

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 31, 1850.

NUMBER 13.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,

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."

LOOK HERE! Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

Two Doors East of William Craig's Allentown Hotel.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received during the past week his second lot of Wood & Coal Stoves.

His assortment of the latest and best selected styles of Cooking Stoves cannot be excelled in any country establishment in the State. The same can be said of his numerous patterns of

Parlor, Church, Office and Store Stoves, Pipe and Drums, ready to put up, at a moment's warning, and at the very lowest prices. Now then, is your time to make bargains! Call and examine his assortment, that you may convince yourself of the fact.

Ready-made Stove Pipe, Coal Kettles, besides a large assortment of Iron and Tin ware, belonging in his line of business are always kept on hand.

He is thankful to his friends and customers for the liberal support heretofore extended to him and expects that by strict attention to business, further to merit his share of public patronage.

JAMES H. BUSIL, November 28.

New Store and Tavern Stand FOR RENT.

The undersigned has lately erected, at considerable expense, a large and convenient brick building near the old Tavern Stand, at Guthsville, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, expressly calculated for a Tavern and Store.

The Centre Hotel and Store stand can be rented together or separate. A man of family, who would prefer renting the Store alone, can also be furnished with a dwelling near by the Store.

The building is one of the most convenient in the neighborhood, at the junction of four main roads, which are travelled as much as any in the county. A small stream of water runs near by the house, besides other conveniences that cannot be excelled by any house in the county.

The Store Stand with an enterprising business man, can be made a first rate one, as the neighborhood is thickly populated.

Further information can be given by the undersigned, who resides at Guthsville, near the above stand.

AARON GUTH, November 8.

DANCING ACADEMY.

L. KRICHEBROCK respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Allentown, that the evening classes have commenced at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday and Friday of each week, from 8 to 10, in the evening, where all the most fashionable dances will be taught, which are as follows: Polka's, Mazurka's, Lancer's, Cotillon's, Redowa, Schottisch, plain and other Waltzes.

Persons desirous of making themselves familiar with the innocent exercises of the most fashionable circles, could not have a better opportunity, as I shall endeavor to the best of my abilities to give entire satisfaction.

Also private classes for children on Tuesday and Saturday of each week from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. James Wick, at the German Reformed Church, or at the Old Fellows' Hall, on the evenings of practice.

November 7.

New Goods! New Goods!

The subscribers have the pleasure of stating to their many customers, and the public in general, that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a very large and desirable assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they feel assured will render very general satisfaction to their customers.

Ladies and Gentlemen! Make it your business to call very soon and take a glance at their stock of goods in your line, and if you do not say they sell as cheap, durable and handsome goods as any of their neighbors, they will be quiet hereafter.

PRETZ, GUTH & Co. December 5.

Groceries.

Just arriving a full assortment of the different kinds of Groceries, such as Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Spices, &c., which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest prices.

PRETZ, GUTH & Co. December 5.

SALT.

1000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt, 100 Bushels do. do. do. 100 do. Ashton's Fine Salt, 200 do. Dairy Salt.

Just landing and for sale Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest prices.

PRETZ, GUTH & Co. December 5.

BAY STATE Long and other Shawls.

Just received a very large lot of Bay State, Long and other Shawls, which will be sold at a very small advance, by

PRETZ, GUTH & Co. December 5.

Raisins & Cranberries.

Three Barrels Cranberries, Five Kegs of Raisins, Ten Boxes Raisins, 20 Bushels Dried Peaches, just received and for sale cheap by

PRETZ, GUTH & Co. December 5.

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.

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. V. RICHARDS, President. Jno. F. JAMES, Actuary. December 13.

NOTICE.

The undersigned take this method to inform their customers and others, that after the first day of January next, all orders for Flour, Feed or Chop must be paid in Cash upon delivery. They will sell at the very lowest prices, and will warrant all their manufacture, to be of the very best quality, and if found not to be according to contract, it can be returned and they will furnish a better article in the place.

JOHN & WILLIAM BERNBACH, November 28.

To Brewers and Distillers!

Hops! Hops! Hops!

Eastern and Western Hops - Growth 1850 - 48 and 47 on hand and for sale by the bush and smaller quantity by

BROCK & ALLEN, Flour Dealers, corner of Fourth and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

December 12.

