



# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings), New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receiving for the same.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the sale of the real estate of Mr. James S. Lee, which is to come on Friday next, the 2nd of November. The property is situated in the south western part of the borough, and will be sold whole or in lots, as it may suit purchasers. The buildings are nearly new, very convenient, and the lots have on them the best of fruit. It is worthy the attention of capitalists.

We would further claim the attention to another sale of real estate, on Saturday next; the property formerly owned by the Rev. Mr. German, deceased. This is also a very valuable estate. The buildings are new, and put up with a view solely to conveniences. The lot is planted with the best of fruit trees and grape vines. Persons wishing to purchase property in Allentown, will do well to attend the above sales.

### An Extra.

We this week issued a quarter sheet extra filled with advertisements, which enabled us to fill the whole of our first side with interesting reading matter, to which we would draw the attention of our readers.

### Reported Bank Failure.

The New York Tribune of Monday last, has the following notice:—

"The agent of the Susquehanna Bank, in Wall street, stopped redeeming to-day, and 50 cents is the best price offered for the notes. The amount afloat here is considerable. An express was sent to the bank this afternoon, with a considerable amount of notes for redemption. This bank has recently changed hands, and the failure is probably a bad one. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, which put the public on its guard against this bank, also recommends that the public should not receive the notes of the Salisbury Bank, the State Bank of Morris, N. J., the Exchange Bank, Washington, D. C., and the James Bank, of this State."

We would also add that of the Delaware City Bank, which has for some time been in bad repute, and as the saying is 'doubtful things are very uncertain,' we would advise our friends to keep hands off.

### The Next Congress.

The gain of a Democratic member of Congress in Maryland leaves it entirely uncertain which of the two parties will have a majority in the House of Representatives. If the eleven members yet to be elected should be of the same politics as those representing the same districts in the last Congress, there would be, in a full House, a Whig majority of one. The parties now stand 113 Whigs, 107 Democrats. To be elected 11, which in the last Congress were divided 8 Democrats and 3 Whigs. If these 11 should be politically of the same character, the House will stand 116 Whigs, 115 Democrats. The States to elect are Mississippi and Louisiana, with a vacancy in Massachusetts, which it is doubtful, if it will be filled at all, and one in Virginia. The first was represented in the last Congress by a Whig, and the latter by a Democrat. The Massachusetts vacancy will, if filled, be by a Whig.

### The Late Foreign News.

The recent news from the old world leaves us in a fearful uncertainty for the future. Will Russia make war on Turkey because the "Grand Turk" is Christian enough to shelter the Hungarian republicans from murder at the hands of the Russian Emperor? If yes, then all Europe and some of Asia is plunged in a grand war.

The finances of the leading nations of the old world, and, in a measure, of this country, must be affected by the decision of Russia. Already capitalists are looking for American Stocks, and our market is getting quite cleared of the most desirable kinds.

By a recent publication in the Tribune, it is shown that one-third of our government indebtedness is already held in Europe, and the amount now going abroad is not less than \$100,000 per week. If France and England become involved in the Turkish controversy with Russia, our relations with those nations will surely remain amicable; hence we may fairly count upon high prices and great activity in all departments of business.

The Post Master General has established a new Post Office, at Zionsville, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, and appointed Charles W. Wicand, Esq., as Post Master. Also a new Office at Cross Kill Mills, in Berks county, and J. Newcomb, Esq., appointed Post Master.

The American Literary Gazette and Lancaster Farmer.—We notice in the last number of this valuable exchange paper, published in the City of Lancaster, that the enterprising publisher, has secured the services of Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, one of the most celebrated female writers in the country, who in connection with the present able editor Mr. Albert J. Williams, will in future conduct the editorial department of the paper. With such talent in store, the paper cannot fail to become one of the best published in the State.

