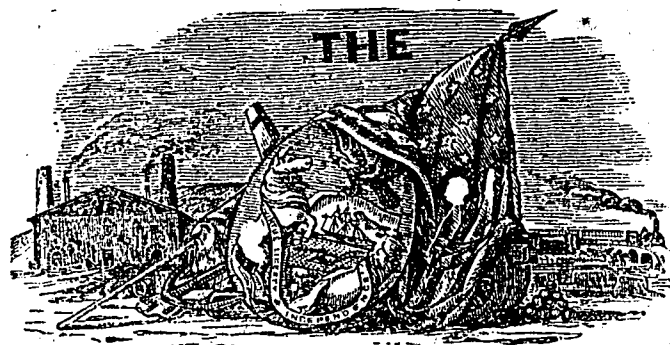


Lehigh



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 V.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

NUMBER 6.

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 "Friedensbothe Office."

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 Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, and Peter Haas, and John F. Ruhe, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, for the trial of all capital offenders 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 held at Allentown, county of Lehigh, on the
First Monday in December 1850,
which is the 2nd 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 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
God save the Commonwealth.
JOSEPH F. NEWHARD, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Allentown, }
November 7th 1850. }—4w

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Mackerels of all numbers and at cheap prices, Salt, Oils, &c.
Fashionable hats and caps, shoes for ladies and gentlemen, sole and upper leather, calf skins and morocco.
A large assortment of Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware, Looking Glasses, Drugs, Glass, and Dye Stuffs.
A LARGE STOCK OF IRON.
Just received, such as warranted bar and hammered iron, American and Swedish steel, warranted at 6 cents a pound, cast and shear steel, hand, round, half round and cornered E. refined iron, sheet and hoop iron, cast iron, stoves, kettles, pots, boilers, grates, plough shears, wagon boxes. Also a large stock of English wagon tires, of every width and thickness, at 2 1/2 cents per pound.
His assortment in general is made up of such a stock of Goods as is but seldom found in a country retail store. He therefore invites each and every one to give him a friendly call and convince themselves of what is said above. No charges will be made to show goods.
He returns his sincere thanks to his neighbors and friends, for the very liberal custom bestowed upon him, and trusts that he will make it their interest further to continue their calls.
Oct. 10. }—4w

NEW GOODS
—AT—
PRETZ, GUTH & Co's. STORE,
South East corner of Hamilton and William Streets, Allentown, Pa.
The subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City of New York, and are now busily engaged in unpacking a very large and desirable lot of Dress Goods, which they feel confident cannot be surpassed by any house in the vicinity. They respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen to give them a call, as they know all can be suited both in price and quality.
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.
Oct. 24. }—6w

SHAWLS.
The subscribers have lately added to their former stock of Shawls, a large and handsome lot of different kinds of shawls, such as Bay State Long Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, Black and Fancy Silk Shawls, Jenny Lind Shawls, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.
Oct. 24. }—4w

GROCERIES.
A large assortment of Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Tea, Spices, &c., just received and for sale wholesale and retail by
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.
Oct. 24. }—6w

NOW IS THE TIME!
Good Store Stand
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers to sell his valuable Store Stand, at private sale. It is situated in the village of Butztown, Northampton county, on the public road, leading from Bethlehem to Easton. The BUILDINGS, are large and convenient, besides it is admitted to be one of the most beautiful and best situations, in this section of country, for an enterprising business man, and in point of convenience cannot be excelled. There are five acres of good land belonging thereto, upon which is an excellent never failing spring and a well.
Possession can be given immediately if required, and the conditions can be made easy.
The "Bucks County Intelligencer," will please insert the above eight times.
July 18. }—4w

LARGE ARRIVAL
of
Fall and Winter Goods.
David Gehman,
Merchant in Hosenack, Upper Milford, Lehigh county, informs his large circle of friends and the public in general, that he has just arrived from Philadelphia, and is now unpacking and offers for sale, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, as follows:
Plain lustrous, changeable and figured Alpaca, plain and printed muslin de lains, gingham, calicoes, checks, flannels, &c., &c. English, French and American Cloths, of all colors and prices, cassimeres, vestings, satinets, thibet and woolen shawls, cotton yarns, &c., &c.
New Stock of Groceries.
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Mackerels of all numbers and at cheap prices, Salt, Oils, &c.
Fashionable hats and caps, shoes for ladies and gentlemen, sole and upper leather, calf skins and morocco.
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Assignee Notice.
Notice is hereby given, that Daniel O. Stine, of Lynn township, Lehigh county, has on Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1850, made a voluntary assignment, of all his property, personal and mixed, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. Such, therefore, who are in anywise indebted to the said Daniel O. Stine, are called upon to make settlement within six weeks from the date hereof. And those who have any legal claims against the Assignor, will present them well authenticated to the undersigned, within the above specified time.
DAVID FOLLWELLER, Assignee.
JONAS HAAS, }
September 26. }—4w

