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NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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THE LEHIGH REGISTER,

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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.

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 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, 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 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 DARRIE,
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.

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. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smysler, Sterett and Stone—21."
"NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Potteiger 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 tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:—
"YEAS—Messrs. Giddon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John P. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliot, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Pegely, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hanson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Horst, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCarty, John F. 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 Ruple, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Sively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Just J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arnald Wautes, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William P. 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 F. Kirk, Joseph Loubach, Robert B. Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Oto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F. Williams—25."
"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-skin, Silk and Beaver Hats, also Leghorn, China Braid, Palm Leaf and Wool Hats of every variety, which they will sell cheap for cash.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE DARRIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

June 7.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

Shoulders and Hams.

A large supply of Shoulders and Hams, cured in Philadelphia, just received and for sale by

MERTZ & LANDIS,
April 5.

GREAT RUSH! Another Gold Mine!

Lumps of Gold OBTAINED WITHOUT DIGGING

—BY—
Purchasing Goods AT THE New York Store,

where you will find every variety and the latest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia. Every body wonders how they can

BE SOLD SO CHEAP.
Among this tremendous assortment of goods may be found a rich selection of

Alpines, Alpaccas and Bombazines, also a large variety of the most beautiful colors of new style

De Lains and Silk Goods, 10 pieces of French and German Mari-nones.

5 Cases Prints and Ginghams, of all styles, colors and qualities.

4 Cases of (grass bleached) Cambrics, Shirtings and Sheetings.

50 Dozen Gloves of every color and description.

75 Doz. Silk and Cotton Hose, from 6 cts. to \$2 per pair.

100 pieces English, French, Swiss and German Linen, Wrought and Cotton Lace, Inserting and Edging.

Broad Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, that can not be beat for quality and cheapness, together with almost every other article now consumed or used in a family.

GROCERIES.
A large stock of all kinds and the best qualities, now in store for those who will give us a call.

W. A. M.
2 Hhds. of winter Ham, cured in the best possible manner, just unpacked at the New York Store by

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.
A crates of superior style and quality of Crockery and Glass Ware, opened for inspection at the New York Store.

SALT.
2300 bushels ground and fine Salt, which will be sold very cheap for cash, at the New York Store.

WOOD.
1000 cords of good Wood, wanted in exchange for goods at the New York Store.

PRODUCE.
The highest market price will be paid in goods, for all kinds of produce, at the New York Store.

WANTED.
6 Journeyman Segarmakers.
The undersigned, residing in Westcoeville, Lower Macungy township, Lehigh county, wishes to employ 6 Journeyman Segarmakers, to work on Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common, to whom he will pay the highest wages, and give permanent employment, if application be immediately made.

WILLIAM D. RITTER,
Westcoeville, August 30.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOAK STORE.
No. 238 Market St., above 7th, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Although we can scarcely estimate the value of Time commercially, yet by calling at the above Establishment, James Barber will furnish his friends, among whom he includes all who duly appreciate its fleetness, with a beautiful and perfect Index for making its progress, of whose value they can judge.

His extensive stock on hand, constantly changing in conformity to the improvements in taste and style of pattern and workmanship, consist of Eight-day and Thirty-hour Brass Counting House, Parlor, Hall, Church and Alarm Clocks, French, Gothic and other fancy styles, as well as plain, which from his extensive connection and correspondence with the manufacturers he finds he can put at the lowest cash figure in any quantity from one to a thousand, of which he will warrant the accuracy.

Clocks repaired and warranted. Clock trimmings on hand.
Call and see me among them.
JAMES BARBER, 238 Market St., Philad'a, August 30 1849.

Poetical Department.

From Fraser's Magazine.

Home Sickness.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Thou ask'st me why my heart is sad,
Why pensive thus I roam,
When all around are blithe and glad!
My spirit pines for home.

'Tis true, the birds pour forth their songs,
'Tis true this earth is fair;
But ah! my aching bosom longs
For that which is not there.

At morn the flowers pour forth perfume
As eve they fade away;
But, in my Father's mansion bloom
Flowers that can ne'er decay.

Those fairy blossoms will not grow,
Save in their place of birth:
They fade, they wither here below—
They were not made for earth.

Where is that mansion? Far above
The sun, the stars, the skies:
In realms of endless light and love,
My Father's mansion lies.

Then ask not why my heart is sad,
Why pensive thus I roam,
When all around are blithe and glad!
My spirit pines for home.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A Girl that would be Married.

Mr. Watts had, by industry and economy, accumulated a large property. He was a man of rather superior mind and acquirements, but unfortunately became addicted to habits of intemperance. Naturally fond of company, and possessing superior conversational powers, his company was much courted and he became eventually a sot. His wife was a feeble woman, without much decision of character; but an only child was the reverse, illustrating one of those singular laws of nature, that the females oftenest take after their father, in character and peculiarities, and the males after the mother.