### For the Lehigh Register. Youth and Age.

Human life is a series of developments, and at each period some new power is unfolded; new experiences are likewise added, by which means not only are old prejudices frequently corrected, but the errors of our former conduct exposed, condemned, and punished. Youth is proverbially rash, but the aged may show an equally dangerous rashness in holding doggedly to old and worn-out notions.—Accustomed to venerate what has existed for generations without challenge, the older class of persons are prone to oppose the slightest attempt at modification, and they suffer accordingly. Many a warning, in the course of events, is received; yet age is obstinate, and persists in the old course—not because it is right, but because it is old. The association of ideas, sympathy, determination of character, a sense of pride, while it recognises the peril, and other like motives, induce age to disregard the symptoms, and inspire it with courage, to endure martyrdom, rather than incur the shame of a submission to change.—Thus the inveterate controversialist will not confess a proven truth though convinced.—Meditating these facts, we are sometimes tempted to believe, that if the prudence of age could be added to the impulse of youth, a great advantage might be gained for the individual. But a difficulty exists against blending them in one and the same person. Happy, however, is the man who benefits by the dear-bought experience of his elders; who, duly influenced by the example of those who are not only aged, but also good and wise, has learned, without suffering, what to avoid, and what to pursue. The counsel of a sage mentor in a parent, grandfather, or great uncle, cannot fail of being advantageous in many important respects; but on the other hand, there are many counterbalancing disadvantages; the young are enterprising—the old prouder; the young are victorious, peace to anxiety. In advising youth, old persons accordingly regard rather the dangers to be escaped than the object to be attained. This, in the way of caution, may be well; but if it amounts to coercion, even in the slightest degree, it cannot fail to have evil consequences. If instead of persuading or guiding the judgement, it should substitute a control upon the volition of the young, it will fatally preclude action, stopping it at its very source. We have not in such a case, combination, but mere displacement: young impulse is altogether put aside, and antique prudence takes exclusive possession.

Among the many advantages derived from a frequent intercourse with the world, may be mentioned a knowledge of character, to which we should otherwise be total strangers. We do not mean a knowledge of those characters who are present, and with whom we converse, but of others who are absent and become the topic of discourse in the existing circle.

Never yet was there a woman really improved in attraction by mingling with the motley throng of the *beau monde*. She may learn to dress better, to step more gracefully; her hand may assume a more elegant turn, her conversation become more polished, her air more distinguished; but in point of attraction she acquires nothing. Her simplicity of mind departs; her generous, confiding impulses of character are lost; she is no longer inclined to interpret favorably of men or things—she listens without believing—sees without admiring; has suffered persecution without learning mercy; and been taught to mistrust the candor of others by the forfeiture of her own.

### Senate and House.

Hon. Wm. F. Packer of Lycoming county, is recommended by a number of our Democratic exchange papers, as Speaker of the Senate. This gentleman has filled the same chair in the House, with much dignity, and we have no doubt the popularity he has gained as presiding officer in the House, will go far to advance his chance to the same office in the Senate.

For Speaker in the House, we see the names of Hon. J. M. Porter, of Northampton, J. N. Cunningham and Andrew Beaumont, of Luzerne, and several other gentlemen mentioned. No better selection we think could be made than Judge Porter. As a legislator he is experienced, and in point of talent and as a public debator, is not excelled by any member in the House. Mr. Porter, we have no doubt, would prefer being on the floor when his services would be more beneficial to his cause.

The Tariff and Specific Duties. It is said by Washington correspondents, who pretend to be well informed, that Mr. Secretary Meredith is understood to be engaged in preparing a laborious volume upon the Tariff in which he argues in favor of specific duties: He has written to all the collectors for information upon this, and kindred subjects. We have reason to believe that the Report of Mr. Meredith will fully satisfy the people of Pennsylvania, and meet the views of fair and adequate Protectionists in every section of the Union. When the Message and accompanying documents reach the next Congress, we shall then know whether there is or is not to be a compromise upon this subject.

Consolidation. They talk of consolidating the city and county of Philadelphia. Sectional jealousies lead to a lukewarm performance of duty on the part of the police authorities. Several serious riots have taken place, and the offenders have not been brought to justice, because the city police and the district police are engaged in discussing a question of jurisdiction. They want somebody to say—"I'll take the responsibility."—Dem. Union.

