THE 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.

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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."*

LOOK HERE!

FOR SALE!

Tavern and Store Stand.

Will be sold at Private Sale, that valuable and well known

Tavern and Store Stand,

situated in Northampton township, Lehigh county, near the village Allentown Iron Works, about 1 mile from this borough.

The house is of brick and has been built but a few years ago, is [illegible] feet front by 38 feet deep, well laid out in suitable rooms. The store room is countered and shelved ready for business. There is a neverfailing well with a pump in it near the door, [illegible] house, Ice-house, a very large cistern near the kitchen door, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] now [illegible] cessful operation [illegible] makes the stand for tavern and [illegible] business one of the best in the co[illegible].

The stand is [illegible] convenient in the county, for [illegible] yard, as it has now a basin on [illegible] but a hundred yards off, besides [illegible] will have the advantage of a Rail Road [illegible] which passes only about 50 [illegible] distant in front of the house.

The property can be bought upon very advantageous terms, by making application with either of the undersigned.

A. L. RUHE.
J. W. WILSON.

November 27. —4w

ECKERT & CO'S.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar STORE,

A few doors below the German Reformed Church, Hamilton Street, ALLENTOWN, PA.

GOODS ALL WARRANTED.

[illegible]

On the night of 5th instant our store took fire in the third story occupied as a Boot and Shoe Room, being confined to and destroying the contents of that Room. A portion of our Stock is damaged by water, the balance remaining sound and uninjured, which will be sold at *Public* [illegible] account of the underwriters, by whom we were fully insured, notice of which will be given in the public papers.

We are now sending forward our orders for an entire *New Stock*, of Foreign and Domestic *Hardware* which, together with what we had previously ordered, we will receive in due time for our early Spring Trade. The Goods will be selected with care, at the very lowest prices, and will be sold to our friends at a small advance.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to fill orders as usual.— Thankful for past favors, the subscribers hope for a continuance of the same.

FAUST & WINEBRENNER,
No. 051 North Third Street.
[illegible], Nov. 14. —4w

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Selections.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representative of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In the abundance of our harvests, the universal health of our people and the maintenance of peace, and individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. That grateful homage, the acknowledgement of our dependence on his Almighty Will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.

Never in the history of the Commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to moved.— A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt.

On the 1st of Dec'r., 1848,
the amount of the public
debt was - - - $40,842,379 31
On the 1st of Dec'r., 1851,
the amount of the public
debt was - - - $40,114,236 39

Thus within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works or retarding any plans of practical beneficence, such as the Legislature, according to a policy of wise economy, have thought proper to authorize.

I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system established by the act of the 10th April, A. D. 1849. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report to [illegible] the Legislature.

[illegible] leading features [illegible] established in the car[illegible] the extinguish[illegible] worked ad[illegible] no precipi[illegible] such [illegible] would derange and disturb our monetary [illegible], neither can there be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the commission as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must [illegible] regarded. The creation of this [illegible] and the adoption of the system of [illegible] loans, unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them have already exercised a moral influence on public policy.

Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the Representatives of the people from heedlessly incurring new debts; they make the payment of the public debt a part of the fixed policy of the State which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvements or expenditures for beneficent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a portion of the State debt next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will when completed increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, as well the duty as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the General Assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth if properly guarded are adequately sufficient to both objects the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements, I again and earnestly press on the attention of the Legislature the claims of that great section of the State lying on the North Branch of the Susquehanna.— The North Branch Canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of the public lands in aid of the severals great lines of railway communication within our borders is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.

To the existing and completed Internal improvements of the State or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. There is in it some radical defects which need reformation. It is wanting in proper checks, and the enforcement of proper responsibility, to secure which it is respectfully urge upon the Legislature to make such changes as will authorise the election of the Canal Commission [illegible] the people [illegible] shall be [illegible] with the work [illegible] supervision [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the necessary examination [illegible] of the propriety and cost [illegible] of construction and repair of the public works. That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursment of the public funds annually appropriated to these purposes.— Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government would from that fact and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenues derived from the public works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue to the Treasury. In other States, canals and railways have rarely failed to become sources of such revenue within twenty years from the period of their construction, while with us, from causes heretofore suggested for legislative action, and still within legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of public education is far from that perfection which is desirable.— The defect appears to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had unless some practicable plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the facilities which science and learning can afford. The future greatness and happiness of the country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesmen and patriot cannot devote his time energies and talents, to a more worthy objects than its attachment.

The recent agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended [illegible] so creditable to our [illegible], in the [illegible] works of skill and [illegible] industry [illegible] agricultural [illegible] ments and [illegible]. I am convinced great public go[illegible] from it. The urgent [illegible] message, believed to be [illegible] to the great interest [illegible] favorable action at your [illegible]. [illegible] exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of the diffusing a practical and [illegible] knowledge of agriculture. The [illegible] ment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania, would be highly advantageous [illegible] [illegible] of that portion, deprived as they are, by the difficulty of [illegible] full participation in the benefits of the [illegible] ent society.

Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial Records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentlemen charged with the arrangement for Publications of Pennsylvania Archieves, accompanies this message. I invite to it and to their important and interesting papers your favorable [illegible].

The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.

The Insane Asylum, as well as the other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for these institutions.

It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a greatful reminiscence hereafter, that in the promotion of all these interests, the Administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully and to some extent, efficiently directed its labors. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished; but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of this State. Their alteration in such a manner as will protect those interests, all must earnestly desire. I have, on former occasions, most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress. The great manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill success attending former efforts, furnishes no excuse for an omission again to call attention to the subject. In the confederacy of States we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and their acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high-minded people to make bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecoming, equally inconsistent to reason and wrong. A high and manly ground for the change of policy, which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing the development of its natural resources, would have the effect of securing from our National Government such modifications of its laws, as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it meets in our markets from the labors of foreign countries.

It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine, in its action on this subject to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statement show that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the accomdation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. While concurring fully in the recommendations of the worthy Inspectors I desire to call your early attention to the letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowed communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience show it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, startless it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message, reference was made to the evil consequences likely result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law.

It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish should not be permitted to exist among in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

[illegible] you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detail [illegible] ment of the proceeds on the public works during the past year, and to the Reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations, and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From Lands	$20,000
" Auction Commissions,	22,000
" Auction Duties,	50,000
" Tax on Bank Dividents,	220,000
" " Corporation Stocks,	160,000
" " Real and Personal Estate,	1,350,000
" Licenses, Tavern,	100,000
" " Retailers,	[illegible]
" " Pedlers,	2,000
" " Brokers,	5,000
" " Theatre, Circus and Menagerie,	4,000
" " Distillery & Brewery,	[illegible]
" " Billiard Rooms, &c.,	2,000
" " Eating Houses, &c.,	[illegible]
" " Patent Medicine,	[illegible]
" Pamphlet Laws,	[illegible]
" Militia Fines,	[illegible]
" Foreign Insurance Companies,	[illegible]
" Tax on Writs, &c.,	[illegible]
" " [illegible] Offices,	[illegible]
" Collateral Inheritance,	[illegible]
" Canal and Railroad Tolls,	1,700,000
" Canal Fines,	1,000
" Tax on Enrolment of Laws,	5,000
" Premium on Charters,	20,000
" Tax on Loans,	110,000
" Interest on Loans,	20,000
" Sales of Public property,	10,000
" Tax on Tonnage, &c.,	25,000
" Dividents from Bridge Tolls,	500
" Accrued Interest,	2,000
" Refunded Cash,	10,000
" Escheats,	1,500
" Fees of Public Officers,	4,000
" Miscellaneous,	5,000
	$4,317,500

[ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.]

Public Works—supervision and repair,	$300,000
Expenses of Government,	240,000
Militia Expenses,	5,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	15,000
Charitable Institutions,	100,000
Common Schools,	200,000
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	233,000
Interest on Public Debt,	2,020,000
Guarantied Interest,	30,000
Domestic Creditors,	5,000
Damage on Public Works,	20,000
Special Commissions,	500
State Library,	500
Public Grounds and Buildings,	10,600
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson Lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological Survey,	8,000
Colonial Records,	5,000
Abatement of State tax,	45,000
Relief Notes,	2,500
Counsel Fees, &c.,	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000
	$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1845, expired, by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of its provisions, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will develve upon the present assembly to make an appointment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident that the greatest care will be observed, to give to every position of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly comfortable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurances of my highest esteem and regard.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 5, 1852.

An Adventure in California.

In the spring of 1850, when all California rang with reports of golden discoveries in the Siera Nevada; when thousands induced by glowing narrations, of regions of inexhaustible wealth, were making hasty preparations to depart, I arrived in Sacramento city.

I had been wintering in the "Red Woods of Santa Cruz," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of adventures in the [illegible] of North [illegible] fornia.

I was alone, for it was not in accord with me to travel with a companion: I [illegible] [illegible] ty of a social disposition, and could always make acquaintances wherever I chance to be, [illegible] there were representations [illegible] the human race, to make them [illegible] which unfortunately is not always the case in California,) and preferred the glorious privilege of going "where I listeth," without consulting any body, or anything, save my own inclinations.

From what I had learned in the city, I was induced to believe, that there was more in the thousand and one stories of Gold Lake than mere gossip, and as I must go somewhere, inclination, and the mere weighty reason, want of sufficient funds, forbidding a life of idleness in Sacramento, I, after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] most important conclusion," as I [illegible] found out to my sorrow.

