

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.

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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 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 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 abatement 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 DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.
In the Senate, March 1, 1849.
Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.
Extract from the Journal.
SAM'L W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.
Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 20.
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.
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. Bas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Huges, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Mathias, McCann, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankay, Savery, Small, Snyder, Street and Stone—21."
NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Potteiger and Darste, 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. 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 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. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hontz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lambertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John P. M'Calluck, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickelson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Ruple, Theodore Ryan, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snavely, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arnah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packer, Speaker—65."
NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Giddon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Lidge, John S. M'Callmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundell 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.
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. —3m

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.
June 7. —3w
Shoulders and Hams.
A large supply of Shoulders and Hams, cured in Philadelphia, just received and for sale by
MERTZ & LANDIS,
April 5. —2m

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- noes.
5 Cases Prints and Gingham, 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.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

Groceries.
A large stock of all kinds and the best qualities, now in store for those who will give us a call.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

H. A. M.
2 Hhds. of winter Ham, cured in the best possible manner, just un-acked at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.
A crates of superior style and quality of Crockery and Glass Ware, opened for inspection at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

SALT.
2000 bushels ground and fine Salt, which will be sold very cheap for cash, at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

WOOD.
1000 cords of good Wood, wanted in exchange for goods at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

Produce.
The highest market price will be paid in goods, for all kinds of produce, at the New York Store.
KERN & SAMSON.
Aug. 30. —1f

WANTED.
6 Journeymen Seamakers.
The undersigned, residing in Westcoeville, Lower Macungy township, Lehigh county, wishes to employ 6 Journeymen Seamakers, 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. —1f
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOCK 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 preciousness, 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. —1f-8

Poetical Department.
From the Daily Sun.
To-Day and To-Morrow.
Don't tell me of to-morrow!
Give me the man who'll say,
That, when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all command the present
If we act and never wait,
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past, that comes too late!
Don't tell me of to-morrow!
There's much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away;
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-morrow
What to-day can do so well!
Don't tell me of to-morrow!
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last!
To-day! it is the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

Miscellaneous Selections.
The Bridegroom's Probation.
A young Englishman, from gaining, love affairs, and other such gold scattering enjoyments, had so nearly reached the dregs of his great grandfather's hereditary portion, that he could calculate the departing hour of his last guinea. As one evening he was returning home from one of those haunts of dissipation, which he habitually frequented, feeble in body and in mind; and for the first time in his life casting a furtive look upon the ruin of his fortune, he could not well determine whether he should end his troubles by drawing a trigger, or by throwing himself into the Thames.
While he thus wavered between fire and water, the very profound idea occurred to him, not to lay violent hands on himself, but to allow himself to be conducted out of the labyrinth of poverty by the fair hand of some wealthy bride. With this consoling thought he went to bed; and already in his nocturnal visions the rapid racers flew, the fair girls trilled around him, both of which he was happy in thinking he might maintain in future upon the dowry of his wife.
On the following morning he reflected anew upon his plan, and found it unexceptionable in every point, excepting a very slight circumstance of not knowing when or where he was to find the rich heiress he wanted. In London, where all the world regarded him as a spendthrift, it was not once to be thought of. He saw that, for the future he must throw his nets out elsewhere.
After much cogitation and searching, he at last hit upon an old rich colonel, living upon his own estate, about twenty miles from the capital, who fortunately had no acquaintances in London, and was the father of an only daughter.
Into the house of this gentleman, by means of a friend, to whom he promised half the booty, he got himself introduced and received.
The daughter of the colonel was an awkward country girl, with round chubby cheeks, like Reuben's cherubims, and looking particularly odd in the hand-me-down attire of her sauntered mother, which did not at all fit her, and was of course not of the most fashionable cut. Her mind, too, was as uneducated as her attire. She could only talk of hens and geese, and when any other topic came above board, her conversation was limited to a "yes, yes," or a "no, no;" all beyond this seemed to be sinful.
This wooden puppet was indeed a mighty contrast to the sprightly, gay, and lively nymphs with whom the young Briton had, until this period, been toying; but he carefully consigned to the solitude of his own bosom the disagreeable feeling of his heaven and earth distant difference. His flattering tongue called the girl's silliness celestial innocence, and her red swollen cheeks he likened to the beauty of the full blown damask rose. The end of the song was, he turned to the father and sued warmly for his daughter's hand.
The colonel, during his sixty years' career through the world, had collected this much knowledge of mankind himself, that however slyly the young man had masked himself, he could, nevertheless, discover the fortune hunter peeping through the disguise. At first, therefore, he thought of pre-emptively refusing him permission to woo his daughter; but on the other hand he thought, the youth is fashionable, and perhaps I may be doing him an injustice, he as yet betrays no anxiety about the portion, and why should the girl, who is marriageable, remain longer at home. His request shall be granted—but his apparent disinterestedness shall stand a decisive trial.
The suitor was then informed that the father had no objections to the match, providing his daughter would give her consent, and she—poor thing—replied as in duty