Indiana Convention.—The vote at the recent election, in Indiana, in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, was 81,500, and the vote against the convention, 87,418.

### Kentucky State Convention.

Judging from the resolutions offered, and propositions made, in the Kentucky Convention now sitting, we infer that the new constitution, when completed, will be essentially different from the present one, and vastly more Republican. It is likely that the judicial and all other officers will be made elective; and there seems to be a disposition not only to do this, but to limit the enjoyment of judicial appointments to a definite number of years—eight are proposed. It seems, therefore, that the fallacy, that judges must be in for life, be appointed by the executive, and be independent of the people, is likely to find no favor in the Convention; and we know not why it should find any. We cannot understand why an elective judiciary may not be as able, as pure, and as independent, as one of executive manufacture. Wherever the experiment has been tried, it has been found not only to answer, but to answer well.

The question concerning slavery will only be, whether the legislature shall be left free to legislate on the subject, in connection with emancipation in any shape, or whether the power to emancipate shall be reserved to the people, and that they can only do so by forming another constitution.

### Steadiness of Purpose.

In whatever you engage pursue it with a steadiness of purpose, as though you were determined to succeed. A vacillating mind never accomplished anything worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success. Who have done the most for mankind? Who have secured the rarest honors? Who have raised themselves from poverty to riches? Those who were steady to their purpose. The man who is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow—who drives an idea pell-mell this week, while it drives him the next—is always in trouble, and does just nothing from one year's end to the other. Look and admire the man of steady purpose. He moves noiselessly along, and yet what wonders he accomplishes. He rises—gradually we grant—but surely. The heavens are not too high for him, neither are the stars beyond his reach. How worthy of imitation.

### Duelling in Kentucky.

We see it stated that a proposition has been submitted to the Kentucky Convention having for its object the suppression of the practice of duelling. It proposes to prohibit all persons, both principals and accessories, who may hereafter be engaged in duels, from holding any office in the commonwealth. If such a provision should be incorporated in the constitution about to be framed, it would doubtless have a greater effect in suppressing the practice than all the laws which have heretofore been enacted upon the subject.

### Old and New Members.

On looking over the list of members elected to the next House, we observe that there are twenty-four members elected to the Legislature, who were members of the last House. In addition to these there are some six or eight who have been members of the House at some former period. Amongst the new members we notice that there are several gentlemen on both sides possessing great talents and abilities, so that we may expect the House to compare very favorably with preceding Houses.

### Ohio.

The Senate in this State, consists of 36 members; 16 of whom are Whigs, 16 Democrats, and four Free Soil. The free soil men are Messrs. Swift, Beaver, Blake, and Randall—the first of whom was a Democrat, and the three latter Whigs, before inculcated with free-soil.

The House consists of 72 members; 33 of whom are Democrats, 31 of whom are Whigs, 6 Free Soilers, and two Independents. The Free Soilers are Messrs. Krum and Ensign of Astartabula and Lake, Patton from Clinton, Spelman from Summit, and Riddle and Hutchins from Geauga and Trumbull. Of these Messrs. Ensign, Patton, Spelman, and Riddle, were Whigs before taken of Free Soilry, and Krum and Hutchins were Democrats. The Independents are Messrs. Johnson of Monroe, and Minster of Butler.

Pennsylvania Editorial Convention.—The Harrisburg Union gives a list of 33 newspaper editors who have determined to unite in the editorial State Convention at Harrisburg on the 8th of November.

A California newspaper has elicited the following speculations from the London Times: Before us lies a real Californian newspaper, with all its politics, paragraphs, and advertisements, printed and published at San Francisco, on the 14th of last June. In a literary or professional point of view, there is nothing very remarkable in this production. Journalism is a science so intuitively comprehended, by American citizens, that their most rudimentary efforts in this line are sure to be tolerably successful. Newspapers are to them what theatres and coffee are to Frenchmen. In the Mexican war the occupation of each successive town by the invading army was signalled by the immediate establishment of a weekly journal and of a bar for retailing those spirituous compounds known by the generic denomination of 'American drinks.' The same fashions have been adopted in California, and the opinions of the American portion of that strange population are already represented by journals of more than average ability and intelligence.

