

### Slavery and the Capture of Washington City in 1814.

Those who have attentively read the history of our last war with Great Britain, may have noted that when the British in the Chesapeake evinced their intention of making a decent on either Baltimore or Washington, the President and his Cabinet ordered the regular force to be stationed at the Patuxent for the protection of the former, and made requisition on Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, for 10,000 militia for the defence of the latter, the number apportioned to Maryland being 6,000 and to Virginia, for some reason or other but 2,000 men. And they may have further observed, that when the American forces made near Bladensburg, their stand against the British, who had now shown their destination to be the National Capital, the Virginia militia, though known many days previous, to have been on their way, and within fifty miles of the scene of action, were most unaccountably absent, and so continued until our army, being unable, for want of numbers, to cope with the enemy, fell back towards Georgetown, when one of Virginia's regiments, not numbering, probably, over one-fourth of the required 2,000, for the first time reached the ground, but constituted both too small and too late an accession to be of any service in saving the Capital from the vandal conflagration that followed.

In reading the history of this humiliating event we used to wonder, as have doubtless many others, where were the militia of the once gallant Old Dominion, that they did not fly, at the first alarm, to the defence of the menaced Capital, which stood so directly on her borders; and we were never able to find any solution to the mystery till we subsequently became a resident of the northern part of Virginia, the section upon which the requisition for the above-mentioned number of militia had been made.—Here we learned from the concurrent testimony of the best informed, the following fact, which, as nothing of the kind has ever been published, we must be content to state on our own responsibility:

When the requisition on Virginia reached through her Governor, General Madison, who was a brother of President Madison, and who was, at the time, the commander of that division of the militia whose services were required, he promptly issued his orders, collected his quota, and commenced his march for the scene of action. Scarcely, however had his force passed from Orange, Culpepper, Madison, and other adjoining counties, from which it had been principally raised, before the slaves in all that section were seen to be in commotion. A rumor, it appeared, the source of which nobody knew, had suddenly spread everywhere among them, that some powerful Foreign Prince, from Africa, we believe they had it, with a sufficient force to accomplish his purpose, had arrived on the coast to give freedom to all the slaves of Virginia. This rumor soon becoming confirmed news with them, they simultaneously quitted work, and, without manifesting the least disposition to injure the whites, began in their joyful excitement, to run from plantation to plantation, collect in bodies, and prepare to go off to meet their unexpected deliverers.

The white inhabitants, in the meantime, who, as has ever been the case with the whole South, were sensitively alive to the fear of a slave insurrection, and were now thoroughly alarmed by this movement among the blacks, as harmless as was the shape it had taken, sent off express after express to Gen. Madison, whose force had made a temporary halt in the vicinity of the Potomac, from which it was on the point of moving to Washington, and begged him to return with his troops to quell the apprehended insurrection of the slaves.

This at once paralyzed the movements of Gen. Madison. He immediately marched back with the principal part of his force, leaving the rest, we believe, to remain on the spot, await the event, and be in readiness to return also if wanted. Finding, however, in a few days, that the forces which he had returned, were sufficient to overawe the slaves, though he dared not withdraw them again from the infected district, he finally sent orders to the remnant he had left on the Potomac to move on to Washington, as they then did, but reached the place, as before stated, too late to be of any service.

If the opinion of the military men of the day, in deeming the battle of Bladensburg to be of an indecisive character, and in considering that a small additional force would have enabled the Americans there to have made a successful stand, were well founded, who need doubt that had the Virginia Brigade, which had thus been recalled and kept back to take care of the slaves, been on the ground in season, the fortunes of the day had been with us, and the National Capitol saved from destruction?

### The French Constitution.

The motion for the revision of the French Constitution was rejected in the Assembly at Paris on Saturday, July 19. Out of 736 Members, who now hold seats in the Assembly, 724 were present and voted—446 in favor of the revision and 278 against it; but as a majority of three-quarters was required to carry the motion, it failed. We rejoice at this result.

The meaning of this decision is, that no change in fundamental law shall take place until the majority concedes the reestablishment of universal suffrage. Had this been done beforehand, the required number of votes might possibly have been obtained.—There are many of the republicans who believe that the Constitution needs improving, and who would consent to try it. But as long as three millions of the people are disfranchised, they will not consent.

