

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., JANUARY 10, 1850.

NUMBER 14.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
is published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday
BY AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,
At \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2.00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.
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 St., one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Friedensboite Office."

LIFE INSURANCE.
The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Office No. 109 Chestnut Street, Charter Perpetual,
CAPITAL 300,000.
Continue to make Insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms.
The capital being paid up and invested, together with the accumulated premium fund affords a perfect security to the insured.
The premium may be paid in yearly, half yearly, or quarterly payments.
The company add a BONUS at stated periods to the insurance for life. The first bonus was appropriated in December, 1844, amounting to 10 per cent. on the sum insured under the oldest policies, to 8 1/2 per cent, 7 1/2 per cent, &c., on others in proportion to the time of standing making an addition of \$100, \$87, 50, \$75, &c., on every \$1000 originally insured, which is an average of more than 50 per cent on the premium paid, and without increasing the annual payment to the company.

No. of Policy Assured	Sum	Bonus Addition	Amount of policy and bonus payable at the party's decease.
No. 58	\$1000	\$100	\$1100
" 88	3500	250	2750
" 205	4000	400	4400
" 276	2000	124	2124
" 333	5000	437 50	5437 50

Pamphlets containing tables of rates, and explanations of the subject; forms of application; and further information can be had at the office in Philadelphia, or on application to A. L. RUHE, Agent in Allentown.
B. W. RICHARDS, Resident.
Jno. F. JAMES, Actuary.
December 13.

Refectory, Fruit Store AND Oyster House.

J. & B. STETLER, respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have lately purchased the Good Will, Fixtures, &c., of the *Rough & Ready* Oyster House, Ice Cream Saloon, and confectionary Establishment, lately kept by Messrs. Stetler and George, in the building formerly occupied by the old Northampton Bank, on the corner of Market Square and Allen Street, in the Borough of Allentown.
They are prepared to serve up oysters, in the most fashionable City styles, at the shortest notice, to wit:
Fried, Roasted, Sauted, Stewed, &c.
ALSO:—*Beef Tongue, Tripe, Ale, Porter, Lager and other Beer, Mead, &c.*
Their accommodations will be such, that those who will give them a social call, will not leave the establishment dissatisfied.
They trust that by strict attention to business, and good accommodations, they will receive a liberal share of patronage, for which they will ever feel thankful.
December 20.

Paper Hangings!

THE CHEAPEST MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
Is in SIXTH STREET, one door below Race, where purchasers and dealers can select from *New Style Gold and Satin Paper* for parlors, with
Velvet and Gold Scalloped Borders,
as well as Hall or Entry, Chamber and Dining-room wall papers, which will compete in style and quality, with any in Philadelphia, or any other city in the United States, and at a saving of 25 per cent.
WM. H. PATTON,
Manufacturer of Wall & Curtain Papers,
No. 93 North 6th 1 door below Race,
December 8th.

A Frame and a Brick House FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two-story Brick and a one and a half story Frame house, situated in very pleasant parts of the Borough.
A. L. RUHE,
Dec. 30.

New Landlords!

Mauch Chunk Hotel.
The subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Mauch Chunk, and the public in general, that they have rented and now occupy the well known tavern-stand of Mr. Alexander Stedman, in Mauch Chunk, so extensively known as the

Mauch Chunk Hotel, which has been refitted in the most comfortable and fashionable manner. They have occupied the same from the first of August last, and they will make it their business to add many other improvements, to the convenience of those who may favor them with their custom, and make it equal if not superior to any public house in the place.
Their Bar will be supplied with the choicest of liquors, their Table set with all the season's stords, and their Beds are all new and clean; in short, neither trouble or expense will be saved, to accommodate their customers in the very best manner.
Their stabling is large and convenient, with the hydrant water in the yard, and an attentive ostler to attend to customers.
They trust their strenuous exertions to accommodate those who may favor them with their calls, will be the means of bringing them numerous new customers.
ESSER & PETERS,
September 13, 1849.