Culture of the Grape.—It appears from an article in the 'Adler,' that there are in Berks county 246 acres of land, devoted to the culture of the grape. The kind principally planted is the Isabella, from which an inferior kind of wine is made, which forms quite a common drink in Reading.

### American Manufacture of Steel.

The following interesting description of the successful manufacture of steel, at prices which compete with the English article, and in quality superior for some purposes, is from the Journal of Commerce. It shows that a union of energy, economy, judgement and enterprise may effect in difficult and expensive branches of manufacture, with the aid of a little Government protection.

Steel is an article that enters into the composition of the implements, or the materials, or both of almost every useful occupation. Its instrumentality is every where conspicuous. Yet there is scarcely an essential of National supply in which the American people are more deficient. To supply our wants, we must needs resort to the markets of the English, and they to the ore-beds of Sweden or Russia. From native iron, they manufacture comparatively little steel. With the exception of the Ulverstone charcoal-iron, no bars are manufactured in Great Britain capable of conversion into steel, at all approaching in quality that from the Madras, Swedish and Russian irons, so largely imported for the purpose. Yet we, with a great variety of magnetic ores embosomed within our own cliffs, some of them fully equal to the best Swedish, have, until very recently, failed to compete successfully in our own market with the imported article. Various attempts had been made, but without success until the establishment of the Adirondac Steel Works in Jersey City. Although these works are comparatively in their infancy, having been in operation only since last January, the article produced is preferred, at the same price for many purposes, to the best English cast steel. Following up a suggestion, received while examining some specimens from these works, exhibiting at the present Fair of the American Institute, we have recently visited, and are consequently enabled to speak of them from personal notice.

The ore used is procured from Essex county, in this State, at the sources of the Hudson, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, among the Adirondac Mountains, and about 50 miles West from Lake Champlain. Large expenditures have been made by the proprietors, Archibald McFayre, of Albany, Archibald Robertson, of Philadelphia and the late David Henderson, of Jersey City, for the purpose of developing the immense mineral resources of that region. The quantity excavated is greater than can be consumed for centuries, and is worked like an ordinary granite quarry. A valuable water-power was obtained by damming up the embouchures of one or two of the small lakes with which that section of country abounds, and blasts and puddling furnaces erected, and heavy trip-hammers. A new furnace is at this time in process of erection, to meet the increasing demand for accommodation. The ore is here converted into bar iron and transported to the Company's works in Jersey City, to be manufactured into steel. Its adaptiveness to this purpose was ascertained by Joseph Dixon, Esq. of Jersey City, after a protracted series of experiments made with reference to that object.

He succeeded in the use of anthracite—supposed by experienced English manufacturers impossible and then applied himself to the manufacture of black-lead crucibles possessing sufficiently powerful refractory qualities to withstand the heat of anthracite furnaces. In this too he was successful, and his pots are now in use in England and elsewhere, by the first artisans. As the result of all this, the Adirondac Company set about building furnaces &c., in Jersey City, under his direction, at an outlay of not far from \$150,000. In these, the steel is broken into small pieces, and put into sixteen crucibles of a capacity of forty to 60 pounds, which are placed in as many small furnaces whose tops are even with the surface of the floor. After the laps of two hours, their molten contents are poured into ingo-moulds of various sizes. The steel is then readily drawn out upon being re-heated, under heavy hammers into bars of any desired shape or size. Ordinarily, four heats are obtained from these furnaces daily. The English procure three per day, with difficulty. The steel thus manufactured is now largely in demand, and its superior qualities are abundantly testified to by the proprietors of the Novelty Works, by Secor & Co. and many others.