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. WITTMAN, Oct. 31.

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 \$2,140,49. The amount paid in, on the assessment \$5,500, and the balance in the Treasury \$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.

Over a 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 community. The Damages were awarded as follows:

F. A. Wallace, Lehigh county, stone smoke house,	\$113 00
John Bloss, Lehigh county, bake house,	112 00
John B. Lees, in Berks county Currier Shop,	303 00
George Rieser, in Berks county Stone Barn and contents,	900 00
Daniel Dundore, in Berks county Stone Dwelling & contents,	1425 00
Samuel Eitz, in Berks county, Frame Barn and contents,	325 00
Widow Drexel, in Berks county damage to Furniture, &c.,	10 00
John B. Smith, Lebanon county Frame Barn & contents,	333 34
Samuel Adams, 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. Van Reed, Cumru; John B. Reber, Penn; Solomon Kerby, Maidenreck; David H. Hottenstein, Esq., Mazatawny; Daniel Housum, Reading; Aaron Mull, Sinking Springs; Isaac M. Gerhart, Lebanon co.; John Weide, Esq., and Dr. J. O. 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, Dec. 5.

Poetical Department.

The New Year's Wishes.

"I wish," said little Lucy Gray, As fast as she could speak, "That balls and parties I could have This whole year, once a week. I'd have black Joe the fiddler. And dance the year away, And bid good bye to school and books. And all my childish play."

"I wish," said Isabella May, "A splendid coach and four, Would every sunny morning Come driving to my door, That we might ride far, far away. By river, wood, and hill, And listen to the merry birds, And ripppling of the rill."

"My wish is for a splendid house," Said proud Augusta Lee, "With gardens, lawns, and parks outspread As far as eye could see. Money and servants at command, No trouble I should fear, But be as happy as a queen, All through the five-long year."

"I wish that every day this year," Said pretty Fanny Green, "I could just have a sweet new dress Of silk or balzoline. New hat and flowers once every week, And shawls and scarfs so gay, And dress up, in my best, and go - A shopping every day."

"I wish," said Clara Meredith, "That I could always do Just what I please, skip, hop, and jump, From now, this whole year through, I'd roam away into the fields All the long summer day, And gather flowers and berries bright, Sweet Amy truly gently sighed,

"The rose tint flushed her cheek, Her voice was very low, but clear, Her look most mild and meek. "I wish," she said, "that God would love, And bless me with his care, And fill my heart with holiness, And humble grateful prayer, That a new heart on this new year He'd give his erring child, And clothe me with the righteousness Of Christ, the undefiled."

Miscellaneous Selections.

Reminiscences of Patrick Henry.

From my earliest childhood I had been accustomed to hear of the eloquence of Patrick Henry. On this subject there existed but one opinion in the country. The power of his eloquence was felt equally by the learned and the unlearned. No man was ever heard him speak, on any important occasion, could fail to admit his uncommon power over the minds of his hearers. The occasions on which he made his greatest efforts have been recorded by Mr. Witt, in his Life of Henry. What I propose in this article is to mention only what I observed myself more than half a century ago.

Being then a young man just entering on a profession in which good speaking was very important, it was natural for me to observe the oratory of celebrated men. I was anxious to ascertain the true secret of their power, or what it was which enabled them to sway the minds of the hearers, almost at their will.

In executing a mission from the Synod of Virginia, in the year 1794, I had to pass through the county of Prince Edward, where Mr. Henry resided. Understanding that he was to appear before the Circuit Court which met in that county, in defence of three men charged with murder, I determined to seize the opportunity of observing for myself the eloquence of this extraordinary orator.

It was with some difficulty I obtained a seat in front of the bar, where I could have a full view of the speaker, as well as hear him distinctly. But I had to submit to a severe penance in gratifying my curiosity; for the whole day was occupied with the examination of witnesses, in which Mr. Henry was aided by two other lawyers.

