the counterfeit is badly done, and the signatures are unlike the original; but the general appearance of the note is calculated to deceive.

Death of Two Venerable Citizens.—The Hon. Albert Gallatin, who from infancy has held a prominent part in the history of our republic, died this morning, having nearly reached the age of ninety.

Thomas G. Woodward, Esq., one of the editors of the New Haven Courier, died at New Haven yesterday morning, at the age of 61. Mr. W. formerly conducted a paper in Charleston, S. C. and at the time of his death, was one of the oldest editors in the country.

COMMUNICATION. The Coopersburg Post Office.

Mr. Editor.—Sir.—Permit me, through your columns, to address the following to his excellency, the right honorable "The man who studied for Governor," the chemist, the student of Lacon, the gentle shepherd of the Valley. One of the weak points of man is Vanity. All are possessed thereof more or less, and even "Veritas" has not escaped its foil, for we hear him sing out, "I am a chemist," and "I have studied Lacon to better advantage," and "Humboldt and Newton," are my favorites.

I had, out of pity sake, given up the idea of ever making public the contradictory and ill-tempered letter, (if a letter it might be called) of "Veritas" to me, but as he is so very desirous of having it public, for the purpose I presume, of making known to the world, that after a weeks severe study and cudgeling of his brains, if any he has, he succeeded in procuring something that might lay some slight claim to the title of "a letter" I can no longer retain it, but must let it come to light—here it is in full.

I should not have written this letter, did I not wish to throw the responsibility where it belongs, for it is entirely at your option to act as you best like, but I have the rein as much as you have depend upon it,— In haste yours C. H. WITTMAN.

The foregoing is the letter, as it was received by me, spelling and punctuation all given correctly. Now good reader what think you of it? Is it not the most false, contradictory and malicious threat you ever read! To me it so appears and I will endeavor to prove it to be so; first its falsity. The writer of the letter must certainly have been aware of the falsehood when he wrote that "we endeavored to stifle the voice of the majority," for he very well knew, that during the winter of '46 '47, a law was passed leaving it to the voters of the district, to decide by ballot, where the general election should be held, and that in the spring of '47, in accordance with said act, a vote was taken which resulted, as the records will show, by a large majority of votes being cast in favor of Coopersburg.

"Veritas" himself had called on Mr. Seider, requesting him to take the said election. After seeing, that through the course pursued, he had not spited any one, he wished to have it removed again to a place where he would spite somebody. The poor fellow was vain enough to believe in his own magnitude, so much so, that if he should name any place, that immediately the election would go there, but the citizens of this district are no fools, consequently will not be duped by men like "Veritas." Since the attempt at the general election, there have been several attempts made to remove the township election from Coopersburg to Allum's, now Wetherhold's, but all of which had the same result, as the vote in regard to the general election.

No exertions made by them. Ah! indeed—what loads were carted there, upon that occasion, as well as upon the following ones? How many and who were on? Answer these queries Mr. "Veritas," honestly, and then we will see whether no exertions were made. Why my dear (?) sir, I can prove that a person, with a ticket in hand and ready to deposit it was taken by the arm, and drawn back, and another ticket given by a person from the upper end. Does this look like "not having made any exertion?" I think I have already proven the falsity of the letter, but I will adduce a few more facts in the way of questions, so as to place it beyond all doubt. The reason for his writing the sentence "endeavoring to stifle the voice of the majority," he gives in his last production, where he says that they "had a clear majority on their petition."

Now Mr. "Veritas," will you answer me the following? Do not hesitate, I know all. Were your petitioners all of the age of 21 years? Were they all residents of Upper Saucon or even of Lehigh county? Did you not have the name of one at least who does not even live in the County, but in Northampton? Did you not have the name of Peterson on your petition? Is not the same Peterson whose name was on that petition, a colored man? And did you not copy the names that were on the petition and send on the copy only? Be kind enough Mr. "Veritas" to answer the foregoing in the next.

We will next see whether the said letter was not contradictory and malicious. "If that bill is defeated &c." and "the commission for ought I know is on the way now" are contradictory sentences; for in the first, he holds out the idea that if that bill would not be defeated the P. O. would not be removed; and in the second, he shows that they had even then made sufficient exertions for this removal, to be in expectation of the commission daily. Mark reader, this was before any action of the Legislature was taken on said bill, the letter was dated April 4, 1849; some days before the fate of the bill was known, yet, he will say in one, "do this and you shall have the P. O." and in the other, before even giving us the chance, he says, "do as you please all things are so fixed, let the bill go either way, we expect the commission daily. This I think is contradictory enough, and also shows the malice, for that whereas the citizens had said, or rather a majority had said something, that did not meet with his approbation, he must turn round, show his cloven foot, and say, "d—n your majority, if you don't vote and do, as I want you to vote and do, I will take the P. O. away from you," does this show no malice. Great man indeed is this gentle shepherd of the Valley.

