



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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square, will be inserted three times for one dollar making-six lines or less, three insertions for 50 Valley by Mr. Minor, much that will deep- taken for a command to retreat, and the litecents.

ET A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

S Office in Hamilton St., one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Friedensbote Office."

Poetical Department.

[From the Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.] The Halls of Science.

"Fis from the halls of science, pure and bright, There shines around a ballowed flame of light; Which moulds the minds and hearts of gilted youth,

And guides them on to wisdom and to truth.

Fair science here her shining laurels yields, More bright than those won on earth's battle fields ;

Virtue, and hope, and genius, here combine, And lay their honors at its sacred shrine.

Progress succeeds fair education's light, Improvement's car moves onward in its might While crime recedes at its triumphant sway, And truth and knowledge, queen-like, "rule th

day." More pure than gold, when from the mint it falls, Should be the truths held forth within these

walls : As pure as draughts from deep Castilian streams, Or guardian angels seen in midnight dreams.

storm.

And let the fadeless wreath of love adorn Our halls of science ; that in early mora Our rising youth may leasn to love mankind.

And heart to heart in ties of friendship bind. Then shall religions enlightening light Encircle science with a halo bright;

And while they reign, their lights on high will blaze, And mind, expanded, future honors raise.

Miscellancous Selections. The Massacre of Wyoming.

landed a few miles above Wyoming, and When I stood on the hills that overlook head of the Valley. Col. Zebulon Butler, of the American arthis whole valley, with Mr. Ruthven, who my, then at home on a visit, was called by acclamation to take command of what forces could be raised in the valley to resist the invasion. He is said by some writers to have been a cousin to the Col. John Butler commanding the enemy's forces, but there is to proof of this relationship, and the worthy lescendants of Zebulon repudiated it altorether. Immediately the British commanler sent to Col. Z. Butler, in command at Forty Fort, and demanded a surrender of all the Forts, and the valley, which demands were propiptly refused. A council of war was called, and the only question to be considered was whether they should narch out to meet the enemy, or remain in the fort and receive the attack, which would be made so soon as their refusal to surrender was reported. In favor of holding on within the fort, it was urged that in a short time the militin companies might be expected to return from the regular army, and with their aid, the enemy could be repelled. On the other hand, it was obvious that delay was to ruin the valley ; the work of devastation and death would be urged on with savage cruelty, and the only hope was in a decisive blow. No reasonable ground existed for supposing that any help would come from abroad. A large majority took this view of the case, and disastrous as the issue was, it appears to us, at this day, that the conclusion was the only one to which they could come, under the circumstances, had the moans. But the truth is bad enough; and the result was no worse than it would have been had they remained in the fort.-We see no reason whatever for seeking extraneous influences to account for the deternination to march against the enemy, with the bold design of driving them back or perishing in the attempt. The whole force that now left the fort was a "forlorn hope," of only three hundred men and boys; and with them were Judges of the Courts and interesting settlements of this people. He all the civil officers near at hand. Grandextended his travels to this valley, with the fathers took their muskets and marched to holy purpose of striving to do something for the fight. One of these old men had sever- infanis, compared with them; and the farthe epiritual good of the Indians. A re- al grandsons on the field. Some heroic markable escape of him from their toma- women were at hand, of whom it may be keys in grain, with few ideas beyond their hawk is recorded. He was regarded by the savages as an English spy, and they de-termined to put him to death. For this purpose they entered his rude tent, where he a short address to his followers, exhorting tron of rank; and superior intelligence was sleeping before a fire; at this moment them to withstand the first shock, and the teaches them no lesson so quickly, as that a rattlesnake was crawling across his legs, Indians would give way. As soon as they their brethren of the globe are unequal to and the Indians were at once impressed reached the enemy they were to fire, and them, and are to be left to their cattle and with the idea that he must be under the at each discharge to advance one step,- I the goad,

special protection of the Great Spirit, and They opened with spirit, and the British their feelings were very like those of the barbarians, who saw the viper that fastened on Pauls hand. They regarded him with veneration; received his mission with joy, and a successful stand was made successful stand wa and a successful stand was made among the whole line, doubtless magnifying their ery third hill-side, and the self-regulating, them.