Pure Fresh Cod Liver Oil.

This new and valuable Medicine, now used by the Medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of *pulmonary consumption, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, gout, general debility, complaints of the kidneys &c., &c.*, is prepared from the liver of the cod fish for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.
(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)
"C. J. B. Williams, Mr. D. F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physicians to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in the above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 206, out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.
"The effect of Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.
"In conclusion, I repeat, that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."
As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head-quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each.
Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous spurious imitations. As its success depends entirely on its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it genuine.
Every bottle having on it our written signature, may be depended upon as genuine.
Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notice of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address use free of postage.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 North third street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 11.

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,
Carlos Samson,
Amos Ettinger,
William Kern,
Nathan Dresher,
Jonathan Cook,
Jesse Schaffer,
A. G. Beninger,
Joshua Hanso,
Peter Wyckoff,
Wm. H. Newhard,
J. D. Lawall,
J. D. Stiles,
J. Saeger, jr.,
James H. Bush,
T. B. Weidner,
Joseph Burke,
Jonathan Kolb,
July 3.

Poetical Department.

Remembrances.
She stands beside the open drawer:
What sees the matron there?
A broken ring, a picture case,
A tress of auburn hair,
With many a letter, stained and worn,
The records of the past;
Of days of spring time happiness
That were to bright to last.
Why starts the lady thus aside,
As if some voice she heard?
Those few pale faded lily flowers,
What thoughts can they have stirred,
Save memories of a forest walk,
Or garden tangled o'er.
Or splashing of the mountain brook
Beside her father's door.
"I thought they all had fed the flames
Upon my bridal day;
That summer winds had borne their dust
With life's young hopes away;
Why comes this shadow from the past
To mock my calmer hours?
Oh, would that every memory
Could wither like the flowers!"
She hears her children's laughing play
Beside their father's knee;
The lady's heart is far away
Across the deep blue sea;
Across the stretch of desert sand,
Across the Indian wave,
Her English home lies far around;
Her heart is in the grave.

The Family Circle.

Marriage in different Nations.

In Ceylon, one of the principal ceremonies consists in tying together the clothing of the bridegroom and bride, to signify that they are bound together for life. This ceremony is performed in the presence of their friends, and with such festivities as the means of the parties will admit.
In Java there are three kinds of marriages. The first, and most common is, where the parties are of equal condition, or the bridegroom is the superior of the bride, the second is, when the wife's station is much higher than that of the husband; and the third is a kind of half-marriage, the offspring of which are not admitted to an equality with their other children. This marriage is quite unceremonious, but the two other modes are celebrated with some display. The first wife is always at the head of the family.
Girls in Java, are married at so early an age, that a single woman of twenty-two is almost unheard of. A price is always paid by the bridegroom. The bridegroom splendidly mounted, accompanied by his friends with music, goes to salute his bride. She comes out and meets them with a low obeisance. They sit together on an elevated seat, and eat out of the same dish, after which they go to the mosque, and the nuptials are celebrated according to the Mohammedan ritual. Then ensues a wedding procession thro' the village, a wedding feast, and at the end of five days another procession, in which the bride is conducted to the residence of her husband. In some places the spinning-wheel, loom and kitchen utensils are carried in the bridal procession. In others the bride washes the bridegroom's feet, in token of subjection.
In Sumatra, the Battaes have as many wives as they please generally five or six, who all live in the same apartment with their common husband, but each has a separate fire-place. Husbands purchase their wives of their father-in-law, and gamble them away, or sell them whenever they please.
Among the Redjangs, another tribe, besides the purchase of wives, a man is sometimes adopted by the girl's father as a son-in-law, and both are subject to the parent; and there is another marriage, where both men and women pay an equal price, and are on equal equality. The ceremonies are very simple.
In Borneo, no man is allowed to solicit a damsel in marriage until he has cut off the head of an enemy. When this condition is fulfilled, the lover makes presents to his mistress; if they are accepted, an entertainment is given by her parents, and on the ensuing day by his parents. After the feast the bridegroom is conducted home to the house of the bride. At the door, a friend sprinkles him with the blood of a cock, and her with the blood of a hen; and the parties then give each other their bloody hands, and from that time they live together. If a man loses his wife, he cannot marry a second, until he cuts off the head of another enemy.
In Celebes, the husband receives no other dowry with his wife than the presents she obtains before the ceremony. As soon as the young couple are married, they are shut up in a apartment by themselves for three days; a servant brings them the necessary food while their friends are entertained with great merriment by the bride's father. At the end of this time they are liberated, re-