Builders! Look Here!!!
A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE!!!
The undersigned announces to the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a very large lot of Hardware, consisting of
House Furnishing Articles, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery and Shoe Findings, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. They ask the public to give SAEGER'S HARDWARE STORE, sign of the ANVIL, a call, in order to convince themselves of the fact, that a penny saved is a penny made.
O. & J. SAEGER.
To House-Keepers.
A great assortment of House furnishing articles, such as ENAMELED and tinned inside, cooking vessels, sauce and stew pans, preserve kettles, fish and ham kettles, frying pans, grid-irons, waffle irons, &c. TEA TRAYS and Waiters, from common to fine, in sets and dozens. Also, gothic form, in sets, and in variety of patterns. KNIVES and FORKS—in sets and dozens; also knives only; carvers, steels, cook and butcher knives, with a variety of other manufactures. POCKET and PEN KNIVES—Razors, scissors, shears, from the best makers; one, two, three, and 4 blade knives. SHOVELS, spades, hoes, chains, rakes, pick, axes, &c. SHOVELS and TONGS, Iron and brass polished steel fire sets and standards, coal hods, tailors' irons smoothing irons &c., and for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
IRON.—A lot of Hammered and Rolled Iron, Sheet Iron, American and English Band Iron, Hoop Iron, Cast and Shear Steel, square, flat, and round, just received with Anvils and Vices, and for sale cheap at the store of O. & J. SAEGER.
GLASS.—150 Boxes Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 16, and various other sizes, for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
TO MECHANICS.—Tools of every description, such as Bench and Moulding Planes, Hand, Pannel, and Back Saws, Brace and Bits, Auger Bits, Hatchets, Squares, &c., for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
TO SHOEMAKERS.—Just received a new assortment of Morocco and Binding Leather, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Wooden Pegs French Rubbers, and numerous other articles belonging to the shoemaking business. O. & J. SAEGER.
NAILS.—300 Kegs of the best Nails, Brads and Spikes, just received and for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
SCYTHES.—20 doz. genuine Griffith's Grain Scythes, also a large assortment of genuine Steiermark Grass Scythes, cheap and for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
OILS & VARNISH.—Oils of all kinds, boiled and raw, Turpentine, Newark Varnish of all kinds, Glue &c.,—will be sold cheap by O. & J. SAEGER.
PLANES.—A full assortment of Planes of John Bell's best make, also a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, for sale cheap by O. & J. SAEGER.
WHITE LEAD.—2 tons of White Lead just received, Pure and Extra, and for sale by O. & J. SAEGER.
HOLLOWARE.—500 Iron Pots and Kettles, just received and for sale at very reduced prices at the store of O. & J. SAEGER.
April 18 }—2w
EDMUND J. MOHR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office a few doors west of the Court House.
He can be consulted both in the German and English languages.
Allentown, April 4. }—4w

NOTICE.
In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County. In the matter of the Citation to Philip Roth and Charles Keck, Executors of Adam Klein, dec'd. late of Salisburg township. And now, Sept. 5, 1850. Answer filed. LEHIGH COUNTY, ss. And September 6, 1850, the Account was referred to J. S. Reese, Esq., with instructions to examine and if necessary rescule the same.
From the Records,
JOHN D. LAWALL, Clerk.
For the purpose of his appointment, the undersigned will be present at the house of Henry Leh, in Allentown, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
DAVID FOLLWELLER, Assignee.
JONAS HAAS, }
October 31. }—3w