Still it is not certain that, even with that concession from the majority, they could carry their point. There are many who think it necessary to defeat the revision, simply in order to defeat the parties who desire it. N. de Falloux and M. Berryer contend for it in order to bring back Henry

V.; others in order that Louis Napoleon may be reelected. Both these ends are resisted by a large body of men, and it is probable that they would resist them to the last. They think it safer for the republic—and some of them adhere to that form from conviction others from policy—to go through the ensuing elections with all the dangers represented as connected with them, rather than evade those dangers by keeping Louis Napoleon in power. Among men of this class we may name Lafayette, the Lasteyries, Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Dafour, de Remusat, de Mornay—all moderate men, of varying political doctrines, who yet voted with great decision against the revision. It is also remarkable that all the Generals distinguished for their exploits in Africa voted the same way. So, too, voted M. Thiers, a shrewd judge, at least, of the direction popular opinion is tending.

The Paris Committee which has managed the getting up of petitions in favor of the rejected measure, is said to have decided to keep up its labors. If so, the matter may be brought before the Assembly again, but more probably it will no more be heard of. Certainly it cannot be unless the suffrage is first made universal, and even then it is by no means certain that the constitutional majority of three-quarters could be obtained at three successive trials, a month apart.

Accordingly it must now be the business of the parties to prepare for the elections of next Spring. From those elections we anticipate no serious trouble, any more than we do from the desperate ambition of Louis Napoleon. This trial will, we trust lay firmly and beyond future disruption the foundation of democratic institutions in France.

### A Model Building for San Francisco.

The San Francisco Herald, of June 28th, has a description of the new building of Messrs. Adams & Co. of Express fame, which may serve as a model in that combustible city. We make room for the following portion of it:

It is located on the east side of Montgomery street, between Sacramento and California streets. From the base to the roof, every means dictated by experience and judgment, have been employed to counteract the influence of heat, and there can be no doubt but that the end has been attained.

It is, including the basement, four stories high, built of hard burnt brick, with walls two feet thick from the foundation to the top of the parapet. In the centre of these massive walls, and pervading them throughout their whole extent, is a vast space four inches wide, communicating with the air through sieve-like apertures in the cellar and the parapet. It is as if the walls were double, with the air free circulating between. This arrangement is admirably calculated to resist the transmission of heat from the outer to the inner wall, on well known philosophical principles.

The floor of the basement and the small yard in the rear is a solid coat of cement several inches thick. Beneath the surface of the yard is a reservoir, containing several thousand gallons of water, from which a pipe leads under ground into the basement where a force-pump is attached. A hose leads from there up through all the floors of the roof, if necessary. By this arrangement access to the water may be secured inside without exposure to the heat, and every floor flooded in a few moments if necessary.

The first floor on level with the street, is the banking and express office—each kind of business kept perfectly distinct, transacted at a different counter and attended to by different assistants. On one side of the room are counters set off for the use of Todd & Co's and Freeman & Co's Expresses. The counters, which extend all around the room are made of solid mahogany, two inches thick. They are tastefully and highly wrought, and none more beautiful can be found in the banking houses in the eastern cities.

In a back corner of the room is the vault, and here all the resources of art have been exhausted to make assurance doubly sure. This vault rests upon a solid foundation of brick work extending below the floor or the cellar. The room is handsomely plastered and ceiled, with an ornamental cornice running around. The floor is a mosaic pavement formed of diamond-shaped stones, alternately white and slate colored. The second and third stories are divided into a number of rooms, to be finished in the same elegant and substantial manner.

On the roof, the point usually most exposed in case of fire, the utmost care has been bestowed to render it proof against the attacks of the most fierce heat. A parapet wall two feet thick and six feet high extends around and above. The roof is first covered with zinc soldered, so as to be air-tight—upon that rests a bed of cement one inch thick and upon that again is a pavement of fire-proof tiles laid in cement and air-tight. A trap-door just large enough for a man to squeeze through, occupies the centre. The door is so arranged as to be air-tight and fire-proof when closed.

The doors and windows are furnished at top and bottom with thick plates of cast-iron one yard wide, and imbedded in the masonry. The sides are double frames of iron, two feet apart, with brick work intervening.—The doors and shutters are double, with the same interval of two feet between. They are constructed of boiler iron one-fourth of an inch thick, and braced in every direction with iron bars an inch thick. When closed, eight, heavy bolts to each outside door and shutter fit into sockets inserted in the back part of the wall, and three iron bars, three inches thick, are ready to be placed across each shutter and door, thus preventing even the possibility of their warping. These arrangements for the security of the doors and windows are perfect. We cannot conceive how they could be improved.