bound—"My father's will is mine!" Indeed, could anything else be expected.
In the course of a few weeks the marriage ceremony was performed at the country house of the colonel, and he instantly made the son-in-law acquainted with his wife's portion, which, in german money, amounted to \$30,000. The dissembler acted as if he wished to know nothing about the matter, and solemnly vowed that he had not, as yet, thought of such things but had regarded only the noble qualities of his charming wife, whose pure self was dearer to him than all the treasures of the world.
Upon this they sat down to table, and the father-in-law urged and begged that they would make as much haste as possible, as it was his intention that the young married people should set off that very afternoon to London, and that he should accompany them.
The son-in-law was confounded, and began to make some excuses about travelling on the first day of his happiness; but the soldier maintained that these were futile, assuring him that he had particular reasons for proceeding forthwith to the capital, and that his matrimonial joys would be as well realized in London as in the country—What was to be done? Why, the journey was immediately undertaken. The old man secured in a small casket, before the eyes of the bridegroom, the portion of the bride, partly in gold and partly in bank notes, took it under his arm, and placed himself by the side of the young couple in the carriage.
The road ran through a forest, and scarcely had they fairly entered it, when two horsemen darted out from the brush-wood with masks upon their faces, and stopped the carriage. One of the persons watched the postilion, with a presented pistol, while the other approached the coach window, and said—
"We are adventurers, and request you to give us the portion of the bride!"
The colonel and his son-in-law swore and ranted, but the robber coolly insisted upon his demand. After some parleying, however, the horseman bent toward the young man and whispered in his ear.
"That you may see we are most reasonable men, we leave you the choice of two things—give us either the bride or her portion! For certain reasons it is quite immaterial to us, and, moreover, no one shall ever know your decision!"
The bridegroom did not think long about the matter, for he whispered,
"Take the bride!"
"Brother," cried the robber to his accomplice, "we shall take the bride."
In the twinkling of an eye the soldier seized his gentle son-in-law by the neck, shook him violently, exclaiming, in a thundering voice,
"Ha! villain! So my conjecture was not unfounded, that you cared not for my daughter, but merely for the fortune! God be praised that my child and my money are not yet irrevocably in your clutches. Know then, knave! the man who married you was no clergyman—he was a brother soldier, in priest's attire, and these gentlemen are no highwaymen, but friends who have done me the service of proving you. Since then you have laid open your whole villainy, we shall have no more connection. I shall return home with my daughter and my money, and you may go to London, or to the devil!"
With these words, he transplanted the astonished bridegroom with a kick, from the carriage to the road, and ordered the postilion to turn about. The outlaw trudged back to London, and had, while upon the road, the fairest and best opportunity of determining whether he should now use a pistol or throw himself into the river.