### Riot at a Show.

We understand says the Reading Journal, that a serious riot occurred in this city on Monday evening, the 22d ult., at the conclusion of the performances of Spalding & Rogers' Circus, between the attaches of that concern, and the more rowdy portion of our own citizens. There are various accounts with regard to the origin of the fracas—one that the attack was premeditated on the part of the Reading 'b'hoys,' and another that the men belonging to the circus manifested a bullying spirit and provoked the attack by several flagrant acts of violence. However the affair originated, it seems to have been quite a serious one. In the melee stones were thrown, canvass and ropes cut, wagons battered and heads bruised. The circus men finally resorted to fire arms; one or two shots were discharged, without effect, and a man named Samuel Pretz, so severely beaten with the butt end of a musket, that he is not expected to recover.

Our 'efficient police' from all accounts maintained an 'unarmed neutrality' while the fight was going on—not even showing 'fair play' to the belligerents. Like the 'devoted' woman, whose husband was struggling with the bear, they were disposed, it seems, to let things take their course, without caring much which party came off victorious.

### Grape Culture.

Mr. Elias Bickel, of Centre township, Berks county, who has given much of his attention to the progress of the culture of the Vine in Berks county, gives our neighbors of the 'Adler' an estimate that in the townships of Centre, Richmond, Windsor, Bern, Penn, North Heidelberg, Cumru and Alsace, and also in the neighborhood of Reading, an aggregate of not less than 246 acres of ground are planted in Vineyards. Besides these, there are others laid out in Brecknock, Oley and other parts of the county.—Reading Gazette.

The Tobacco Crop.—The production of Tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky 68,000,000 lbs.; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 36,500,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri 15,000,000; Ohio, 9,500,000.

### Vote for Canal Commissioners.

We give below complete returns of the vote for Canal Commissioners, at the late election. Compared with the vote for President last fall, it will be seen that Gamble's vote falls short of that given for Gen. Cass, 27,998. And that of Fuller 63,077 short of that given to Gen. Taylor. The Majority for Gamble is 11,729.

COUNTIES.	For President in 1848.			
	Taylor	Cass	Gamble	Fuller
Allegheny	10112	6591	5103	6263
Adams	2576	1762	1256	1645
Armstrong	2030	2126	1937	1648
Berks	5082	9485	6927	2867
Beaver	2655	2303	2022	2340
Bucks	5140	5364	4657	4432
Bedford	2830	2816	2570	2523
Blair	2496	1435	1310	1730
Butler	2505	2247	1941	2106
Bradford	3272	1889	2057	2434
Cambria	1233	1386	1375	1128
Carbon	880	1181	756	490
Chester	5940	5360	4238	5085
Centre	1864	2025	2093	1382
Cumberland	3242	3178	2909	2558
Columbia	2253	3396	2443	1646
Crawford	2205	2748	2483	2201
Clarion	1372	2306	1851	940
Clinton	911	967	1001	670
Cleintield	761	1168	891	526
Dauphin	3704	2251	2108	2788
DeLaware	2169	1547	1311	1743
Elk & Forest	131	242	258	131
Erie	3418	2022	1309	2503
Fayette	3045	3441	2645	2113
Franklin	4006	3199	2605	3097
Greene	1476	2379	2047	1084
Huntingdon	2590	1922	1330	1787
Indiana	2410	1544	1230	1729
Jefferson	1179	1212	1099	929
Lebanon	887	972	870	463
Lancaster	2996	1862	1788	2378
Lehigh	11390	6080	4224	7133
Lycoming	2978	3199	2594	2317
Luzerne	2036	2357	2130	1524
Lawrence	3564	4041	3149	2578
Lawrence	—	—	1067	1689
Monroe	518	1830	1303	251
Mercer	2978	2978	2618	2424
Mifflin	1543	1586	1305	1081
Montgomery	5010	5627	5081	3608
M'Kean	367	418	365	238
Northampton	3191	4203	2982	2215
Northumb'd	1785	2258	1874	1111
Perry	1591	2295	1419	927
Philad'a. city	10655	6266	4602	7286
Philad'a. Co.	20575	16244	14680	11714
Pike	216	799	654	119
Potter	226	468	546	282
Schuylkill	4939	3700	3651	3478
Somerset	3018	1127	964	2141
Sullivan	129	303	330	149
Susquehanna	1853	2563	2073	1361
Tioga	1350	1344	1681	1183
Union	3129	1655	1820	2431
Venango	1061	1538	1028	517
Westmore'd	3124	5179	4007	2307
Washington	3898	3820	3610	3576
Warren	959	1125	943	813
Wayne	997	1642	1297	624
Wyoming	861	892	706	760
York	4838	5151	4035	3359
TOTAL.	186181	172748	144810	133111
	172748	133111		