The front presents a neat appearance.—High up is a white stone tablet, upon which in golden letters is the inscription, "Adams & Co., 1851." Just over the centre of the front door a piece of gold quartz, the size of a brick, is to be placed.

### Indian Cruelty—A Thrilling Incident.

An incident occurred at the Key Biscayne light-house during the Florida war, which is perhaps worth recording. The light-house was kept by a man named Thompson. His only companion was an old negro man; they both lived in a small hut near the light-house. One evening about dark they discovered a party of some fifteen or twenty Indians creeping upon them, upon which they immediately retreated into the light-house, carrying with them a keg of gunpowder, with the guns and ammunition. From the windows of the light-house Thompson fired upon them several times, but the moment he would show himself at the window, the glasses would be instantly riddled by rifle balls, and he had no alternative but to lie close. The Indians meanwhile getting out of patience, at not being able to force the door, which Thompson had secured, collected piles of wood, which, being piled against the door and set fire to, in process of time not only burnt through the door, but also set fire to the staircase conducting to the lantern, into which Thompson and the negro were compelled to retreat. From this, too, they were finally driven by the encroaching flames, and were forced outside on the parapet wall which was not more than three feet wide.

The flames now began to ascend as from a chimney, some fifteen or twenty feet above the light-house. These men had to lie in this situation, some seventy feet above the ground, with a blazing furnace roasting them on one side, and the Indians on the other, embracing every occasion, as soon as any part of the body was exposed, to pop at himself. The negro, incautiously exposing himself, was killed, while Thompson received several balls in his feet, which he had projected beyond the wall.

Nearly roasted to death, and in a fit of desperation, Thompson seized the keg of gunpowder, which he had still preserved to keep from the hands of the enemy, threw it into the blazing light-house, hoping to end his own sufferings and destroy the savages. In a few moments it exploded, but the walls were too strong to be shaken, and the explosion took place out of the light-house, as though it had been fired from a gun.

The effects of the concussion was to blow down the blazing materials level with the ground, so as to produce subsidence of the flames, and then Thompson was permitted to remain exempt from their influence.—Before day the Indians were off, and Thompson being left alone, was compelled to throw off the body of the negro while strength was left him, and before it perished.

The gunpowder was heard on board a revenue cutter at some distance, which immediately proceeded to the spot to ascertain what had occurred, when they found the light-house vacant, and the keeper above on top of it. Various expedients were resorted to, to get him down; and finally a kite was made and raised with strong twine, and so maneuvered as to bring the line within his reach, to which a rope of good size was next attached and hauled up by Thompson.

Finally, a block which being fastened to the light-house, and having a rope to it, enabled the crew to haul up a couple of men, by whose aid Thompson was safely landed on terra firma.

The Indians had attempted to reach him by means of the lightning rod, to which they had attached thongs of buckskin, but could not succeed in getting more than half way up.—*Charleston News.*

A negro preacher, referring to the judgement day in his sermon, said—"Brethren and sisters, in that day de Lord shall divide de sheep from de goats; and bress de Lord, we know which wears de wool!"

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—Pepsin? an artificial Digestive Fluid Gastric Juice, A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

### MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Joseph Dubbs, Mr. Levi Frank, to Miss Helen Kriper, both of Allentown.

On the 13th of July, in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, by Timothy N. Ferrell, Esq., Mr. John Hobart Bacon, to Miss Mary A. Weaver, eldest daughter of Mr. Obadiah Weaver, formerly of Allentown.

On the 5th of August, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Mr. Charles W. Ward, to Miss Mary Semmel, both of North Whitehall.

On the 10th of August, by the same, Mr. Enoch Heuberger, of Upper Macungy, to Miss Mary Knier, of North Whitehall.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. George J. Snyder, to Miss Polly Souerwein, both of North Whitehall.

### DIED

On the 12th of August, in Allentown, of summer complaint, Rebecca, wife of John Keiper, (shoemaker) aged 68 years.

On the 9th of August, in Allentown, of dysentery, Anna Louisa, daughter of Emanuel and Eliza Newhard, aged 2 years.

On the 20th of July, in North Whitehall, of summer complaint, Sarah Susan, daughter of Owen and Sarah Schardt, aged 2 years.