A New Heroine.
A lady once complained of the state of her health. Even the newspapers had lost their excitement—"She could not relish her murders as usual!" "This is not a *jeu de esprit*, but an actual speech; and it is enough to make one fear that the publicity of the journals is not an unmixed good. But as the bad parts of human nature must continue to be exhibited in the thousand mirrors of the press, those who would neutralize the evil should take every opportunity of calling in to action the higher and purer sympathies of the heart. And not rarely does the daily news itself supply us with the means of so doing, and present in the very same page an antidote to the poison, although we are only too liable to pass over the former in favor of the chalice which offers a coarser intoxication. That the details of crime, as given daily in the newspapers, in duarte the sensibilities—just as frequent public executions used to breed felons at the foot of the gallows—cannot be denied; but they present likewise, and not unfrequently, details of virtue, which require only to be brought prominently forward to counteract the former influence and maintain a healthy tone in the mind. Among the latter we have just observed, in a provincial journal, an anecdote of female heroism which merits record much more than the most splendid deeds of valor in the field, and we are proud to afford it a wider circulation and a more permanent page. An obliging correspondent, who resides near the place in question, not only

vouches for the truth of the facts, but enables us to give the incident with some completeness. In a house in Morton-street, Troytown, Rochester, a young girl called Sarah Rogers, about fifteen years of age, was in charge of a child ten months old. She had laid down the infant for some time, and missing it on turning round, ran out in the garden to look for it. The child was not to be seen; and the poor little nurse, in obedience to a terrible presentiment, rushed to the well. Her fears were only too just. The covering of the well was out of repair, and on dragging away the broken boards, she saw the object of her search in the water at the bottom—a distance of about thirty-three feet. A wild scream broke from the girl at the sight; but she did not content herself with screaming, and she knew that if she ran for aid, it would in all probability, come too late. Sarah Rogers, therefore—this girl of fifteen—lowered the bucket to the bottom, and grasping the rope with her hands, descended after it. In thus descending, without any one above to steady her, she swayed against the rough stones of the well, and mangled her hands to such an extent, that the flesh is described as having been actually torn from the bones. She reached the bottom nevertheless; and although standing in three feet water, contrived to get hold of the drowning child with her lacerated hands and raise it above the surface. She then emptied the bucket, which had filled, and placing her precious charge in it, awaited the result. That result was fortunate and speedy, for her scream providentially had drawn several persons to the spot, and Sarah Rogers had presently the delight to see the bucket ascending with the infant. Still the brave and generous girl was unsatisfied; and when the bucket was lowered for herself, she could not be prevailed upon to enter it till they had assured her of the safety of her child. The infant was found to be severely but not dangerously hurt; while it was feared that its preserver would lose forever the use of her hands. But this we are happy to say, is now not likely to be the case. The wounds will in all probability yield to the influence of care and skill, and Sarah Rogers will be able, as heretofore, to earn her bread by the work of her hands. But she is a poor, solitary girl, with no relations able to assist her, and even no home upon earth but that of the grateful parents of the child. These, unfortunately, are not in a condition to render their aid of much importance. They have declared, it is true, that for the future Sarah Rogers shall be like one of our own family; but the husband is nothing more than a clerk on board her Majesty's ship Postiers, and is probably but ill prepared to sustain such an addition to the number of his household. Would it not be well, in a case like this, in which governments are necessarily passive, for such private individuals as have not more pressing claims upon their liberality, to come forward and do honor publicly to fidelity and intrepidity, even when found in a poor, little, friendless servant girl?

A Literal Reading.
"I think, mother," said one of three little boys, "that I'll be a doctor when I grow to be a man. Doctors all get rich, and ride so comfortably when they go to see their patients. Besides, they wear such nice gold spectacles;—and I do like gold spectacles."
"Well, I won't," said another. "I'll be a lawyer, and go to Congress, and get a good office; for father says, that all good offices are filled by lawyers."
"Oh," said the third, an urchin of about six, "I won't be either, I'll be something more honorable. I'll be a player."
"A player!" exclaimed his mother, who was slightly given to modern piety, and held the stage in proper abhorrence.
"Yes, mother, for the minister said last Sunday,
"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act your part—there all the honor," and so I mean to be a player."
They Say.
The words "They Say," tells that which is not true, at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation but Mr. They Say was the author of it; and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because, living just nowhere, he can never be found.
Who said that Mr. E., the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why 'they say' so. On what authority do they affirm that neighbor F. has been in bad company? Why 'they say' so.
Is it a fact that Miss G. is not so chaste and circumspect as she could be? Why 'they say' so.
Plunge on this Mr. Say So; he is a half brother to Mr. Nobody, who always does the mischief, and who lives nowhere, but in the invention of those who, underserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of 'They say.'