FOR THE LEHIGH "REGISTER."
Essay on the Classification of Schools.
BY E. MOSS.
The subject selected for my essay, was the classification of schools, but as it is a subject upon which but little can be said or at least but little done at present, I shall not confine myself to that subject. 'Tis true we might recommend some very good plans to adopt in classifying our schools, but under present circumstances we cannot adopt them. Hence we will give loose reins to our imagination, and note a few random thoughts.
The present is truly an age of wonders in the literary, artistical and scientific world. The man of genius is exerting his ingenuity in the construction of magnetic and steam propelling machinery, while the man of literary attainments is striving to register his name high above that of his fellows, by the productions of his pen. Literary institutions are being founded throughout our land, in which we may qualify ourselves for the duties of any station in life. In those institutions we see the emaciated youth poring over his studies from early morn till midnight, and for what? why that he may take some honorable and elevated position in society. In our imagination, let us suppose the juvenile world to compose an army, which is endeavoring to ascend the hill of science. On its lofty summit they see the temple of fame and honor, while their eager eyes gaze upon its glittering spires, and they see written legibly in letters of gold, upon its massy columns, the names of worthies, who have gained its portals. The fire of ambition is kindled in their breasts. As we in our imagination look half way up the mountain we see a part of the army placed under the command and direction of competent and experienced guides, some of which have left the temple to assist those who have been so fortunate, through their own exertions and the assistance of their friends to get thus far, there being but few who have gained the summit that are willing to meet the advancing party more than half way. Thus being placed under the direction of experienced leaders, having "exceller" written upon their banners, with bounding heart and buoyant step, they readily press their way through intricate windings and over craggy rocks, until they are able to write their name in some conspicuous place, where future generations can read it.
As we have followed that part of the army, let us now turn our attention to the base of the mountain, and what do we see, and hear! Something which, if rightly viewed, is calculated to move our hearts with pity and cause the tear to moisten our eyes. Here we see promiscuously thrown together, the youth of both sexes, white and black, the youth of middling circumstances with the poor and half clad, the young child, with those about entering upon the stage of woman and manhood. But hark! we hear one simultaneous cry arise from the vast assemblage; it is the cry of help, help, which appeal, as it salutes our ears, should at once excite our sympathy and demand our attention. Who then will obey the call and extend the helping hand? Thanks be to the author of all good, for having blessed us with the ability of imparting instruction to others and for giving us hearts to feel interested in the education of the rising generation.
Rest assured, worthy colleagues, that the calling in which we are engaged, is a noble and exalted one. We should rejoice that we are counted worthy to occupy so laudable a position, and in view of the great responsibilities resting upon us as teachers of the young, having it in our power to make correct or false impressions upon their young minds, we should enter upon the duties of our station, with pure, honest and interested motives.
The question which was given us for discussion now presents itself for our consideration, viz:
How shall we divide and arrange our juvenile army, so as to accomplish the most in the shortest space of time, and most effectually aid them in their rugged and arduous ascent. One thing is certain: that without order and system, work will not harmonize and prosper.
Let us now inquire, and endeavour to ascertain the cause why our scholars do not make more advancement in study, in our public schools. Are the children in fault? Perhaps partly, though we presume but very little. Are the teachers to blame? Perhaps a little blame may be attached to them, but not much. School Directors, is it your fault? Undoubtedly you are ready to say no, we have endeavored to discharge our duty, as far as our limited power extends. Are our legislators to blame? We answer no. Although the power of making laws is placed in their hands, yet they do not wish to make laws against the will of their constituents, but, on the contrary to consult the wishes of the people. We hear the question going the rounds, among Directors, Teachers, and Parents, who is to blame? We answer plainly, and we believe correctly, that most if not all the blame rests upon the

Parents and Guardians of the children. They are to blame first, because they do not feel sufficient interest in the cause of education, to give it that encouragement and aid which it needs, in order to sustain it properly. 'Tis true they are anxious that their children should learn. Some will send their children to school three or four days in a week, and sometimes ask them when they return home, how many scholars the teacher has. Upon being told that he has fifty or sixty, the father will say "well, really, that is too many for one teacher to have. You can't learn much that way. The teacher can't do justice with so many scholars." And there the matter rests. If the school referred to is a country school, those fifty or sixty scholars are composed of male and female, large and small. And to that number has to be taught: alphabet, orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic, with perhaps something else, and if the children do not learn, the fault generally, is said to be the teacher's. Often upon going home the question is asked them, how many lessons a day does your teacher hear you recite? On being told two, some will say "what a lazy teacher he must be." "Why, when we went to school, we used to say four lessons a day and my teacher had as many scholars as yours, if not more." Well, admitting all that to be true. What good did your four lessons a day do you? Were not your lessons said over hastily, without note, comment or explanation from the teacher? Yes, such was the case. And according to the present arrangement of our schools, teachers have to practice the same error. The truth is you have given your teachers too much work to do, if you would have your children learn. You admit that your schools are too large and that your children do not learn much. Parents do you, ask why you are to blame, because things do not work better? We repeat what we stated before, that you do not feel sufficient interest in the cause of education, to give it that encouragement which it needs. Our legislators have passed a law giving us the privilege of keeping our Public Schools open ten months in a year if we wish. And have appropriated a sum of money towards enabling us to do so. All that is wanting now is for us to make up the deficiency.
Remember that our schools cannot be kept open, and properly conducted without money. Then the very thing that we want in order to sustain and forward the cause of education is money. We want more school houses, and money to pay teachers for teaching in them. Then, in the first place let us go to work to building. And here permit me to suggest a plan in the construction of your school houses in the country. It is that they should be built large enough to divide into two or three apartments. If into two, have the boys in one room, under the care and instruction of a male teacher; and the girls in the other, with a female teacher appointed to take charge of them. If the district is thickly settled, the school may be divided into three apartments. First into the primary department, including both male and female; second into the female; and third into the male. As female teachers can be employed cheaper than males; let the primary, and female departments be placed in the charge of females. Undoubtedly this arrangement would be a very good one where it could be made.— But in districts that are thinly settled, perhaps this plan cannot be adopted, owing to the great distance the children would have to go to school. According to this arrangement we would not need as many male teachers as we now have; consequently the cost for instruction would not be much greater than at present. Then our schools would not be so crowded, the work of the teacher would not be so laborious, the government of schools would not be so difficult, your children would receive more attention from their teachers, and the cause of education be promoted among us. Then I would say in conclusion, Parents and professed friends of education, show yourselves to be its true friends by opening your purses, and giving liberally towards its support, and your children will rise up and call you blessed.
ALLENTOWN, Oct. 26, 1850.