On the 6th of August, in North Whitehall, of dysentery, Thomas D. F., son of Daniel and Eliza Troxell, aged 2 years.

On the 30th of July, in North Whitehall, of consumption, Peter W. H. son of Benjamin and Ester Morey, aged 7 years.

On the 30th of July, in Allentown, of dysentery, John U. A. son of John C. and Sarah Strominger, aged 2 years.

### Democratic Republican



### County Meeting!

The Democratic Republicans of Lehigh county, favorable to the election of Bigler and Glover and the democratic Judicial ticket, are respectfully invited to assemble in county meeting, on SATURDAY the 23d day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the public house of Nathan Heiler, in Siegersville, North Whitehall township, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in suitable resolutions; and to discuss matters in regard to the present National and State administrations.

The Committee expects that every Democrat who has the welfare of his country at heart will not fail to attend. Come out in your strength, and do not let this call be made in vain. Our opponents are up and doing, and will use every effort to defeat us. Awake, then! the enemy is at your door, and trying to surprise you.—Arouse then Democrats, and prepare for the fight.

Charles B. Haines, Ephraim Toke, J. T. Kieppinger, Gideon Marks, Jacob Reichard, Joshua Frey, Daniel Greenwaldt, Michael Wehr, Daniel Sarger, Willoughby Fogel, J. E. Zimmerman, John Yost, Harrison Miller, Abraham Pearson, John Harmony.

Democratic Standing Committee.— August 7, 1851.

### Valuable Lot of Ground

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers to sell his valuable lot of ground, at private sale, situated in Hanover township, Lehigh county, on the public road leading from Allentown to Bath, adjoining lands of Joseph Lichtenwalter, William Wint and others, containing 19 acres. Thereon is erected a first rate

Two Story Stone House, nearly new, a frame Barn with Wagon house attached, and all other necessary outbuildings.

Thereon is also a first rate

Apple Orchard, with the best quality of grafted fruit of every kind, also a sufficient supply of water. The whole is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more in praise of this beautiful lot, as purchasers will of course examine the same and satisfy themselves of the above fact. The conditions can be learned from the owner who resides on the land.

HENRY FOGELMAN. —4-

August 11, 1851

### Assignee Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 30th of August next, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Public House of Gange-were and Meyer, in Allentown, the following highly

Valuable Real Estate,

consisting of a beautiful corner lot, fronting Allen street on the east side 60 feet, and on Turner street, on the north side 230 feet, on the west side it fronts a public alley, and on the south, a lot of Thomas Gange-were.

Whereon is erected a large

2 Story Frame House,

with frame Kitchen attached, a convenient one story frame House.—Also a two story brick building, used as a meat house, a frame building attached, besides a new Butcher shop, Barn, Hay-stable, Smoke and Ice-house. The Hydrant water can be tapped at convenient places.

There are also a number of

Fruit Trees thereon. It is one of the most desirable properties in Allentown, being a corner lot 230 feet on one of our Main streets.

Any one wishing to examine the property before the day of sale, will please call on one of the Assignees.

Capitalists should not let this opportunity pass; it is one of the best located properties in Allentown for speculation, as it can be cut up to a great advantage.

It being the property of Daniel and James Futsinger.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by

THOMAS O. GINKINGER, JOSEPH NUNEMAKER, Assignees. —4-

Allentown, August 14 1851.

### County Treasurer.

To the Electors of Lehigh County.

Fellow Citizens:—Encouraged by the kindly assurances of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK of Lehigh county, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. Should you see proper to elect me, I will discharge the duties faithfully and be thankful for your suffrages.

DANIEL FRIED. —4-

August 14.

### BUILDERS!

### LOOK HERE!

The undersigned will take orders for Window-glass, of all sizes and of every quality, at a discount of 40 per cent. on the original manufacturers prices.

He will also take orders for Cumberland nails at \$3.50 per keg. J. B. MOSER. —4-

Allentown, July 10.

### JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the "Register" Office.

### Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the County of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the sixteenth day of August, 1851, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, a certain message and lot of ground with the appurtenances, situated in the Borough of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh aforesaid, on the west side of William street, bounded on the North by a lot of Lewis Wolf, on the West by a public alley, on the South by a lot of Bernhard Reese, and on the East by said William street, containing in front on said William street thirty feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty feet, whereon is erected a two story

BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE,

in good condition, and a large variety of

FRUIT TREES

are on the premises.