Taylor's maj. 13440 Gamble, 11729 maj.

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American Candidate received the following vote.—Philadelphia city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks 2; Dauphin, 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming 1. Total, 3258.

### Degrees of Consanguinity.

Various speculations and disquisitions have been had, as to the mode of reckoning and naming a degree of consanguinity. All Authorities agree we believe, that cousins of every grade whether first or fifth, must stand in the degree of descent from the common ancestor. We have heard it contended, that the child of one's cousin, should be denominated a cousin-nephew or cousin-niece and the analogy of nomenclature would indicate that the cousin of one's parent should be called *cousin uncle* or *cousin aunt*.

The Newark Daily Advertiser contains a communication, which determines the question as follows:

That to constitute a new grade of consanguinity there must be a change of consanguinity on both sides—or, as it is expressed in England, there must be a remove on both sides. The children of parents who are cousins are second cousins, the children of second cousins are third cousins—but when the relationship is changed only on one side—as in the connection between a child and the first cousin of his parent—it is a first or second cousinship—once removed. Thus the relationship between the grand children of one brother, and the great-grand children of another would be that of second cousins once removed;—the grand children of brothers, being second cousins and the great-grand-children third cousins.

### Chicago and Milwaukee.

The increased population and trade in these two cities will appear from the following statistics.

In 1840 Chicago had 4,833 inhabitants—in 1848 it contained 19,725. In 1843 there were shipped from Chicago 828,565 bushels of wheat and 10,785 barrels of flour—in 1848 only five years later, there were shipped 2,160,000 bushels of wheat, and 45,200 barrels of flour. The first shipment of wheat was in 1839, and the first export of beef was in 1838. In 1848 the export of beef and pork was 29,200 barrels. In 1842 the export of wool was 1,500 pounds, and in 1848 it was 961,400 pounds. In 1836 the value of the aggregate exports was \$1,064, and in 1848 \$10,709,383.

The growth of Milwaukee is still more rapid. In 1835 it had but one frame building, and in 1840 only 1700 inhabitants—it has now over 16,000. Its first export of wheat was in 1844 it exported in 1848 1,034,268 bushels.

### Gleanings.

Dr. Brandreth, the great pill man has been nominated for the Senate of New York by the Democrats of the 7th Senatorial District.

Leonard Cahoon, of Ohio, has had to pay \$400 damages and \$200 costs, for sparking a girl 16 years and deserting her.

Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, has become one of the editors of the Lancaster (Pa.) Liberty Gazette and Farmer.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Gov. Dinsmore for re-election.

A spider has been captured in Cincinnati about the size of a quarter of a dollar in circumference, and half an inch high.

Charles B. Penrose, Esq. the assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned that post and will commence the practice of the law.

Henry J. Raymond, the writing editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has received the nomination in the Seventh Assembly District.

Hon. James Buchman goes to New Orleans, it is said, in a few weeks, on a visit to Hon. John Slidell, and returns by way of Alabama, to visit Hon. Wm. R. King.

The new court-house at Pottsville, and the other public buildings are shortly to be commenced.

A pop like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

No man has a right to do what he pleases; except when he pleases to do right.

Some sensible fellow has said, that where one man reads a merchant's sign a hundred will read his advertisement.