On the [illegible] of June I left the city with a mule packed of necessaries [illegible] and as I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on my expedition. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to break myself into travelling by degrees, and halting at dark, beside a clear running stream, camping under the outspread arms of a gigantic oak, I made a hearty meal by the aid of part of my stock of pilot bread and salt pork, furnished with a draught of water slightly flavored with whiskey! Start not gentle reader, you have never lived in California; if you have, you will agree with me in the assertion that a small portion of "Aguardiente" is one of the indispensables necessary to a traveling in that place, and if you have not, you must console yourself with this reflection—that I am the best judge.—

Having finished my meal I drew forth my pipe!—another indispensible—and having carefully, and economically filled it, seated myself in close proximity to the fire, lighted my "chierschaum," and while I watched the curling wreaths of smoke, which gracefully emanated from it, fell into a train of thought.

Home came into my mind, and with it a host of pleasing recollections of relations and friends, who, though lost sight, to memory dear," and I drew from my repository, the letters I had received by last mail. The first I opened was from my mother, and as I perused the percepts written down, and the wise council therein set forth, I wondered in my mind if I should ever be permitted to journey seven thousand miles back to see her.

The next and last massive was from a female friend who corresponded with me, this letter was not quite so melancholy as the first, and as I read it by the flickering light of the fire, my fancy reverted to the many happy hours I had passed in the city of Brotherly Love, visions of cottillions, polkas, theatres and fried oysters, danced o'er my mind, and I thought to myself what a fool I am to be spending the best days of my life in a savage wilderness; here, there, and everywhere, like the dove in the ark, pardon the simile, "finding no resting place for the sole of my feet," mentally resolving "I would go back to that happy country as soon as—circumstances would permit.

By the time I got through all these reflections my fire waned; I stretched myself under my blanket, and with no living thing near me, save the bears and "coyotes," rather questionable companions, resigned myself to the arms of the drowsy god, Morpheus.

I awoke about dawn shivering with the cold, but considerably refreshed, and save a slight stiffness in my limbs, the effect of the previous day's journey, felt tolerably well; I hastily prepared my morning meal, and having disposed of it, started to hunt my mule, who had strayed from my camp during the night, a peculiarity common to these animals, who are always off, when most wanted, I come to this conclusion as the result of painful experience, hunting them up at last I found him, brought him back, and having taken up my bed, walked.

Travelling in the morning at sunrise, is rather pleasant sometimes; but when that planet rises in the Heavens, and pours down his burning rays on your devoted head, as he most frequently does in California, when you are choked by dust and sand, and your lips parched and burning with thirst, knowing as you most probably do, that you must perchance travel ten or twenty miles, before you can obtain a drop of the crystal element to cool your fevered thirst—then I leave it to any candid and reasonable mind to answer, whether there are not many things more agreeable and congenial, than a pedestrian journey in California? at least I think so.

The second day I halted, after having accomplished twenty-eight miles, this brought me to a "ranch," as they term it in Spanish; in our vulgar tongue, I find no other name for it than an extremely dirty and uncomfortable hut, there were dwellers in it, however, and that was some consolation; I entered and observed an elderly female busily engaged in preparing "tortillias," a species of unpalatable corn bread. She saluted me with the customary "buenos noches," for she was Mexican. My knowledge of her vernacular was rather limited, but stern necessity had, during my sojourn in Mexico, compelled me to learn the Castilian for bread, beans, and a variety of other domestic articles, so I immediately put my Spanish in requisition, by inquiring whether she had anything good to eat? She answered in the affirmative, and in an almost incredible short space of time, made me a "puchero," which, with some milk! a thing to be valued in California, made a supper fit for the gods, at any rate, it was good enough for me.

After the repast, having procured a hammock, I slept delightfully. The next morning I experienced a repetition of her kindness, in the shape of a most excellent breakfast, and giving many thanks for pay—for she would accept of nothing else—resumed my journey.

The same fatigue exerted as on the previous day, brought me to a desirable camping ground about sunset. I had traveled thirty-two miles, was somewhat tired, and as I sat by my solitary fire, munching a very hard piece of pilot bread, in the worst possible humor, I calculated that I had yet a journey nearly three hundred miles before I would be near the place I wished to arrive at; I thought how much better off I would be if I had a companion; how much more pleasant the time would pass had I only somebody to talk to. Discontended with myself and all the world, I was about folding my blanket around me, preparatory to taking my natural rest, exclaiming with the poet, 'My lodging is on the cold ground,' when I was startled by a sharp crackling of bushes, and immediately after saw a dark object moving from the shade of a clump of trees, about a hundred yards distant. The moon was at this time obscured by clouds, and I had just light enough to see that there was something coming towards me, without being able to define clearly what that something was—may-be, a bear hunting a supper! and if so, what chance had I against the huge monster with but a single-barrel gun? "What can't be cured must be endured," I mentally exclaimed, and thought to myself that while he was doing me some harm, I might hurt him a little.