ceive the congratulation of friends, and are conducted home.
The marriage customs of the natives of New-Holland are rather more curious than agreeable. Before a girl is given to her husband, her two front teeth are knocked out. The lover then throws a Kangaroo skin over her shoulder, spits in her face several times, marks her with painted strips of different colors, orders her to march to his hut with his provision bag; If she does not move fast enough to please him, he administers a few kicks by the way. These savages generally steal wives from the tribes with whom they are at enmity. As soon as they perceive a girl without any protector they rush upon her and stupefy her with blows of a club, and drag her through the woods with the utmost violence. Her tribe retaliate merely by committing a similar outrage. There are no other wedding ceremonies among these savages.
The Moors marry at an extreme early age. Wives are always purchased; and the father of the girl cannot refuse an offer, unless there is some stain upon the young man's character. The bride is adorned with a small white flag, and the bridegroom's brow is encircled with a fillet of the same color. The bride is conducted to the tent by her parents, where the lover presents her with garments and jewels according to his wealth. A grand entertainment is given, and the young women dance all night to the sound of the instruments, while the spectators regulate their motions, by clapping their hands. These dances are not very decorous. The marriages of the negro tribes are conducted with but very little ceremony except in an abundance of pastime and dancing.
Among the Jereres, when the lover secured the consent of relations, he summoned his friends to assist him in carrying off his bride, who shuts herself up in a hut, with her companions, where they maintain an obstinate siege before they conclude to surrender.
In Brammuk, the bride comes to the hut of her husband with a calabash of water, with which she washes his feet, and wipes them with her mantle.
In Congo, the negroes take their wives for a year on trial; if at the end of that time they are satisfied, the wedding is celebrated with a feast. The Missionaries endeavor to abolish this custom without success; the mothers declaring that they would not risk the happiness of their daughters by urging them into an indissoluble union with persons with whose temper and habits they were unacquainted.
In Abyssinia, there is no form of marriage ceremony. Parties live together as long as they choose, and these connections are dissolved and renewed as often as they may think proper.
African Princes have an unpleasant way of furnishing dowries for their daughters. When the Sultan of Madara married his daughter to an Arab Sheikh, the nuptials were celebrated by a great slave hunt among the mountains, when after a dreadful struggle, three thousand captives by their tears and bondage, furnished out the materials of a magnificent marriage festival.
In Dalomey, all the unmarried females throughout the country are considered the property of the sovereign. Once a year they are brought before him; he selects the most engaging for himself, and sells the rest at high prices to his subjects. No choice is allowed the purchaser. He pays twenty thousand dowries, and receives such a wife as the king chooses to award him; being obliged to appear satisfied with the selection, whatever may be her respect or condition. This monarch has three wives; but the King of Ashantee has exactly three thousand three hundred and thirty three, and the safety of his country is supposed to depend on his keeping up this mystical number.

A Thrilling Scene.