In 1753, an association was formed in Con- with fear. The firing was kept up on both | with week-day quiet, and to wake every valnecticut, to make a settlement in this valley, sides for half an hour, when the vasity su- ley with Sabbath sound, the men become, AnvERTISEMENTS, making not more than one but no successful-attempt-at-colonizing was perior numbers of the invaders made it evi- as a class, bold, inteligent, and honest actors, mide till 1769. Into the details of their dent that they must overpower the heroic who would make again, as they have made and for every subsequent insettion 'wentyfive early struggles, their civil and military con- citizens. One of our officers guve an order before a terrible army of defence ; and who cents. Larger advertisements, charged in the tests of years in duration, involving long and for a change of position ; on the instant the would find seasons for their actions, as strong expensive legislation, I shall not enter, but savages rushed in with their fiercest yells; as their armics. will be charged seventy-five cents, and those the reader will find in the History of the the order for a change of position was mis-

ly interest him, in the events that preced-ed the period at which we begin. The same historian paints the scene of peace, plen-rife, rushed between the lines, and, blendty and enjoyment, that dwelt in the valley at { ing the farther with the soldier, cried, "Dont the opening of the Revolutionary War, as leave me, my children, and victory is ours." all but Elysian, and even after it broke out, But the day was lost.

these quiet people were so lar from its scenes | The left wing was in full flight. Instarthat they might have hoped to escape the ces of heroism not excelled on more famous as a Squire, throughout the township; and personal experience of its horrors. But the fields, are related of that day. Every capfear of the savages all around them, and the tain that led a company into action was tories who had settled in the northern part slain. One youth just married, fell into the and this, from no blind subserviency to his of the valley, and there built Wintermoot's arms of his brother, and expired, as he had opinion, because his farm is large, and he is Fort, kept the colony in a state of alarm. I time to say, "I am killed-take care of La- reckoned "fore-handed," but because there They had a fortification some few miles be- vinia." But when the battle was over, the is a confidence in his judgment. low, called Forty Fort, from the number of massacre was only just begun. A body of Connecticut pioncers who settled the valley, the Indians rushed down to cut off the reand this they strengthened ; it afterwards treat of the inhabitants, and provent them became famous in history. Almost the from regaining the fort. Their anxious whole number of able bodied men, were wives and mothers were waiting the issue drawn off to recruit the army under Gen. of that bloody conflict. Many of the Amer-Washington, and the Valley was left in a licans fled through the fields of grain, and defenceles state. All the aged men, and attempted to reach Monocasy island, where the young who were able to carry a weapon, they were pursued and slain by scares .-were formed into companies to defend the Some were tempted by promises of safety, women and children. It was rumored that and butchered as soon as they came. A the Tories and Indians were prepairing an | few crossed to the castern shore of the river, expedition to ravage the Valley. Congress, and escaped to the mountains. One of the in session at Philadelphia, was apprized of fugitives hid himself in the bushes on the the intention, but with a blindness to conseisland, where he was found by his own quences, scarcely credible, to say nothing brother, a tory who shot him dead while he of the inhumanity of their indifference, took was praying for his life. The Indian marksmen had singled out officers, and shot them in the thigh; so as to disable them, no steps to provide against the approaching The inhabitants were left to shift for themselves, while the men who were caand yet cave them alive for future torture. pable of protecting their wives and child-Capt. Bidlack was thrown on a pile of burnren were detained in the regular army. ing logs, and held there with pitchforks, In the northern part of the State of New till he expired. Other tragedies of imquity York, a body of Tory Rangers under the command of Col. John Butler, with some were enacted too harrowing to be repeated. Would that they were forgotten !

five or six hundred Indians, making an in-In the meadow on the banks of the Susquehanna, a little way South of the present vading army of more than a thousand men. prepared to come down on this peaceful valresidence of Capt. Flenry, where I dined ey, and lay it waste with fire and sword.yesterday, is a flat rock just raised above In the month of June, 1778, they gathered ground, and known in history as the "Bloody Rock." The pastor's children guided ma at Tioga Point, and embarked in conces and The pastor's children guided me to it, and as they sported around and over it in the frolices of childhood, I could hardflats, they-floated gently down the river at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and before their approach was suspected, they ly believed that this sweet spot had taken its name from the fieudish cruelty of a wotook possession of Wintermoot's Fort, at the man. Queen Esther, a woman from Canada, whose name was Catherine Montour

Frank's grandfather has silver hair, but homely, but neat. Being a thorough-going Protectionist, he has no fancy for the gewgawns of foreign importation, and makes it a point to appear always in the village church, and on all great occasions, in a sober

suit of homespun. He has no pride of appearance and he needs none. He is known no important measure can pass the board of selectmen without the Squire's approval :---

He is jealous of none of the prerogatives of the country parson, or of the school-master, or of the village doctor : and although the latter is a tasty politician of the opposite party, it does not at all impair the Squire's faith in his calomal ;-he suffers all his Radicalism, with the same equanimity that he suffers his rhubarb.

