

# 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., DECEMBER 12, 1850.

NUMBER 10.

**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 "Friedensb" Office."

**To the Members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Comp. OF SINKING SPRING, BERKS COUNTY.**  
The Board of Managers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sinking Spring Berks County, herewith respectfully submit the 8th annual Report and Statement of the affairs of the Company, agreeably to the provisions of the charter.  
During the past year six hundred new members were admitted in the Company, about two hundred transfers and alterations of Policies effected, and 50 Policies renewed. The gross receipts from these sources were \$2,140.19. The amount paid in, on the assessment \$5,500, and the balance in the Treasury as per last statement, with interest \$2061.43, making a sum total of \$9,701.92, out of which the Board appropriated the sum of \$6,257.90 towards damages and expenses incurred during the past year, leaving a balance of \$3,443.02 in the Treasury at interest.  
The Company now numbers full four thousand members, forming a capital of nine millions of dollars to levy upon in case of necessity.  
The Board have the gratification to say, that the members of the Company met the first assessment with alacrity and promptness, giving ample assurance that Mutual Insurance Companies, with sufficient capital and prudent management are by far the safest and cheapest in a country company.  
The Damages were awarded as follows:

To Levi Kramlich, Lehigh county, stone smoke house,	\$113 00
F. A. Wallace, Lehigh county, frame store house,	112 00
John Bloss, Lehigh county, bake house,	10 00
John B. Loos, in Berks county Currier Shop,	300 00
George Kieser, in Berks county Stone Barn and contents,	900 00
Daniel Dundore, in Berks-co., Stone Dwelling & contents,	1425 00
Samuel Betz, in Berks county, Frame Barn and contents,	328 00
Widow Drexel, in Berks county damage to Furniture, &c.,	10 00
John B. Smith, Lebanon county Frame Barn & contents,	333 34
Samuel Addams, Berks county Stone Barn and contents,	700 00
Jared Epler, Berks county Stone Barn and contents,	1217 00

Whole amount during the year, \$5,454.34  
The three last named cases of Loss were caused by lightning, the buildings having not been protected by rods as required, and consequently only two-thirds of the loss was paid in each case, agreeably to a provision of the By-Laws of the Company. It is worthy of remark to state that during the seven years of the Company's existence, no case of Fire, by lightning, did occur to a single building that was protected by lightning conductors, the cost of which is at present so trifling that it is hoped no member of the Company will incur the risk in future.  
The Board have resolved, hereafter not to insure Barns, Hay and Grain Sheds, Store Houses, Mills and Factories of any kind with their contents from loss caused by lightning, unless the same be sufficiently protected by conductors as prescribed in the By-Laws of the Company.  
By order of the Board of Managers,  
AARON MULL, Sec'y.  
Sinking Springs, Nov. 4.

**SINKING SPRINGS, Nov. 4, 1850.**  
The following members were duly elected Managers for the ensuing year—Jacob Bright, Penn; Dr. Wm. Palm, Sinking Springs; John L. Fisher, Up. Heidelberg; Geo. K. Haag, Esq., Centre; John R. Vane Reed, Centre; John B. Reber, Penn; Solomon Kerby, Maiden Creek; David B. Hainstein, Esq., Maratony; Daniel Holsuin, Reading; Aaron Mull, Sinking Springs; Isaac M. Gerhart, Lebanon co.; John Weida, Esq., and Dr. D. C. Moser, Lehigh county; which said Board elect will meet at Housum's Swan Hotel, city of Reading, on the first Monday in January, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M.; to organize and appoint officers.  
AARON MULL, Sec'y.  
Sinking Springs, Nov. 5.