During a high wind one day, while the broad, turbid river rose in short, angry waves, that bore a most threatening aspect, a couple of little boys were seen in a small skiff, a long distance from shore, apparently amusing themselves with youthful daring in braving the angry current, and the fierce wind. Suddenly a large tow-boat, the Anglo-Saxon, came puffing round the point at Algiers, and rapidly made her way up the river and in the direction of the skiff. The boys seemed heedless of the danger, and remained dancing about on the waves, now and then taking a pull at the oars. On came the boat, the rapid whirl of her wheels and the quick loud puffs from her steam-pipe showing how great was her speed, whilst all of her board appeared not to notice the small shell of a boat, that contained two human beings, which now floated but a short distance ahead of them. It was a deep, thrilling sight to watch the great steam monster moving swiftly on her way, ploughing through the foaming surges, and throwing it in cascades from her bows, every moment nearing the frail thing of planks, for which she escaped appeared hopeless. At length, the boys perceived their danger—the red glare of the furnaces flashed in their eyes—the clang and crash of the engine

struck their ears—human figures cluster wildly on the decks and sides of the big-boat that is furiously coming down on the poor boys, who hold out their hands and shout to them—in vain. A moment more, and all will be over; they will go screaming and struggling down into the fearful, boiling gulf that leaps up at them as if to grasp its shrinking prey—a thought of home and loving faces—a wild prayer, a shriek of agony—and they will be food for fishes. But see! the boat is stopping; the wheels have ceased to turn; the steam-pipe is silent; she has taken another direction; the gallant boys ply their oars with might and main; life is in every movement; the boat passes them by a few feet only, but that is enough—they are saved! A general cheer, in which the brave little fellows joined, cap in hand, winds up the brief but perilous scene.—N. O. Della.

Scene at a Slave Sale.

One of the most revolting, and at the same time touching scenes, it has ever been our lot to witness, occurred yesterday in the auction room of Mr. N. Vignie, on St. Louis street. The estate of Mr. Benvenuto Duran, lately deceased, consisting chiefly of slaves, was to be sold, for the benefit of a creditor. The negroes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one and exhibited to the bystanders, before being put to the hammer. On the presentation of the third, advertised as "Madeline, an orphan quarteron, aged about 9 years," every one present was horrified to behold paraded before them a lovely girl, delicately formed, white as the purest of the Circassian race, her face buried in her hands, and her slender frame convulsed with sobs. There was a pause of some minutes. "The crowd could not realize that one of their own race could be thus led up among negroes to be passed into life-long bondage. Amusement was succeeded by indignation, as several gentlemen set about inquiring, in the manner in which the child had been thrust into such degrading associations.
Mr. Duran, it appears, was a Spaniard by birth; was some years since in affluence, in this city; but latterly his circumstances declining, he moved from the first to the third Municipality, where he kept a small grocery store, and struggled through comparative poverty. None of the negroes knew anything of the early history of the girl, except one old man, who said her mother was a white woman, who dying when her child was yet but an infant, Mr. Duran took the orphan in charge to rear as an adopted child. This was when he was in prosperity. For some years after the death of her mother, a lady was in the habit of visiting Mr. Duran's house regularly, to see the child, and continued her visits until about the time he moved into the third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend of the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was, or whence she came.
Upon this information, the sale was stopped, and Adeline was taken possession of by Mr. Charles Lovenskiold, to whose human exertions in her behalf she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly installed her in his own family, and will bring her up as a member of it, if the law does not defeat his benevolent intentions.—The girl though of late years mingling almost exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Duran's household, is intelligent beyond her years, speaks both French and Spanish fluently, and understands English.
The affair speedily obtained public notoriety in the lower part of the city, an intense excitement. Several free persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among their own class near \$200, to buy the girl out of the estate, and bestow upon her, her freedom. This has not been permitted, however, and from present appearances, there is little probability of her subjection to the degradation of being included in the chattels of the succession.
Mr. Duran has left no heirs, and dying intestate, his property escheats to the State, after satisfaction of the creditors. There is but one creditor, and his feelings were so deeply affected yesterday, as those of many persons present. Mr. Lovenskiold and others who have taken the girl's cause in hand, however, have determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and if it be practicable, will bring the case before the courts in such manner that a jury shall pass upon her blood.—N. O. Della.

An Able Navigator.

An English voyager to San Francisco, states that, whilst at sea, the drunken commander of his ship, for twelve hours boxed the compass round a speck of dirt on his chart, supposing it to be an island.

Love Letters.

Rousseau tells us that, to write a good love-letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have said.

