

Lehigh Register

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME IV.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

NUMBER 8.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
published weekly at Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday.
BY AUGUSTUS L. RÜHE,
Editor.
Advertisements payable in advance, and if not so paid, until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.
Advertisements, making no 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."

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.
OFFICE, No. 163 CHESTNUT STREET near Fifth Street.
Directors: Charles N. Bancker, Geo. W. Richards, Thomas Hart, Mord. D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, Adolph E. Borie, Samuel Grant, David S. Brown, Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson.
CONTINUE to make insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.
The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured.
The assets of the company, on January 1st, 1849, as published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows:
Mortgages, \$890,558 65
Real Estate, 728,358 90
Temporary Loans, 205,459 00
Stocks, 15,563 15
Cash, &c., 46,581 87
\$1,220,917 67
Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of one million, two hundred thousand dollars, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y.
The Subscribers are the appointed Agents of the above mentioned Institution, and are now prepared to make insurance on every description of property, at the lowest rates.
AUGUSTUS L. RÜHE, Allentown.
C. F. BLECK, Bethlehem.
Allentown, June 13, 1848. 1-1y

NOTICE.
That application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, to incorporate a Bank, with general Discount and other Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, to be called "The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and further providing to commence the usual Banking privileges when fifty thousand dollars are paid in.
Christian Pretz, Peter Wyckoff,
Carlos Samson, Wm. H. Newhard,
Amos Etinger, J. D. Lawall,
William Kern, J. D. Siles,
Nathan Dresher, J. Saeger, jr.,
Jonathan Cook, James H. Bush,
Jesse Schaffer, T. B. Weidner,
A. G. Renninger, Joseph Burke,
Joshua Hanne, Jonathan Kolb,
July 6. 1-6m

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the partnership in the Tailoring business heretofore existing between Stetler & Getz, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted in the firm books will please call upon John F. Ruhe Esq., with whom the books are left for collection, and settle their account, between now and the first of December next, and such who have any legal claims against the firm will present their accounts for settlement.
EDWARD STETLER,
WILLIAM GETZ,
November 1. 1-4w

C. M. RUNK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Has taken the Office of the late Samuel Runk, Esq., and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.
Mr. Runk may be consulted in the German, as well as English.
Refer to Hon. J. M. Porter, Easton, Pa.
June 13. 1-4w

Washington Printing Press
FOR SALE.
A Superior iron printing press, Washington's patent, with a bed 22 by 24 inches, in first rate order, for sale at this office, on accommodating terms.—Address A. L. Ruhe, postpaid.
Allentown, July 10. 1-4w

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the Hon. J. Pringle Jones, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, state of Pennsylvania, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, and Peter Haas, and John F. Ruhe, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, in the said county of Lehigh, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery, to be holden at Allentown, county of Lehigh, on the
First Monday in December 1849,
which is the third day of said month, and will continue one week.
Notice is therefore hereby given to the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Lehigh, that they are by the said precepts commanded to be there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do these things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county of Lehigh, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

Given under my hand in Allentown, the 8th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
God save the Commonwealth.
CHARLES IHRIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Allentown,
November 8, 1849. 1-4c
N. B. Magistrates are desired to forward their returns in criminal cases to the Deputy Attorney General at once, and to request prosecutors to call at his office before court, and thus afford sufficient time to prepare the indictments, and other matters necessary for trial. The amount of unsettled business renders this at present absolutely necessary.
November 8, 1849. 1-4w

The Place to make Bargains!
The Frost has Set in!
Stoves of every Description.
NOW IS YOUR TIME!
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that he continues the
Stove and Tin-smith Business,
in all its various branches, at the old stand in Hamilton Street, directly opposite the Odd Fellows' new Hall, where he will at all times keep on hand, a very large and well selected assortment of wood and coal.
Office, Store and Parlor Stoves,
to which he invites the particular attention of the public.
He has also just received the *American Air Tight Stove*, a new style, just invented of superior pattern, in which the Oven is as large as the whole Stove. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All he wants is a trial.
He is also prepared to do all kinds of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK
at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Roofing, Spouting, Fire-walling and every thing in that line will receive his particular attention.
Stove pipe put up at all times. All other business entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to.
The following are among the articles he constantly keeps on hand and for sale:
Tin Plate, Russian, American and English Iron, Block Tin, Spelter, Pig, Bar and Sheet Lead, Wire, Iron Rivets, Hollowware,
ALSO.—A general assortment of ready made Tin-ware, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices.
Newly married folks just going to House-keeping, can be supplied with the necessary articles of Tin Ware on liberal terms. He is determined to make his shop the *Resort of the People*, and therefore invites all to call at his old stand.
THOMAS O. GINKINGER,
Sept. 27. 1-4w

ECKERT & Co's,
Wholesale & Retail
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
Manufactory.
Third door below the German Reformed Church, south side of Hamilton street.
In Allentown.
Storekeepers, Pedlars and others, are hereby informed, that they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles, and can be accommodated at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms, Wholesale or Retail.
Aug. 2. 1-3m

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the "Register" Office.