An Able Father.—A common coachman's lady, paying her daughter a visit at school, and inquiring what progress she had made in her education, the governess answered, "Pretty good madam; Miss is very attentive; if she wants anything, it is capacity; but for that deficiency, you know, we must not blame her." "No, madam," replied the mother, "but I blame you for not having mentioned it before. Her father, thank God, can afford a capacity; and I beg she may have a capacity immediately, cost what it may."
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The Will of John McDonough.
The evening edition of the New Orleans Picayune, of Monday, the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars relative to the funeral and the contents of the will of Mr. John McDonough:—
Mr. McDonough was buried yesterday afternoon in the cemetery erected by himself, near his residence, at McDonoughville, for his negroes. It was his wish that he should be buried among them. The funeral was plain and unostentatious. Prayers and a short sermon were delivered in the small church attached to the house, built for the negroes, and where the deceased himself often preached to his slaves. A very large number of persons, white and colored, were present. The coffin was placed in the plain oval-shaped tomb usual here.
On Saturday evening, C. Roselius, Esq., for fifteen years the legal adviser of the deceased, appeared before Judge Buchanan, of the Fifth District Court, and informed him that Mr. McDonough had left an oblographic will, which was deposited either in the Louisiana State Bank, the Bank of Louisiana, or the Union Bank. An order of court was issued, in consequence, for any of the cashiers of said banks to bring the will into the Fifth District Court this morning at 10 o'clock.
Accordingly, at the above hour, the Cashier of the Union Bank, Mr. Frey, appeared, having a tin box containing a duplicate copy of the will, with a portfolio containing memoranda for executors, notes, &c. Another copy of the will is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Montgomery, of this State. The court room was crowded. Mr. Roselius presented the will, which was proved by Messrs Grymes, Frey, and Griot. The will is of twenty-four foolscap pages, closely written in the testator's own handwriting. Judge Buchanan unscaled, opened, and read it, occupying in so doing some hours time. After leaving \$6000 and some landed property in Baltimore to his sister and her children, the deceased bequeaths his entire estate, of which he gives no aggregate amount to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore, half to each city, for the purpose of establishing here a free school for poor children of all classes, and an asylum for the poor. To the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of this city, he gives \$100,000 in yearly instalments. The two other institutions' bequests are also in yearly instalments.
A school farm is to be established in Baltimore, and an asylum for the poor. The school farm for the education of the poor children, from four to fourteen years of age, of Baltimore, first, and the other large maritime cities of the Union. They are to be taught the pursuits of agriculture, and the principles of religion. A common English education to be given in all the schools, here and at Baltimore, and the Bible to be their principal class book. The inmates of the two poor asylums to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of those institutions so far as their own labor can go. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, and making of silk in these asylums, are recommended. To the school farm of Baltimore, the sum of 3,000,000 is bequeathed in yearly instalments.
The estate, after the annuities above mentioned are paid, and a number of negroes, manum, are freed and sent to Africa, to be manumged by a certain number of commissioners appointed by this city and of Baltimore; no commissioner to be a member of any council, to serve more than twelve months, or twice in succession. The two cities to act as a check on each other. None of the property ever to be sold, but to remain forever as a fund for the above charitable purposes.
A large sum is bequeathed to the American Colonization Society at Washington. After all these bequests are settled, which the donor expects will be in forty years from now, the entire estate to be divided between the States of Louisiana and Maryland, and the Legislatures to carry out the objects proposed. If the commissioners do not follow his instructions, the estate to fall immediately to the two States. Every precaution is taken to prevent these noble bequests from being diverted from their original purpose. The instructions to carry them out are full and minute.
Many high-minded and benevolent sentiments concerning education, morality, the duties of the poor and the rich, and the preservation of the Union, are to be found in the will.

Pretty Women.—Of all other views a man may, in time grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.
"A man of sense will never swear.—The least pardonable of all vices to which the folly or cupidity of man is addicted, is profanity."
"These are the best instructors that teach in their lives, and prove their words by their actions."

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