In person, Mr. Henry was lean rather than fleshy. He was rather above than below the common height, but had a stoop in the shoulders which prevented him from appearing as tall as he really was. In his moments of animation, he had the habit of straightening his frame, and adding to his apparent stature. He wore a brown wig, which exhibited no indication of any great care in the dressing. Over his shoulders he wore a brown camel cloak. Under this his clothing was black, something the worse for wear. The expression of his countenance was that of solemnity and deep earnestness. His mind appeared to be always absorbed in what, for the time, occupied his attention. His forehead was high and spacious, and the skin of his face more than usually wrinkled; for, as Mr. Witt has said, "His eyes were small and deeply set in his

head, but were of a bright blue color, and twinkled much in their sockets. In short, Mr. Henry's appearance had nothing very remarkable, as he sat at rest. You might readily have taken him for a common planter, who cared very little about his personal appearance. In his manners he was uniformly respectful and courteous. Candles were brought into the court house, when the examination of the witnesses closed; and the judges put it to option of the bar, whether they would go on with the argument that night or adjourn until next day. Paul Carrington, Jr., the attorney for the State, a man of large size, and uncommon dignity of person and manner, as also an accomplished lawyer, professed his willingness to proceed immediately, whilst the testimony was fresh in the minds of all. Now for the first time I heard Mr. Henry make anything of a speech; and though it was short, it satisfied me of one thing, which I had - particularly desired to have decided; namely, whether like a player he merely assumed the appearance of feeling. His manner of addressing the court was profoundly respectful. He would be willing to proceed with the trial, but said he, "My heart is so oppressed with the weight of responsibility which rests upon me, having the lives of three fellow citizens depending, probably, on the exertion which I may be able to make in their behalf, (here he turned to the prisoners behind him) that I do not feel able to proceed to-night I hope the court will indulge me, and postpone the trial till morning."

The impression made by these few words was such as I assure myself no one can ever conceive, by seeing them in print. In the countenance, action, and intonation of the speaker, there was expressed such an intensity of feeling, that all my doubts were dispelled; never again did I question whether Henry felt, or only acted a feeling. Indeed, I experienced an instantaneous sympathy with him in the emotions which he expressed; and I have no doubt that the same sympathy was deferred till the next morning. I was early at my post; the judges were soon on the bench, and the prisoners at the bar. Mr. Carrington, afterwards Judge Carrington - opened with a clear and dignified speech, and presented the evidence to the jury. Everything seemed perfectly plain. Two brothers and a brother-in-law met two other persons in pursuit of a slave, supposed to be harbored by the brothers. After some altercation and mutual abuse, one of the brothers, whose name was John Ford, raised a loaded gun, which he was carrying, and presenting it to the breast of one of the other pair, shot him dead in open day. There was no doubt about the fact. Indeed, it was not denied. There had been no other provocation than approbrious words. It is presumed that the opinion of every juror was made up from merely hearing the testimony; as Tom Harvey, the principal witness, who was acting as constable on the occasion, appeared to be a respectable man. For the clearer understanding of what follows, it must be observed that the said constable, in order to distinguish him from another of the same name, was commonly called "Butterwood Harvey," as he lived on Butterwood Creek.

As he descended on the evidence, he would often turn to Tom Harvey - a large, bold looking man - and with the most sarcastic look would call him by some name of contempt; "this Butterwood Tom Harvey," "this would be constable," &c. By such expressions, his contempt for the man was communicated to the hearers. I own I felt it gaining on me, in spite of my better judgment, so that before he was done, the impression was strong on my mind that Butterwood Harvey was underserving of the smallest credit. This impression, however, I found I could counteract, the moment I had time for reflection. The only part of the speech in which he manifested his power of touching the feelings strongly, was where he dwelt on the irruption of the company into Ford's house, in circumstances so perilous to the solitary wife. This appeal to the sensibility of husbands - and he knew that all the jury stood in this relation - was overwhelming. If the verdict could have been rendered immediately after this burst of the pathetic, every man, at least every husband in the house, would have been for rejecting Harvey's testimony; if not for hanging him forthwith. It was fortunate that the illusion of such eloquence is transient, and is soon dissipated by the exercise of sober reason. I confess, however, that nothing which I then heard so convinced me of the advocate's power, as the speech of five minutes, which he made when he requested that the trial might be postponed till the next day.