**Take Notice!**  
**Surveyor and Scrivener.**  
The undersigned begs leave to announce to his large circle of friends and the public in general, that he still continues the Surveying and Scrivening business, in its various branches, at his office, near Coopersburg, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county.  
He has lately purchased at a very great expense, a number of the newest and most improved *Mathematical Instruments*, which will enable him, with a practice of 20 years standing, to give general satisfaction.  
His experience as a Scrivener is undoubted, as he has also followed the business for many years. Terms moderate.  
He will always be ready to serve his friends, at any reasonable distance from home, when called upon.  
ANDREW K. WITMAN.  
Oct. 31. ¶—3m

**THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.**  
OFFICE, No. 1633 CHESTNUT STREET near Fifth street.  
**Directors:**  
Charles N. Bancker, Geo. W. Richards  
Thomas Hart, Mord. D. Lewis  
Tobias Wagner, Adolp. 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 assured.  
The assets of the company, on January 1st, 1848, as published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages,	\$890,558 65
Real Estate,	728,358 00
Temporary Loans,	205,459 00
Stocks,	15,563 15
Cash, &c.,	46,581 87
\$1,220,097 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 insurances on every description of property, at the lowest rates.  
AUGUSTUS L. RUHE, Allentown  
C. F. BLECK, Bethlehem. ¶—1y  
Allentown, June 13, 1848.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**  
The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Office No. 169 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 81 per cent, 71 per cent, &c., on others in proportion to the time of standing making an addition of \$100, \$275, \$50, \$75, &c., on every \$1000 originally insured, which is an average of more than 50 per cent on the premiums paid, and without increasing the annual payment to the company.  
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.  
Jno. F. JAMES, Actuary.  
B. W. RICHARDS, President.  
Dec 13. ¶—1y

No. of Policy	Sum Insured	Bonus Addition	Amount of policy and bonus payable at the party's decease.
No. 5	\$1000	\$100	\$1100
" 88	3500	250	2750
" 208	4000	400	4400
" 275	2000	124	2175
" 336	5000	437 50	5437

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel Ludwig, deceased, late of the Borough of Allentown, county of Lehigh. Therefore, all persons who are yet indebted to the estate of said deceased, be it in Note, Bonds, or otherwise will please make settlement within 6 weeks from the date hereof. Also those who have legal claims against said estate, will present them well authenticated with-in this above specified time.  
SOLOMON WEAVER,  
Acting Administrator.  
Nov. 14. ¶—3w

## Facts for the People!

**A Jenny Lind Song.**  
**By Samson, Wagner & Co.**  
TUNE — "SHE HAS COME."  
1. An appeal to the judgement,  
A candid appeal;  
With facts on our side,  
An assurance we feel,  
Fact, Fact, is our maxim,  
On facts we rely,  
And to facts we appeal,  
In the Goons we supply.  
2. In this town our Store,  
Is seen to attract,  
A triumph in trade,  
And in truth a great Fact!  
And still it shall stand  
As it ever has done,  
A glorious fact  
For the name it has won.  
Readers! We are not about to carry you away with any false or unfounded assertions. We intend, in appealing to your judgment to state facts and facts only without the slightest fear of contradiction. One prominent fact is, that the articles of  
**Samson, Wagner & Co.**  
are distinguished by unequalled style, in proof of which we would call your attention to our second purchase of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
which we have just received and unpacked. And the prominent fact is, that at our store you will find an extensive assortment of every thing which is usually kept in a country store. But the fact of all facts is, that Samson, Wagner & Co. sell goods cheaper than any other Store in Lehigh county, but dont take our word for it, but come and see.  
Come men of all stations,  
Each rank and degree,  
Come old maids and young maids,  
Who yet are so free,  
Come Jews and some Christian,  
Come Gentiles and all,  
Come each and come every one  
And give us a CALL.  
SAMSON, WAGNER & Co.  
November 14. ¶—4w