The day-laborers of the neighborhood, and the small farmers consider the Squire's note of hand for their savings, better than the best bonds of city origin ; and they seek his advice is all matters of litigation. He is a in a New England village implies; and upon with Frank, from the door of the great dining-room

these important cases-especially if you beard is rather long,-an extraordinary ruffinn ; to whom Jack Sheppard would have been a comparatively innocent boy. You hat, and the nuburn curls hanging glossy watch curiously the old gentleman, sitting and unconfined over her muslin dress, might in his big arm chair, with his spectacles in [their silver case at his elbow, and his snuff box in hand, listening attentively to some the gallant sailor, with characteristic impulgrievous complaint : you see him ponder deeply—with a pinch of snuff toaid his judgment-and you listen with intense admiration, as he gives a loud preparatory "A hem," and clears away the intricacies of the case with a sweep of that strong practical sense,

with the new doctrines of farming. Liethe second nate trod the quarter-deck, secbig; and all the rest he sets down as mere ond only in command, and part owner with theorists; and has far more respect for the the captain, not only in his vessel, but in

contents of his barn-yard, than for all the guano deposits in the world. Scientific the Affections of his daughter, gentle Grace guano deposits in the world. Scientific Hume, whethad always cherished respect, farming and gentleman farming, may do to soy nothing of love, for the bright-eyed very well, he says, "to keep idle young fellows from the city out of mischief but; as for real, and active management, there's nothing like the old stock of men who ran is still hale, erect and strong. His dress is barefoot until they were ten, and who count the hard Winters by their frozen toes."-And he is fond of quoting in this connection. -the only quotation by the by, that the old gentleman ever makes that couplet of Poor

Richard': He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

The old Squire has been in his day, connected . more or less intimately with Turnpile enterprise, which the Railronds of the day have thrown sadly into the background; and he reflects often, in a melancholy way, upon the good old times when

a man could travel in his own carriage quietly across the country, without being frightened with the clatter of an engine :--- and when Turnpike stock paid wholesome yearly dividends of six per cent.

Curious Mode of Getting a Wife.

One little act of politeness will sontetimes through the streets of New Orleans, then in horses, to of which, with grooms, could al-a rather damp condition from recent rain and ways bet the lady's disposal. To a lady Justice of the Peace, as the title of Squire | the rise of the tide. Turning the corner of | of equesan tastes, this inducement will be a much frequented and narrow alley, he ob- very dehtful. Of course the orders for many are the country courts that you peep served a young lady standing in perplexity, the twoch gentlemen have been taken up ! apparently measuring the depth of the mud- |\$18,00% er annum and six horses ! What The defendant always seems to you, in walk, with no very satisfied countenance. gambli?

The sailor paused, for he was a great adnirer of beauty, and certainly the fair face that peeped out from under the little chip tempt a curious, or an admiring glance .---Perplexed, the lady put one little foot, when siveness exclaimed, "that pretty foot, lady, should not be soiled with the filth of this reprenting branches of the oak and palm lane ; wait a moment only, and I will make you a path,'

shop opposite. he bargained for a plank clottsingle-breasted, and to be world butwhich distinguishes the New England far- board that stood in doorway, and coming tone with nine gilt buttons; a white sinmer, getting at the very hinge of the mat-back to the smiling girl, who was just co-ter, without any conciousness of his own quettish enough to accept the services of the whi cassimere pantaloons, with gold braid

sailor. Ilis housing, but carnest act of politeness towards his hold, had pleased the captain, and though he youth knew it not, was the cause of his irst promotion. So that now the old manhas retired from business, Henry Wells i Captain Wells, and Grace Hume is, acording to polite parlance, "Mrs. Captain Wds." In fact, our honest sailor is one of theichest men in the Cresent City.

and he owe, perhaps, the greater part of his prosperir to his tact and politeness in crossing thestreet.

Rumbug Strong.

The Leger of last week contains adversements etwo wife-wanting youths one of whom is traged in a business which yields frei\$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. The othernakes from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The first ituite a jewel of a man, and has a catalogy of good qualities. The latter confesses int his faults are many-in fact all the fadonable vices of the day, except gambling but he is noble-hearted and could easily beignined. At present he resides a few mis out of the city, at a handsome pave the way to fortune and preferment.- seat, with elder brother and aged mother. The following sketch illustrates this fact: By way an offset to his vices, he throws A sailor roughly garbed, was sauntering in the fa, he has from four to six driving

The French Assembly.