Mary was well aware of the consequences that would inevitably follow her father's course, and had used every exertion of persuasion and reason in her power, to induce him to alter his habits, but without avail; his resolutions and promises could not withstand temptation, and he pursued his downward course, till the poor girl despaired of reform, and previously realized what the end must result in.

John Drumm was a man from the East possessed of a good education, as all our New-England boys are, and their indomitable industry and perseverance, and was working on the farm of a neighbor by the month.

Mary on going some errand to the next house, met him on the road with the usual salutation, "Good morning, Mr. Drumm."

"God morning. How is your health?"
"Well, I thank you, but, to tell the truth sick at heart."

"Pray, what is the trouble?" said John.
"What can affect a cheerful, lively girl like you, possessing every thing that can make you happy?"

"On the contrary," replied Mary, "Every thing conspires to make me miserable. I am almost weary of life. But it is a subject I can not explain to you; and yet I have sometimes thought I might."

"Anything I can do for you, Miss Watts, you may freely command."
"This is promising more than you may be willing to perform. But, to break the ice at once—do you want a wife?"

"A wife! Well I don't know. Don't you want a husband?"
"Indeed I do, the worst way. I don't know but you may think me bold, and deficient in that modesty becoming a young woman; but, if you knew my situation, and the affliction under which I suffer I think it would be some excuse for my course."

"Have you thought of the consequences?" said John—"My situation—I am poor—you are rich—I am a stranger—and—"

"Indeed I have, until I am almost crazy. Let me explain—you and every one else knows the unfortunate situation of my father. His habits are fixed beyond amendment, and his property is wasting like the dew before the sun."

A set of harpies are drinking his very heart's blood, and ruin and misery are staring in the face. We are almost strangers, it is true; we have met in company a few times, but I have observed you closely. Your habits, your industry, and the care and prudence with which you manage your employers business, have always interested me.

"And my dear young lady, what can you know of me to warrant you in talking such an important step?"
"It is enough for me that I am satisfied with your character and habits—your person and manners. We are about the same age; so, if you know me and like me well enough to take me, there is my hand!"

"And, my dear Mary, there's mine, with all my heart in it. Now, when do you desire it to be settled?"

"Now, this minute; give me your arm, and we will go to Squire Denton's, and have the bargain finished at once. I don't want to enter our house of distress again until I have one on whom I can rely, to control and direct the affairs of my disconsolate home, and to support me in my determination to turn over a new leaf in our domestic affairs."

"But not in this old hat, and in my shirt sleeves, Mary."
"Yes—and I in my old sun-bonnet and dirty apron. If you are content, let it be done at once. I hope you will not think I am so hard pushed as that comes to; but I want a master. I am willing to be mistress, but to be master is more than I am equal to. I will then take you home and introduce you as my own dear husband—signed, sealed and delivered."

"So be it—permit me to say that I have always admired you from the first minute I saw you, for your beauty, energy, industrious and amiable deportment."

"Now, John, if that is sincere, this is the happiest moment of my life, and I trust our union may be long and happy. I am the only person my father hears to; but alas! his resolutions are like ropes of sand. I can manage him on all subjects; you, must take charge of his business, and sole control; there will be no difficulty—I am confident of the result."

They were married, and a more happy match never was consummated. Everything prospered; houses and barns were repaired, fences and gates were regulated and the extensive fields smiled and flourished like an Eden.—The unfortunate father in a few years sunk into a drunkard's grave. Mary and John raised a large family, and they still live, respected and healthy—all from an energetic girl's resolution, forethought and courage.

An Elopement in Olden Time.
The Dowager Lady Ashburton died at Gosport, England, a short time since, and her history contains materials for a splendid romance. This lady was an American, and among other incidents of note recorded in connection with her name, the following will be read with interest:—

She was the daughter of Hon. William Bingham, a Senator of Congress, and fifty years since, her father was a wealthy and prominent merchant in Philadelphia. He was a man of fashion, and the family were among the leaders of the ton in the Quaker city at that period. Then he was indentured with the interests and institutions of the United States. He was recognised as one of the aristocracy, and was always remarkably attentive to the nobility visiting this country.

About the period he was elected by the State of Pennsylvania to the Senate then sitting in Philadelphia, he built what was then called a splendid and costly mansion, occupying an entire square of ground, with gardens and all kinds of embellishments, enclosed by a brick wall, fronting on third and spruce streets, and now known as Head's Mansion house. Mr. Bingham entertained strangers, Senators and the Cabinet, with princely hospitality. His family led the fashions of those times, and a very friendly intimacy existed between him and Gen. Washington.

The French Revolution drove many nobles to the United States as exiles, among whom were two professed duellists, Count de Tilly and Viscount de Noailles. The Viscount either brought letters to Mr. Bingham from Gen. La Fayette, or he obtained an introduction to him, which led to his acquaintance as an inmate in the family. Having acquired the confidence of Mr. Bingham by his address and accomplishments, he managed to introduce the Count de Tilly into that hospitable mansion. The Count was as noted for his profligacy as he was for his skill with the small sword; and understanding all the arts of a seducer, he soon obtained the good opinion of Mrs. Bingham and Miss Maria Mulda Bingham, an only daughter.