New Goods! New Goods!
AT THE
FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
MRS. MATILDA BROWN.
The largest and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, are now unpacking at the above establishment, one door east of Lewis Schmidt & Co's Drug Store, that ever was exhibited in Allentown, brought directly from Philadelphia. Her stock consists among other things of all kinds of fashionable
Fall and Winter Bonnets,
Velvets, Satins, Silks and Plush, all kinds of Ribbons, French and Artificial Flowers and Feathers, which she is prepared to make up in the latest Paris styles, and at the lowest possible prices. She also calls the attention of the public to her large assortment of Ribbons, and numerous other Millinery articles.
Old Bonnets altered to the latest fashion. Braid and Straw bonnets, shaped, bleached or dyed, a black or a mouse color, at reasonable prices.
Country Milliners can be supplied with fashionable Ribbons, Hats, &c., and the latest fashion patterns on reasonable terms.
Persons visiting Allentown should not neglect to give her a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as she goes upon the principle of "a penny made is a penny saved," and punctually carries it out.
Thankful for past favors, she trusts that her very low prices at which she disposes of her goods, and her strict attention to business, will merit her a continuance of a liberal support.
MATILDA BROWN,
October 11. 1-3m

Store House and Dwelling TO LET.
The subscriber offers to let that large and spacious Store House and Dwelling on one of the best business corners in Allentown, directly opposite Hagenbuch's hotel. It will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and will be rented for a term of from one to five years.
It is the corner formerly owned by Peter Huber. The house is three story high, 20 1/2 feet front by 93 feet deep, containing besides the Store room, which is 20 1/2 feet front by 45 feet deep, 11 other convenient rooms, besides cellar under the whole of the house. The Store room will be counterered on both sides, and particularly fitted for a Wholesale Dry Good business, an establishment much needed in Allentown.
Application to be made to the undersigned owner of the property.
JOHN WAGNER
Allentown, October 25. 1-4w

FOR RENT.
A First Rate Store Stand.
The undersigned offers his valuable store stand, at Schantz's Mill, in Upper Macungy township, Lehigh County. It is one of the best in that part of the county, where an enterprising young man can do a very profitable business, it being adjacent to one of the best custom mills in the county. In case a man of industry would wish to take the store, a convenient house can be rented to it.
HIRAM J. SCHANTZ,
November 1. 1-4w

Line Lexington BOARDING SCHOOL.
For young Men and Boys.
The winter session of this school will commence on Monday the 22d of October next, and continue six months. At this school are taught all the branches comprised in a complete course of an English education; and also accurately to construe the French and Spanish languages.
The price for Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Fuel is \$30 per 12 weeks, if not paid in advance, or \$30 for 13 weeks if paid in advance.
JOHN PRICE, Principal.
September 27. 1-2m

Allentown Academy.
The Winter Session commences Monday November 18th. Full particulars as to terms, text books, studies &c; may be learned by reference to the Annual Catalogue, copies of which will be cheerfully furnished upon application at the Academy.
R. C. CHANDLER, Principal.
Allentown, November 12. 1-4c

Brandreth and Wrights Pills.
Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the far famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Brandreth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register," by the Dozen boxes, at Wholesale prices.

Poetical Department.
The Reason Why.
Addressed to a Lady in answer to the question "Why don't you get married?"
Dread—'I've not made up my mind
Whether 't is best, life's raw,
With a sweet angel by one's side,
Or all alone to hoe!
'T is a mixed question, and may give
A fellow food for thought;
I've sometimes thought, it's sort o' best,
And sometimes—sort o' not!
Here is the thing, you see, which first
I'd like to be for knowing—
Whether she'd help him most to hoe,
Or keep him most from hoeing!
It's like all other questions—much
Remains on either side.
Toss up a copper! for my part,
Let "heads or tails" decide.
Well, "heads" it is; and marriage wins.
But then, to choose the wife,
How is a man to know who'll make
Him happiest in life!
From such a lot of "Angels" it
Is plucky hard to choose;
I fear to ask—some lest they might,
And others, not refuse.
Then womankind, you know, is such
A curious sort of critter,
One hardly knows what she'll do
With her, when he does get her.
Sometimes in harness she'll not trot,
Quite peaceably and civil;
Presto, at once, she "whies" or bolts,
And flings you to the d—l.
And then these Angels as they are called,
(Heav'n knows why, they've no wings,
Although they do fly off sometimes.)
Are no such airy things:
What angel's food above may be,
I don't pretend to know;
But good substantial bread and meat
Our "Angels" like below.