Being the Real estate of Tobias Hifferdt, deceased, late of the Borough and County aforesaid.

CHARLES ECKERL, LYDIA ROMIG, Executors.

By the Court. J. D. LAWALL, Clerk. —3-

July 31.

### 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 Hans, 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 holden at Allentown county of Lehigh, on the

First Monday in September, 1851, which is the 1st 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 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 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

God save the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH F. NEWHARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Allentown. —4-

August 7, 1851.

N. B. Magistrates are desired to forward their returns in criminal cases to the Deputy Attorney General at once, and to request prosecutors to call at his office before court, and thus afford sufficient time to prepare the indictments, and other matters necessary for trial. The amount of unsettled business renders this at present absolutely necessary.

August 7. —4-

### TRIAL LIST,

SEPTEMBER TERM 1851.

1 Samuel & Thomas Daniel, vs. Joseph Daniel.

2 Habenschel & Ritz, vs. John G. Goun, die & others.

3 United Brethren, vs. John Blank and others.

4 George Miller, Son & Co. vs. Nathan German.

5 Daniel Smith & wife, vs. Joshua Grim & wife.

6 Nathan Dresher, vs. Thomas Craig.

7 Jacob De Long, vs. William Mohr.

8 Jonathan K. Knauss, vs. Gideon Hallenbach.

9 H. & D. Peter, vs. John Treichler.

10 Jacob Rex, vs. George Rex.

11 George Benighoff & wife, vs. Conrad Rader, jr.

12 John Fuss, vs. Jacob F. Heiler.

13 John Merkel & wife, vs. Bertram Scip.

14 Elias Dilow, vs. Jonathan Dilow.

15 Solomon Hausman & others, vs. Samuel Lightcap.

NATHAN MILLER, Prothonotary. —4-

August 7.

### 6 School Teachers Wanted.

Notice is hereby given that the School Directors of Washington township, Lehigh county, will meet on Saturday the 23d day of August next, between the hours of 9 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon, at the public house of D. S. C. Peter, in said township, for the purpose of examining and appointing six School Teachers. Such of the Trustees who have made selections of Teachers will please bring them before the Directors for examination. They must be competent to teach both the English and German languages correctly. The pay will be 2 cents a day for each scholar.

By Order of the Board,

BENJ. S. LEVAN, Secretary. —4-

July 21.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing in the Boat Building business between Radodus Luckenbach, Jacob Jacoby, John H. Nace and Solomon A. Steckel, in Hanover township, Lehigh county, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of August, 1851.

R. LUCKENBACH, JACOB JACOBY, JOHN H. NACE, SOLOMON A. STECKEL. —4-

August 7.

### Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phila
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	80	05	1 05
Rye . . . . .	—	70	60	68
Corn . . . . .	—	60	50	60
Oats . . . . .	—	33	30	30
Buckwheat . . . . .	—	47	40	50
Flaxseed . . . . .	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Clayseed . . . . .	—	4 00	4 00	3 20
Timothyseed . . . . .	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes . . . . .	—	60	35	55
Salt . . . . .	—	45	45	42
Butter . . . . .	Pound	12	14	20
Lard . . . . .	—	9	8	8
Fallow . . . . .	—	8	9	7
Beeswax . . . . .	—	22	25	28
Ham . . . . .	—	11	8	8
Flitch . . . . .	—	8	6	6
Tow-yarn . . . . .	—	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	10	12	20
Rye Whiskey . . . . .	Gall.	22	25	25
Apple Whiskey . . . . .	—	35	25	25
Linseed Oil . . . . .	—	85	75	72
Hickory Wood . . . . .	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Oak Wood . . . . .	—	3 50	3 50	5 50
Egg Coal . . . . .	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal . . . . .	—	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal . . . . .	—	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster . . . . .	—	4 50	4 50	2 60

### A CHANGE

IN FREY'S

### Livery Establishment!

JACOB J. STINE, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately purchased the Livery Establishment of Major William Fry, and continues the Livery business in all its various branches in the rear of the German Reformed Church lot, (entrance by Church alley from East Hamilton street) where he is prepared to accommodate all who wish Horses and Vehicles, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He has furnished himself with a new lot of horses, and his vehicles have undergone a thorough repair, which places him into a position of keeping the very

### Livery Stable,

and hiring out no broken-down, balky, runaway, ring-boned, spavined or diseased horses, but keeping the right kind