I have done with the letter. It is now before the public, and they may take it for what it is worth. My opinion of it is given above. The cause of all this "muss" is also given, but I should like to know, what the election has to do with the locality of the P. O. "I am a chemist" (!!!) Vanity does not stick out much, there does it. "Yes, "Veritas," I perceive by your statement that you are a chemist. Residuum is the word that destroys all your reputation as a chemist, after the reduction of anything to a powder, the matter remaining is all residuum, consequently can not be divided into parts under any other name, than parts of that residuum. Come "Veritas," do not undertake a science, for which your brains are too light to see into. I am no chemist, but yet know sufficient to detect such gross errors as the one referred to above.

"Unkindled enthusiasm." Well that will do better than "Unkindled enthusiasm." How was I to tell, whether that was a typographical error or not. Were you Mr. "Veritas," a person known to use proper and correct phraseology upon all occasions, then I would have reason to believe, and in fact presume every improper word or sentence a typographical error, but knowing that you are not able to write the English correctly nor even able to speak it, without using "dis or dat," I cannot presume every error of yours to be a typographical one, and consequently blame the printer and to him attribute all your errors.

Were I to tell you, that a mile stone is at Wetherhold's and the next at Beidler's house, a house that you have taken as on the mere outskirts of a mile and counting a family there, when you know that no one lives there, and that Beidler and family are in Wisconsin. You might also get out of it, by saying that it was a typographical error, as you might also do, were I to say that Sterner's house is yet full 300 yards north of Beidler's. These are facts, and the only plausible way you have to get out of such a scrape, is to say that it was a typographical error.

The long list of names attached to the memorial at the meeting, satisfied me, that it was an unusually large meeting, your saying to the contrary does not make the number less. It is useless for me, to take up time and space with the names and number of dwellings, for it is a conceded fact, that Coopersburg and vicinity, forms the most dense part of the district; and were I to count two houses in every case where two families reside in the same dwelling as "Veritas" has done in the case of Berger and Ritter, I might swell the number in this vicinity to one hundred, but I suppose that that was a typographical error.

If it will be considered necessary to have a certificate from Mr. Shelly, the President of our meeting, to prove that what "Veritas" had said was false and what I had said in relation was true, it can be given. Quite a number of slangs and blackguardism yet remain unanswered, but were I to attend to all of them, I would have to stretch this as long as the one they are contained in, and consequently be the cause of the negligence to the farm for another week, by this gentle shepherd of the Valley. Yours, JUSTITIA.

Troubles in Florida.

It is stated by the National Intelligencer, that orders have been sent from the War Department to Brevet Major General Twiggs—who is now at Pascagoula, Mississippi—directing him to proceed to Florida, to take command of the military detachments which have been ordered there. Two companies of the 4th Artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay, and the 7th Infantry, recently at Jefferson Barracks, to St. Augustine. Besides these, one company of the 2d artillery, stationed at Savannah and one at Charleston, moved a short time ago to St. Augustine, and the latter company has already made report of its arrival to the department. A company of 2d Artillery, from the Augusta Arsenal, it is to be stationed at Palatka.

These movements have reference, no doubt, to the recent disturbances made by the Indians, and they look as if the Government is about to act very vigorously in the matter. We trust they will prove effectual in restoring tranquility, by keeping the Indians entirely in check.

A chance for subscribers.—The Potter County Journal advertises as

"WANTED—On subscription to the Journal, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs and Pork, Maple Sugar and Maple Molasses; also all kinds of grain."

It does not appear how many eggs make a subscription, or whether the potatoes are required to be large or small ones.

Admites.—There is said to be a new association of—maniacs, we must suppose—formed in Bohemia under the title of "Admites," all the male members of which assume the name of Adam, while the females take that of Eve. They deny the immortality of the soul, and are practical socialists.

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A city of Tents.—The late accounts from California, by the steamship Falcon, state that there were about 2000 cloth tents around the town.

The demand for houses is very great, and all that can be sent out from here will meet with a very ready sale.

Gleanings from the Mail.