**Lochman & Brother,**  
**MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS**  
—IN—  
**Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps.**  
The nineteenth century being the age of Magnetic Telegraphs, Steamships, Locomotives, &c., and in which all kinds of business is done in the very quickest and most expert manner, it likewise becomes necessary for the trading public, to take small profits and make quick sales, in order to keep up with the improvements of the times. Upon this principle we have determined to act. We will sell our Goods at such prices as will astonish the buyer.  
The following are some of our prices, to wit:  
Men's Calf-skin Boots from \$2.50 to \$4.40  
do course do " 1.50 to 3.00  
do kip do " 2.00 to 2.75  
do Gaiter do " 1.50 to 3.00  
Ladies' Gaiters, 1.00 to 1.87  
do Slippers and Wets  
Buskins " 31 to 1.25  
Besides a very large and extensive assortment of ready-made  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
cheap for cash.  
They also keep for sale, a splendid assortment of  
Moleskin, Silk and Slouch  
**HATS,**  
Cloth, glazed, fancy and military  
**CAPS.**  
Trunks, Umbrellas, Camphine, Lard and Fluid Lamps, Candelabras, &c., &c.  
Recollect the place, the door west of O. & J. Sager's Hardware Store, in the building formerly occupied by L. Smith's Apothecary store, in Hamilton street, Allentown.  
Nov 23. ¶—3m

**WILLIAM S. MARX,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
Office in the western front room of the building of John D. Lawall, formerly Hornbeck's, west of the Courthouse.  
Allentown April 4, 1850. ¶—1f

**NOTICE.**  
The members of the old "Northampton Blues" yet living, or the Widows of those deceased, or their Minor children, can apply at Captain John F. Ruhe's office, were they can get their application for their Bounty Land. And all others having stood a tour of duty in the Militia, in the war of 1812; can also be supplied with the necessary papers, to procure their bounty lands, under the act of Congress, passed September 28, 1850. Charges reasonable.  
JOHN F. RUHE,  
Captain of the "Northampton Blues."  
November 21. ¶—4w

## Grand Inquest of Lehigh County.

**Resolved**—That this Grand Inquest coming from all parts of the county of Lehigh, and knowing and representing the feelings and wishes of the people of the county, and duly appreciate the value of the Union of the States, have heard with pleasure the Charge of his Honor, the President Judge of this District, in relation to the "Fugitive Slave Law," and the "Small Note Law," and respectfully solicit a copy thereof for publication, as we believe that the publication of the correct, statesman-like and patriotic views which it contains, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects, in cementing the Union—in encouraging proper feelings of brotherhood, and staying the action of misguided and fanatic men, who in pursuit of a mistaken philanthropy, would jeopard the peace and harmony of this blessed Union, and involve it in all the horrors of civil discord and strife.  
1 William Fry, 12 George Schaffer,  
2 Isaac Breinig, 13 John Smith,  
3 George Dush, 14 Joshua Stahler,  
4 Charles Hisky, 15 Stephen Schmidt,  
5 Jos. Hunsicker, 16 Benjamin Jarrett,  
6 Christ. Hellemer, 17 Jacob Keiper,  
7 D. Nunnemacher, 18 David Barner,  
8 Christian Kistler, 19 Joshua Schmeier,  
9 Benj. S. Levan, 20 Jonathan Trexler,  
10 Philip Person, 21 Joel Wertz,  
11 Michael Reichert, 22 Peter Wint.

## Charge of Judge J. Pringle Jones,

To the Grand Inquest of Lehigh county, explaining the Fugitive Slave Bill, the Small Note Law, &c.  
The regular session of our Court commenced on Monday, the 2d instant. The Grand Inquest were called, and the Judge proceeded to charge them as follows:—  
By Section 49, of an Act regulating Banks, passed at the Session of 1850, and to be found on page 494 of the Pamphlet Laws of this year, it is made the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the provisions of that Act, prohibiting the circulation of Foreign Notes of a less denomination than five dollars, within this State. The sections of the act in which these provisions are contained, are the forty-eighth and forty-ninth. Though the discussion of the policy of this legislation by the press and among the people, has doubtless made every man in your body familiar with the principles, and indeed with the very letter of the law, still I will beg your indulgence for a few moments while I read to you those two Sections.  
In Sec. 48, it is enacted that from and after August 21, 1850, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a banknote, or of the nature, character or appearance of a banknote, or calculated for circulation as a banknote, issued or purporting to be issued by any bank, or incorporated Company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars; every violation of the provision of this Section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate, to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this Section by any public officer, holding any office or appointment of honor or of profit under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; any violation of this Section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half of which in each case above mentioned shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which suit is brought, and be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recovered in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as for the use of the person suing.  
Section 49, provides that in addition to the civil penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of Section 48, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal Court of this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than 100 dollars; and the several Courts of Quarter Sessions shall in their charges to the Grand Jury, call their attention to this subject, and it shall be the duty of the several Grand juries to make presentment of any persons within their respective counties, who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of Section 48; and it shall be the duty of the several constables, and other peace officers within this Commonwealth, to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be authorized to do. Provided that it shall not be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under these sections [48 and 49] to produce in evidence the charter of any bank,