Theresident of France, made so by the nyons of the soldiery has as we learn by the cospondent of the New York Tribune prescied Court Costume for the Councellors al Senators of Frame :

TI Senators are to wear a dark blue velvet at, ornamented with gold embroidery, interced-the ribs or arms of the leaves to banade of gold spangles. The Coun-So springing past her into a carpenter's cella are to sport a coat of light-blue broad-

was kind enough to escort me to the summit and looked down on the fields and villages, and scattered hamlets, so peaceful and so beautiful, the river flowing gently by, and giving life to the scene, it seemed that this vale might have been the abode of primeval innocence, and it was hard to be live that it had been the scene of the reddest bloodshed, and the most savage warfare that had ever disgraced the name of man. Yet in the annals of our Revolutionary War, marked as they are by frequent records of Indian, British and Tory barbarity, there is no tale that has been more justly regarded with indignant horror, than the Massacre of Wyoming. It is true that most exaggerated and erroneous statements went abroad respecting it, and these were widely published in this country and in Europe .-And it is another of many illustrations, that show how hard, nay, impossible it is, to put down a false record, after it has been incorporated into sober history. But our ancient enomies, now our friends, have enough to answer for, without being loaded with charges of which they are in a measure innocent. The overwrought stories of the Wyoming massacre, were first related in good faith, growing as such stories will the farther they travel from mouth to mouth, and when published they excited such indignation against the enemy, it was not to be exmeeted that the Americans would take any great pains to correct them, even if they at is one of the darkest chapters in the history of war.

The valleys of Wyoming, was inhabited chiefly by people from New England, in the time of the Revolution. The first European who is known to have visited this region, was Count Zinzendorf, who had been visiting his Moravian brethren, at Bethlehem and Nazareth, where there are to this day,

had married an Indian Chief, and by her vigor of mind, had gained great ascendancy over the savages. She had several times visited Philadelphia before the war, and by her "refinement of manners and auractive person," had won the regards of many laties in that city. She was one of the leaders in this invasion and the chief priestess in the scenes of torture that marked the awful night succeeding the battle day. Around this rock she had gathered sixteen or eighteen prisoners in a circle, and taking the death maul in her own hands, she walked around the circle, and, singing the death song, would mark time by dashing out the brains of the victims. From the opposite shore of the river, a few fugitives could look upon the tearful orgiss that were enacted there. Naked men in the midst of flames were driven round a stake, urged on by the piercing spears of the Indians. In the morning the field was strewed with lumbs, and mangled bodies, half consumed.

Here, perhaps is a fitting place to pause but more remains to be told. IRENEUS

A New England Squire.

Frank has a grandfather living in the country, a good specimen of the old-fashioned New England farmer. And-go where one will, the world over-I know of no race of men, who taken together, possesses more integrity, more intelligence, and more of those elements of comfort, which go to make bly come under the range of the kitchen a home beloved, and the social basis firm, than the New England farmers.

They are not brilliant, nor are they highly refined, they know nothing of arts, histrionic or dramatic ; they know only so much of older nations as their histories and newspapers teach them ; in the fashionable world they hold no place ;---but in energy, in industry, in hardy virtue, in substantial knowledge, and in mauly independence, they make up a race, that is hard to be matched.

The French peasantry are, in all the essentials of inteligence, and sterling worth, mers of England are either the merest joc-

leniency of his judgment.

which in southern New England, carry the chain of the White and Green Mountains, in gentle undulations, to the borders of the sea. He farms some fifteen hundred acres -"suitably divided," as the old school agriculturist say, into "wood-land, pasture, and uillage." The farm-house, a large irregularbuilt mansion of wood, stands upon the shelf of the hills looking southward, and is shaded by century old oaks. The barns and outbuildings are grouped in a drown phalanx a little to the northward of the dwelling .---B-tween them a high timber gate opens upon the scattered pasture lands of the hills; opposite so this ; and across the farm-yard, which is the lounging place of scores of rednecked turkeys, and of matronly hens, clucking to their callow brood, another gate of similar pretentensions opens upon the wide meadow land, which rolls with a heavy ground swell," along the valley of a mountain river. A veteran oak stands sentinel

ous looking southes. The high-road passes a stone's throw

away; but there is little "travel" to be seen, and every chance passes will inevitawindows, and be studied carefully by the eyes of the stout dairy-maid : to sny nothng of the stalwart Indian cook.