"Ike," said a rusty old heathen of the flesh, "how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?" "Why," replied the young hopeful, "they guesses at one fourth the distance, and then multiplies by four." The old desk worm fainted.

The governor of Canada has refused permission to vessels to sail from the American lakes through the St. Lawrence to the ocean and California.

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice; the other half practice what they censure. The rest say and do as they ought.

The cholera still exists in most of the towns on the Illinois river. In Peru, since its first appearance, 50 persons have died and in Lussale 20.

A "Tinner" enquires through the National Intelligencer, whether anybody has ever known or heard of a house covered with tin being injured or struck by lightning.

It is stated that Lord Brougham intends visiting the United States this fall.

There have been six thousand seven hundred and eighty-two suicides in France during the last thirty years.

A Frenchman wishing to tell a fat lady she was very considerate, said:—"Madam, you are very considerate."

While you are in the habit of intemperance, you often drink up the value of an acre of land in a night.—Father Mathew.

The Austrian soldiers receive 4 but cents a day. Killing their brethren for four cents a day! What an occupation!

Spurious Bank Notes are in circulation, altered from the old broken State Bank of Trenton, N. J. to represent bills on the Camden and Morris banks.

Cholera at Sandusky.

The number of deaths, by Cholera at Sandusky from July 28, to August 3, was 185. The Daily Sanduskyan of the 2d inst., says:—"Among the victims are several brave generous and devoted men, who were active in aiding the distressed, and disposing of the dead, as long as they were able to move, and indeed continued their exertions after prudence demanded a suspension."

A sufficiency of physicians had arrived and continued arriving from the surrounding towns from whence large quantities of provisions was also sent. The Old Fellows are mentioned conspicuously among the benevolent persons making these contributions.

The Sanduskyan mentions that a man having been seized with cholera at a hotel in the village of Venice, the proprietor of the house became so alarmed that he had him removed to an out house where he died. The next day the tavern keeper himself was taken with the epidemic and died.

The Mexican in New Mexico.—The Santa Fe Republican of May 12, contains the proclamation of Ramon Ortiz, a Mexican commissioner under the late treaty, who, in the name of his government, informs all Mexicans that the territory was by the treaty "comprehended within the limits of the United States forever," and he invites them to pass over into the bona-fide Mexican country, promising them grants of land whereon to establish themselves. Col Washington, the acting governor of the territory, he says, has placed at his disposal every assistance to carry into effect in the months of September and October of the present year, the emigration of the Mexican families who voluntarily wish to cross over to the territory of their nation under the basis of the decree of the 19th August, 1848.

Cholera among the Chickens.

A singular disease prevails among the chickens in various parts of the country. It appears to be a species of bowel complaint, with symptoms very similar to the Cholera which has carried off such numbers of the human kind. A Wilmington paper says, that a farmer near that city had sixty old hens, thirty of which he picked up dead and he is not able to find more than twenty of the remainder. A similar loss has been felt by other farmers in the same region. The same mortality prevails amongst the chickens in this neighborhood. We are informed that numbers of them have died within the last week or two, and that they have become very scarce in market. Our physicians say that people should be cautious about eating chickens during the prevalence of this distemper.—Read, G.

Powder Mill Exploded.

On Thursday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon the Powder Mill belonging to Mr. Joshua Johnson, and situate on Swamp Creek, in the vicinity of Bunneytown, Marlborough township, this county, blew up, and sad to relate, the two workmen engaged in the mill were in it at the time of the occurrence. There was a considerable quantity of powder in it at the time, and both were dreadfully burned. The names of these unfortunate persons are John Shaid and Daniel Moser; both were in the prime of life—men of families, and in but ordinary circumstances. The former, whom we saw ourselves and have known for a number of years, was burnt as black as a cinder, the skin and nails of his hands and fingers having been left in the mill. He lingered until two o'clock the following morning, when he died; the latter Mr. Moser, was not so badly burned, though not less fatally—lingering only until the next evening, when he also died. The former was attended and every assistance rendered in the power of medical aid by Dr. C. F. Sellers, the latter by Dr. Thompson. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is supposed to have been owing to some impurity contained in one of the ingredients of the mixture, as there had been a fresh supply put in only a short time previous.—Northampton Register.

Population of Chicago.

A census of the city of Chicago has just been taken, from which we learn that there are 22,572 white inhabitants and 378 colored; in all 22,950. This is an increase since last fall of 3,526. In 1834 Chicago was only a military post, with but a few white residents.