## or articles of association of any Company not in this State.

You will observe that the Legislature imposes upon you, under the sanction of your oaths, the duty of making presentment of any person within this County who may be guilty, directly or indirectly, of issuing, paying out, passing, exchanging putting in circulation or transferring, or of causing it so to be done, any banknote, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a banknote, or of the nature, character or appearance of a banknote, issued or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated Company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars.  
The making of a presentment, strictly speaking, is the origination of a criminal proceeding by the grand jury, upon their own direct, personal knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment being laid before them. You have no power to institute a prosecution by way of presentment in any other way than upon your own knowledge—you cannot call witnesses before you, from beyond the limits of your body, to aid your own information. Any facts constituting any offence, as well within this act, or any other, as at common law, being known to twelve of you, would warrant a presentment of such facts to the Court in writing, upon which it would be our duty to direct a bill to be framed by the District Attorney.—That is what is meant by a presentment, and that is the course of proceeding upon it.—Drawn however, as you are from the body of the county, living remote from each other, it is most improbable that you will be called upon to make a presentment of an offence of any kind.  
Should any bill of indictment be laid before you, charging the commission of any offence under this act regulating banks, you will proceed with it as with any other bill; and, if the evidence sustains the charge, you will of course find the bill a true bill. Whatever may be your private individual notion of the policy or impolicy of the law, you will not, as good and liege citizens, we are absolutely compelled, permit these notions to interfere with the discharge of your duty. You cannot do so, without taking upon yourselves a responsibility, from which, as honest men and lovers of your country, you would recoil in horror, upon which the subject a moment's reflection. If that grand jury is at liberty to set at naught this law, each traverse jury may find it agreeable to some prejudice or passion to disregard some prejudice or passion to disregard some prejudice or passion to disregard some other law. Courts may take the infection.—Examples of this kind, once set, operate with fearful potency, striking in every direction.—Disregard of a law, publicly proclaimed by a body like a grand inquest, weakens the regard of men for all laws. Society is not like the fabled hero, whom death could only reach by striking him upon the heel—it is vulnerable over all its body, and wherever it may be wounded, death may enter.

I know Gentlemen! that in this part of the state, this law regulating banks, at least so far as regards these two sections, meets with little popular favor. The business relations of the larger towns with New Jersey and New York in which the paper currency is for the most part of denominations smaller than five dollars, and in which consequently by an irreversible law of currency, the precious metals are banished from circulation to an extent greater than the demand for mere change—the business relations of these towns with those States I have no doubt, are seriously affected. The derangement of these relations, however, will be but temporary. The elastic, buoyant spirit of trade and commerce may sometimes receive a check in a country like this, but it seems to gather only new strength from an occasional restraint—if one of its accustomed channels is obstructed, the genius of the American merchant and trader will forthwith find or make a new one. He will not set the example of disobeying a law, merely because it conflicts with his private interest, when he reflects that obedience to the law is the single absolute condition of government in this country.  
While addressing you upon this subject, required so to do by the law, it has occurred to me that it might not be inappropriate to the place or to the occasion, to say a few words to you relative to another subject, which is largely engrossing the popular attention and feeling all over the country, and in regard to which the most infamous and flagitious appeals are made to the people, urging them in the name of God, of Religion and of Humanity to disregard a solemn supreme law of the land. The Small Note Law is supposed to conflict with your interests—the Fugitive Slave Law, we are told by those hostile to it, conflicts with the rights and duties of conscience. Thus the lowest and basest, as well as the highest and holiest inclinations of the human heart may be used to lead men astray from the plain, straight-forward, Heaven-appointed path of legal duty.  
The fugitive slave law, gentlemen, is one of that series of measures, devised by the wisdom of Congress, at its late session, to

## restore that harmony and good feeling which ought to subsist between the several states of the Union, but which unhappily had been disturbed.