Miscellaneous Selections.
The Dead Sea.
A mystery has for ages hung over these famed waters. The most vague ideas, the most wild and erroneous impressions have prevailed; and travellers, who have strayed on its shores and glanced at their mournful solitudes, have given their crude and imperfect observations, and added to the existing stock of wonders and horrors so widely diffused. So well known as are most parts of the earth, to which great historical events have imparted a deep interest, it was time that our age, and that science should lift the veil from the doubt and uncertainty that shrouds the subject. That spirit was Lieutenant Lynch of our Navy, and our country had the honor of embarking in the enterprise. Public curiosity was keenly excited. The truth was a great consideration. The time had passed by when the wondrous tales of travellers are swallowed with credulity; and men were prepared to glean facts and phenomena from an authentic source, and to draw deductions for themselves. The present is an investigating and a reasoning age, and nothing but truth, well-established truth, will satisfy it. It can not be denied that our commander has exhibited great zeal and energy; that he has shown great firmness and tact in surmounting obstacles; acute observation, and the greatest industry in collecting facts. His preparations were made with judgement, and an admirable precaution. Every supposed difficulty was anticipated and guarded against. The equipment was complete. His two metallic boats, easily transported across the land, the one of copper, the other of galvanized iron, were admirably suited to the service. There were in all sixteen persons in the party. In transporting the boats to the sea of Tiberias, the Syrian horses refused to draw, and camels were substituted in their stead. It must have been an imposing sight—the mounted Arabs, with their tuffed spears, their metallic boots drawn on great carriages by camels, with the flag of our country proudly flying over them. The Jordan was passed, and after great difficulties and dangers, they arrived at the shores of the Dead Sea. Twenty-one days were passed on the lake. It was crossed in every direction, for the purpose of sounding it. It was found to be about 40 miles in length by about 9 miles average breadth. The bottom of the sea consists of two submerged plains, an elevated and depressed one. There was decided evidence of some extraordinary convulsions, produced by an eruption of fire, and a general conflagration of the

bitumen, which abounded in the plain. Although the party entered upon its waters with conflicting opinions, one being a decided unbeliever in the Mosaic records, the commander states that after a close and patient investigation of twenty-two days, they were unanimous in the conviction of the Scriptural account of the destruction of the cities of the plain. The popular idea has been that the smoke from the fires, by which the doomed cities were consumed; still rose up on the shores and from the sea in testimony of the judgement. This phenomena was found to be nothing more than the great evaporation that enclosed it in a thin transparent vapor, which with its purple tinge contrasting with the sea beneath, was blended in the distance. It presented the appearance of smoke from burning sulphur. The phosphorescent property of these heavy vapors, by night may have led to the idea of fire, as Lieutenant Lynch remarks: "This one of the wondrous illusions vanishes. Another error has prevailed; as this expedition shows. It was the general belief that fruits would not ripen on its shores. Although their character was for the most part barren and gloomy, yet our party found a great variety of plants, vigorous and full of blossoms and with every indication of bearing fruits to perfection. The saline exhalations, and the intense heat of the Dead Sea, were, however, in general opposed to vegetable life. There has been found a fruit mentioned by Josephus and Tacitus, and by travellers, called the apples of Sodom, about which much has been said. When pressed, it explodes with a puff, leaving only a few shreds and fibres in the hand. But this fruit is found also in Numidia, Arabia and Persia, and is not peculiar to the Dead Sea. A curious discovery was made, of a lofty, round pillar of solid salt, about forty feet high, found at the head of a deep, narrow and abrupt chasm. Josephus alludes to it, and believes it to be the identical pillar, into which Lot's wife was turned and the traditions of the Arabs confirm this idea. It is, to in the vicinity mentioned in the Bible. Our traveller does not venture an opinion on the subject, nor do we. We have gone somewhat into these three points, because in the Apocrypha, in the Wisdom of Solomon, x. 7, they are alluded to in speaking of the cities of the plains, from constructions put upon this passage, and from the representations of some travellers, these errors, so generally entertained, seems to have sprung. That the water from the impregnation of salt and bitumen is greatly heavier than the ocean, our travellers declare, as well as the fact of its extreme buoyancy. Many curious illustrations of these facts are given, in Mr. Lynch's book, to which we refer the reader, and which have been mentioned by many others. Many annoying and peculiar sensations and effects resulted from bathing. A highly irritated state of the skin, and febrile symptoms, and prostration of strength seem to be the effect produced on the system by the intense heat and the quality of the waters. The leafless branches of the bushes on the shores were encrusted with the salt, and sparkled like icicles in the sun. The copper boat, when overhauled, was found to be wearing away rapidly, and when exposed to the immediate friction of the fluid, was as bright as burnished gold. The shores presented the appearance, from the incrustation of salt, of being whitewashed. The very footprints upon the beach were coated with crystallization. These are striking facts mentioned by Lieutenant Lynch. The statement is confirmed, that no living thing is found in these waters, which, when subjected to a powerful microscope, exhibit no unimpaired or vestiges of animal matter. Though birds are comparatively rare, yet they were occasionally met with, and wild ducks were often seen, floating on the sea. Thus the idea of the atmosphere being fatal to birds passing over the waters is a mistaken one.