In those times, and even since, a nobleman—French, English, or German—was received with marked attention in all wealthy families. There was much patrician blood coursing through the veins of the young Republic; royalty and nobility were not then, as now, at discount. Marquises, Viscounts, were lionized, when ever they made their appearance, and the young ladies were enamored with the titled. This Count de Tilly soon persuaded Miss Bingham to elope with him, and also bribed some clergyman to unite them. The city was not then very populous, and the whole world of fashion was thrown into the greatest excitement at hearing that Miss Bingham had run away with the French Count de Tilly; and Mr. Bingham himself—a very honest, well-meaning, but not very distinguished man, excepting for wealth—was dreadfully mortified at this rash step of his daughter, not then 16 years of age. The whole city called it vile abduction. The greatest indignation was everywhere expressed; and Captain Barry, commanding a packet ship, and a man of fashion, took occasion to thrash the Count for some insolence. The couple was forthwith separated, and the affair was the subject of tea-table conversation for some time.

such an event seldom occurring in those quiet and innocent periods.

Mr. Bingham almost sunk under the blow but it became necessary to open some negotiation with the Count, to buy him off, as he only ran away with the girl for her fortune. The Count, in the course of these negotiations represented himself to be deeply in debt, and that it was impossible to leave the country without satisfying his creditors to the amount of £5000 in ready money, and an annuity of £600, which was paid and secured to him, and he left for France, the marriage having been declared fraudulent. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham never recovered from the shock, and died shortly afterwards.

A young English merchant, by the name of Baring, subsequently arrived in Philadelphia, with letters to Mr. Bingham, and forming an attachment for his daughter, married and carried her home. Her husband, afterwards the head of the great banking-house of Baring and Brothers, was created a Baron, under the title of Lord Ashburton, and was the negotiator here of the Ashburton treaty. The Dowager, Lady Ashburton, recently deceased, was the girl who had excited so much attention and polite gossip, when run away with by the Count de Tilly, some fifty years ago.

Counsel to Young Men.
Truth and justice are immutable and eternal principles—always sacred and always applicable. In no circumstance however urgent, no crises however awful, can there be an aberration from the one, or a dereliction of the other, without sin. With respect to anything else, be accommodating; but here be unyielding and invincible. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon or the scaffold, than receive in exchange for it liberty and life. Should you ever be called upon to make your election between these two extremes, do not hesitate. It is better prematurely to be sent to heaven in honor, than, having lingered on earth, at last to sink to ruin in infamy. In every situation, a dishonest man is detestable, and a liar is more so.

Truth is one of the fairest attributes of Deity. It is the boundary which separates vice from virtue; the line which divides heaven from hell. It is the chain which binds man of integrity to the throne of God; and the God to whose throne it binds him, till his chain is dissolved his word may be relied on. Suspend on this, your property, your reputation, your life is safe. But against the malice of a liar there is no security. He can be bound by nothing. His soul is already repulsed to an immeasurable distance from that Deity, a sense of whose presence is the security of virtue. He has sundered the last of those moral ligaments which bind a mortal to his duty. And having done so, through the extended region of fraud and falsehood, without a bond to check or a limit to confine him, he ranges—the dreaded enemy of innocence—whose lips pollute even truth itself as it passes through them, and whose breath blasts and soils, and poisons as it touches.

Wise Sayings of Wise Men.
Fixe sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common: there are forty men of wit for one man of good sense; and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of a reader change.

Sincerity is an openness of heart; it is found in very few people and that which we see commonly is not it, but a subtle dissimulation to gain the confidence of others.

As sins proceed they ever multiply, and like figures in arithmetic, the last stands for more than all that went before it.

Such is the destiny of great men, that their superior genius always exposes them to be the butt of the envenomed darts of calumny and envy.

We sometimes measure the favours we grant by the necessities of those who solicit not from the intrinsic value of what is granted. Pitiful advantage.

Let your lot be bad, good, or indifferent, convince the world that you merit a better; it will cause even your remains to be respected.

Civility and good breeding are as much matters of interest as virtue.

To communicate his knowledge is a duty to the wise man; to learn from others is his highest gratification.

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything worse than a bad one.

A good name will never wear out; a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts for ever.

The ear of a friend is the sanctuary of evil reports, there alone they are safely preserved.

It is good to have enemies, if it is only to hear our faults.

Fools take ingenious abuse for kindness, and often make one in the laugh that is carrying on at their own expense.

Religion is the fear of God; its demonstration is good works, and faith is the root of both.

Misfortune is as convenient a shelter when the effect of our folly or ignorance overtakes us, as cruelty is for the criminal.