In addition to this it so happened that I heard the last speech which Mr. Henry ever made. It was delivered at Charlotte, from the pulpit of the court house, to an assembly in the open air. In the American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia an account of this speech and its effects is given, so correct, with so judicious an estimate of the gross effect of the orator's truth in the statements contained in Mr. Witt's memoirs. In point of fact the performance had little impression beyond the transient

pleasure afforded to the friends of the administration, and the pain inflicted on the Anti-Federalists, his former political friends. Mr. Henry came to the place without difficulty, and was plainly destitute of his wonted vigor and commanding power. The speech was nevertheless a noble effort, such as could have proceeded from none but a patriotic heart. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Henry (as is correctly stated by Mr. Witt,) after speaking of Washington at the head of a numerous and well appointed army, exclaimed, "and where is the American who will dare to lift his hand against the father of his country, to point a weapon at the breast of the man who had so often led them to battle, and to victory?" - An intoxicated man cried, "I could." "No," answered Mr. Henry, rising aloft in all his majesty, and in a voice most solemn and penetrating. "No; you durst not do it; in such a parabolic attempt, the steel would drop from your nerveless arm."

Mr. Henry was followed by a speaker afterwards noted in our national history; I mean John Randolph, of Roanoke; but the aged orator did not remain to witness the debut of his young opponent. Randolph began by saying that he had admired that man more, than any on whom the sun had shone, but that now he was constrained to differ from him *totocato*. But Randolph was suffering with the hoarseness of a cold, and could scarcely utter an audible sentence. All that is alleged in the Encyclopedia, about Henry's returning to the platform and replying with extraordinary effect, is pure fabrication. The facts are as above stated; Henry retired to his house, as if unwilling to listen, and requested a friend to report to him anything which might require an answer. But he made no reply; nor did he again present himself to the people. I was amidst the crowd, standing near to Creed Taylor, then an eminent lawyer; and afterwards a judge; who made remarks to those

his charge. It is much to be regretted that a statement so untrue should be perpetuated in a work of such value and celebrity.

Patrick Henry had several sisters, with one of whom, the wife of Col. Meredith of New Glasgow, I was acquainted. Mrs. Meredith was not only a woman of unfeigned piety, but was in my judgment as eloquent as her brother; nor have I ever met with a lady who equalled her in her powers of conversation.

At an early period of my ministry, it became my duty to preach the funeral sermon of Mr. James Hunt, the father of the late Rev. James Hunt, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The death occurred at the house of a son who lived on Stanton river; Mr. Henry's residence, Red Hill, was a few miles distant on the same river. Having been long a friend of the deceased, Mr. Henry attended the funeral, and remained to dine with the company; on which occasion I was introduced to him by Capt. William Craighand, who had been an elder in President Davis's church. These gentlemen had been friends in Hanover, but had not met for many years. The two old gentlemen met with great cordiality, and seemed to have high enjoyment in talking of old times.

On the retrospect of so many years I may be permitted to express my views of the extraordinary effects of Henry's eloquence. The remark is obvious, in application not only to him but to all great orators; that we cannot ascribe these effects merely to their intellectual conceptions, or their cogent reasonings, however great; these conceptions and reasons, when put on paper, often fall dead. They are often inferior to the arrangements of men whose utterances have little impression. It has indeed been often said; both of Whitefield and of Henry; that their discourses, when reduced to writing, show poorly by the side of men who are no orators. Let me illustrate this, by the testimony of one whom I remember as a friend of my youth. Gen. Posey was a revolutionary officer who was second in command, under Wayne, in the expedition against the Indians; a man of observation and cool judgment. He was in attendance on the debates of that convention in which there were so many displays of deliberative eloquence. He assured me, that after the hearing of Patrick Henry's most celebrated speech in that body, he felt himself as fully persuaded that the Constitution as adopted would be our ruin, as of his own existence. Yet subsequent reflection restored his former judgment, and his well considered opinion resumed its place.

The power of Henry's eloquence was due, first, to the greatness of his emotion and passion, accompanied with a versatility which enabled him to assume, at once any emotion or passion which was suited to his ends. Not less indispensable, secondly, was a matchless perfection of the organs of expression, including the entire apparatus of voice, intonation, pause, gesture, attitude and indescribable play of countenance. In no instance did he ever indulge in an expression that was not instantly recognized as nature itself, yet some of his penetrating and subduing tones were absolutely peculiar, and as intangible as they