We have thus given a short and condensed view of the subject, stating those phenomena which we deemed most interesting, and those facts which are the most striking and important. The world is indebted to Lieutenant Lynch for a great deal of valuable information and a work of deep interest. He has thrown light on many things that were obscure, and has corrected many errors that extensively prevailed. He has given us an authentic record on matters about which there has long been much mystery and much misrepresentation. In the result of this expedition, and the manner in which it was conducted to its close, he has reflected the highest credit on himself and on his country.

Increase of the Cold.
The cold begins now to increase perceptibly. With the past month, much of the autumnal warmth has departed. It is already colder, and the shorter days become the more will the earth lose its heat. This we daily experience, and it requires but a small degree of attention to discover in this arrangement the great wisdom and goodness of God.
This gradual increase of cold is necessary to prevent the indisposition, and perhaps

the total destruction of our body. If the cold came suddenly with the commencement of autumn, we should be doomed, and the suddenness of the change might be fatal to us. As it is, we are enabled to reach cold in the cool summer evenings; now, then, would it be, if we suddenly passed from the burning heat of summer to the piercing cold of winter? How mercifully has the Creator provided for our health, our lives in thus granting us in those months which immediately succeed the summer temperature that gradually prepares our bodies to bear more easily the increase of cold, if winter suddenly came without any previous preparation? The greater part of birds and insects would perish in a single night, and with them their eggs and their young; whereas by the gradual increase of cold, they have time to make the necessary preparations for their preservation. The autumnal months, which separate the winter from the summer, warn them to "quit their abodes, and repair to warmer climates, or to seek out places where they may pass quietly and in safety, the winter or rough season."
It would be equally fatal to our fields and our gardens, if they were suddenly to be deprived of the summer heat; all plants, and particularly exotics, would inevitably perish; and the spring could no more yield us the beautiful flowers, nor the summer its fruits.

It is, therefore, but just that we should acknowledge in this arrangement the wisdom and the goodness of God, and not regard it as a matter of little consequence, that from the last days of summer, to the commencement of winter, the heat is gradually diminished, as the cold increases. These invariable revolutions were necessary, that we and all other creatures might be able to subsist, and that the earth might continue to open to us her rich stores. Let the presumptuous man, who so often dares to blame the laws of nature, only displace one single wheel in the vast machine of the creation, and he will soon have occasion to feel the injury he has done, and learn to his sorrow, that though he might disorganize the arrangements of nature, he could never amend them. Let us, then, receive in a truth that nothing is made without a just reason, and no revolution happens without a sufficient preparation. All material events gradually succeed each other; all are preserved in the most regular order; and all take place exactly at the appointed time; order is the great law with which God rules the universe; and hence it is that all his works are so beautiful, invariable as well as perfect.

Singular and Mysterious.
The lake Providence (La.) Republican of the 23d ult., relates the following singular circumstance:
Some time ago, when the cholera was raging to such an alarming extent in our parish, a gentleman residing a short distance from Providence, determined to remove his wife to a more secure locality, and accordingly sent her to N. Orleans. The husband soon received the fatal news that the tender partner of his bosom had fallen a victim to the dreadful pestilence in the city of New Orleans.
Months, however, rolled by, and time the greatest physician, assuaged the first violence of grief into a pensive and melancholy remembrance of the departed. Some time he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who attracted his respect by his many fine qualities, and at last awoke to the English and broken heart by her death, and modest preference for him, as since I can say, that about four weeks since she was married, and the clouds of sorrow lifted from their conjugal bowers.
About a week since the first wife died and hung herself into the arms of the husband, to the great dismay of the bride.
We have heard many explanations, and en of reasons of her long absence, but they will now take. We cannot attribute them, as the matter may be referred to the Courts of Justice.

A drunken fellow recovering from a dangerous illness, was asked whether he had not been afraid of meeting his God. "No," said the poor pagan-Christian, "I was only afraid o' t'other chap!"