The last, you cannot but admire as a type unusual favor in the eyes of the portly comof that noble old race, among whom your boyish fancy has woven so many stories of the smart little black-eyed fellow with his romance. You wonder how she must reneat tarpaulin, and tidy bundle, as his cabir gard the white interlopers upon her own l bov

soil; and you think that she tolerates the One night the young man, with all the Squire's farming privileges with more modother officers, was invited to an entertailesty than you would suppose. You learn however that she pays very little regard to ment at the Captain's house. He west, and to his astonishment mounted the idenwhite rights,-when they conflict with her tical steps that two years before, the brightown ; and further learn, to your deep regret est vission he had ever seen, passed over; that your Princess of the old tribe, is sadly n vission he had never forgotten. Thump, addicted to cider drinking and having heard thump, went his brave heart, as he was her once or twice, with a very indistinct "Gooer night Sq-quare," upon her lipsushered into the great parlor; and like a sledge-hammer it beat again, when Captain your dreams about her grow very tame. Hume brought forward his blue-eyed daugh-The Squire, like all very sensible men, ter, and with a pleasant smile, suid, "the has his hobbies, and peculiarities. He has young lady once indebted to your politeness a great contempt, for instances, for all paper for a safe and dry walk home." His eyes money ; and imagines banks to be corporawere all a blaze, and his brown cheeks flushtive societics, skillfully contrived for the leed hotly, as the noble captain sauntered Make a note on't !

be closeness of his talk as much as his by the handcome young sailor, he bridged the upathe seam. The embroidery upon the the clearness of his talk, as much as by the narrow black stream, and she tripped across coavill represent onk leaves mingled with with a merry "thank you," and a roguish an live branch. Certain slight variation

Ilis lands tie along those swelling hills smile, making her eyes as dazzling as they of ic embroidery distinguish the Vice could be. Predent and the Presidents of the Sections.

Alas! our young sailor was perfectly Thihat is to be of black felt. ornamented charmed. What else would make him wid gold cord and black velvet. The catch up and shoulder the plank, and folplines are to be white for the Vice Presilowing the little witch through the streets to del and the Presidents of the Sections. and her home, she twice performing the cerblak for the members. The sword is to emony of "walking the plank," and each befraight, and the hilt, gilt. This is to be time thanking him with one of her eloquent i thistate costume, worn on all occasions of smiles. Presently our hero saw the comony ; the undress consists of the coat young lady trip tup the marble steps of it described, and black waist coat and a palace of a house, and disappear within pataloons, without ornament of any kind. its rose wood entrance; for a full minute le inauguration of the Senate and Count he stood looking at the door and then with of State will be attended with vast and a wonderfully big sigh turned away, dispoposing ceremonials. sed of his drawbridge, and wended his path They should be provided with a few poback to his shop. The next day he was astonished with all es and monkies, and turn mountebanks

reality as they will be in truth, playing order of promotion from the captain: Poor ir the amusement of the President.

Jack was speechless with amazement; he had not dreamed of being exalted to the diguity of a second inate's office on board one Colonel William Williams, a delegate to of the most splendid ships that sailed out of ongress from Connecticut, after having at the brown meadow-gate, its trunk all the port of New Orleans. He knew he med the Declaration of Independence, scarred with the rathless cuts of new-ground was competent, for instead of spending his aid to one of his companions : axes, and the limbs garnished in Summer money for amusements, visiting theatres and "If we are defeated in our struggle for intime, with the crooked snathes of murder- bowling alleys, on his return from sea, he ependence, this day's work will make bad vork for me. I have held a commission in

purchased books and became quite a student but he expected years to intervence before his ambitious hopes would be realised. newspapers; I am the son-in-law of a rebel

His superior officers seemed to look upon Governor ; and now I have affixed my name him with considerable leniency, and gave to this rebel Declaration. My sins are: him many a fair opportunity to gather mar- therefore, too great to be pardoned by our itime knowledge; and in a year, the hand-

royal master; I then must be hanged."some gentlemanly young mate had acquired The other gentleman answered : "I believe that my case is not so desperate, for I have mander, Captain Hume, who had first taken had no connection with the army, nor can it be proved that heretofore I have written or done anything obnoxious to the mother country." The immediate and prompt re-The immediate and prompt reply was, "then sir, you desere to be hanged."

> If you want a favor of a married woman brag of her baby. If you want to obtain her eternal ennity, let her turn round and atch you making mouths at it.

Anecdote of the Revolution.

the rebel army; I have written for rebel

Lar As long as a man gets six dollars a week he can live and get along rather qui-ctly and contended ; but as soon as his wages reach twelve dollars a week, he needs wenty four-gets in debt and "busts up," at that ! Man is a high pressure enginevanity's the steam, money the fuel-apply to the principle and you have the facts.-