Whether that disturbance was upon grounds of real or fancied wrongs is immaterial. It is enough to know that it threatened the peace if not the very continuance, of the Union, and that this law was passed as one of the great remedial measures, required by the exigency of the times, no less than by the very terms of the constitution itself.  
You know that the Constitution allows the owner of a fugitive slave to recapture him in any State of the Union. Without that constitutional guaranty the owner would have no such right; without it, the states would stand upon their sovereignty and neither comity nor the law of nations would require them, and Congress could not require them to allow such captures. The states are sovereign in every particular, save those in which they have parted with their sovereignty to the general government. The Union has no inherent sovereign power; its only sovereignty is that conferred upon it, by the states and limited and defined in the Constitution.  
If the federal or general government had never been created, and the states had remained as sovereign as they were when they renounced colonial dependence upon Great Britain, there would have been no right, existing among the citizens of the several states to follow their fugitive slaves beyond the borders of the state whence they fled. The moment the bondman crossed the border he would have been free. His recapture would not have been allowed by any municipal law, and could not have been claimed upon any recognized principle of international law. He would have stood, for the purpose of illustration, on the footing of a fugitive from justice who can only be reclaimed on the basis of treaty stipulations, or may be surrendered in the mere exercise of sovereign discretion. In countries governed by the common law that sovereign discretion can only be evinced by way of legislation. Thus the matter stands in the eye of the law of nations.  
The federal Constitution is to a certain extent a modification of the law of nations, in its application to the states. These two very matters of the extradition of fugitives from justice, and from labor, are as you perceive, modifications of that law. If nothing had been said in the Constitution about them, no demand for either kind of fugitive could have been maintained upon any known, and recognized principle of law. The right to make it a right created by the Constitution. It was one of the compromises upon which that instrument was founded, and without which it might well have been that the jarring and clashing interests of so many states, differing from each other so greatly in climate, soil, position and productions, and in the various physical and moral necessities resulting from these, could never have been reconciled. Those compromises are the very consideration, if I may so express myself, of the Constitution; they are the price, so to say, which one great interest paid to another for its assent to the Constitution as a whole.

And are we to be told at this time of day after experiencing the blessings conferred upon us by this sacred bond of our national unity, after enjoying an internal peace among ourselves, and an external respect from the nations of the earth such as is enjoyed by no other nation, and for which, under Heaven, we are indebted solely to that matchless instrument—a law we to be told that those compromises of the Constitution are of no authority—that laws passed in the regular way, to enforce them are unconstitutional and void—that there is a higher law behind these solemn national acts, greater and more binding than they, and which absolves men from their obedience to the Constitution and the laws? Gentlemen! If this pernicious and accused sentiment should take possession of the popular mind, we would have reached the last hours of the Republic. There are traitorous miscreants among the people in certain sections, who in the face of God and man, take upon themselves to teach these abominable doctrines—and there are honest thousands, my perhaps tens of thousands, of misguided men, who have given to them an almost fanatical reception. Scarcely a month has passed since upon the soil of Pennsylvania, and in the presence of hundreds of her citizens, it has been proclaimed without re- sults, that the Constitution was an instrument of hell, and the Union a compact with the devil—it has been resolved to repudiate, and resist, by what these wretched men call all righteous means, the Fugitive Slave law.  
While this spirit is developing itself in the North, there are not wanting at the opposite extremity of the Union, leaders who are precisely as wicked, followers who are as desperately fanatical, as those I have mentioned.—The perverted conscience of the Northern traitor—the frantic ambition of the Southern traitor, are directed with different objects to the same end. Both are ready to raise their parricidal hands against their country. Between these extremes of sentiment however, we may thank God that the mighty, overwhelming mass of public