January 4th, 1784, treaty between United States and Great Britain.

Doings in our School House.

Under this head, we find in the N. Y. "Spirit" some humorous reminiscences by Nix, of Govanus, from which we extract the following spicy paragraphs:
"First class of vagabones, well!" thundered our old schoolmaster. Rise the vagabones rose. "Now answer every question correctly or I'll break every bone in your bodies," was the next pronouncement of the old autocrat of our red school house.
"John Brown, what do you understand by acoustics?"
"Why, a stick to drive cows with I suppose."
"Get out you young vagabone! did I not just see you reading, about the science of sound!"
"Guess not—that was about Sylvester Soume," the Somnambulist.
"It was eh? Sarah you are John's younger sister?"
"Yeth thir."
"What is acoustics?"
"I know thir,—it ith the art of making a noith, and hearing a noith."
"You are right—exphin it."
"Yeth thir. If you stick your finger into your mouth and then pull it out thoddly the cold air ruther into the vakkum and pruduthes a thormd that thriketh on the tympan of the ear, which maketh the thound audible, and ith, called the thience of a couthtith."
"You are quite right Sarah, John, can you now tell me what is ment by acoustics. Be careful, sir; or you'll feel my stick."
"Yes, sir. A cow stick your finger in her mouth kicks over the tin pan, which sounds awful and is called the science of a cow's kick."
"Well John, you do credit to your teacher—You may take your books and run home. William Chase, what is the *currency* of the United States?"
"Cash and money."
"What are its denominations?"
"Coppers, bogus and Bugtown cents, pennies, pips, pice, four-pence ha pence, leveys, ninpences, Spanish quarters, pistereens and Shimplasters."
"That will do. Jones, what is the standard weight of the U. S."
"Scales weight and weight a little longer."
"Samuel, how many kingdoms are there in the material world?"
"Four."
"Three, only three."
"Four, I think sir."
"Well name them—what are they?"
"Mineral kingdom, animal kingdom, vegetable kingdom, and kingdom coate."
"Now how many kinds of motions are there?"
"Four."
"No, only two; voluntary and involuntary. Simon says there are four."
"What does Simon say they are."
"Point, point up, point down to wigwag."
"You rascal! I've a mind to wigwag your jacket! Hadn't you better describe the motion of my stick?"
"I can, sir."
"And its effect?"
"Yes, sir. Up stroke and down stroke—the up stroke regular and easy; the down stroke, spasmodically electrifying and its easy effects strikingly indescribable."
"You understand that, I see."
"George Smith, do you recollect the story of David and Goliath?"
"Yes, sir—David was a tavern keeper, and Goliath was an intemperate man."
"Who told you that?"
"Nobody. I read it, and it is said that David fixed a sling for Goliath, and Goliath got stowed with it."
"Was't Goliath a giant, a strong man?"
"Yes he was a giant, but he had a weak head."
"How so?"
"Why to get so easily stowed."
"Yes, George; that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the sling. Was't David a musician?"
"Yes, sir—he played psalms on the harp; a favorite instrument with the Jews, and at the present day it is called a Jewsharp. I have one in my pocket—here it is. Place in your mouth, thus—breathe on the tongue gently, then strike with your finger, this way—and the psalms, in harmonious corrob, fructify on the ear as natural as thunder."
"That's sufficient—you can pocket your harp."
"Jane, what is time?"
"Something that flies, any how."
"How do you make that out?"
"Why, teinpus fugit."
"What's that?"
"Latin? it means that time flies and how can time, if it flies, be anything else than something that flies?"
"Excellent. What is the meaning of requiescent in pace?"
"Rest quiet cats in peace!"
"Well, Jane; at Latin you are perfectly tuffit—which translated means perfectly awful; it is a grant phrase, from the classical and applicable to this class, particularly. Now take off your jacket and I will give you rewards of merit. Those who get more than they merit, can keep the overplus as a token of my special affection for them; and those who get less, can have the mistake rectified by mentioning it to me."