



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME VI.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., APRIL 22, 1852.

NUMBER 29.

### 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 arrears 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 "Friedensbote Office."

### New Spring and Summer GOODS

At the New York Store.  
The undersigned take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a large assortment of new and fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, that cannot be excelled in this county. We hereby extend to you a polite invitation, to call at the New York Store, one door east of the Post Office in Allentown, and you will find that we can suit you with the most fashionable styles of Goods the market can furnish. Our stock combines every article of Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, and no one would ask of us to enumerate them all. Among them are to be found

All kinds of Dress Silks, Satins, Berages, Berage de Lains, Alpaccas, Mouslin de Lains, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, Edgings, &c. &c.

Also—A full assortment of Cloths, of all colors and qualities, fancy Casimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, and other fashionable goods too tedious to mention.

Call and examine our stock, for we are prepared to satisfy all.

KERN & KLINE,  
Allentown, April 8, 1852. —4w

### GROCERIES.

The undersigned have just received a large stock of new Groceries, such as Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Chocolate, &c., which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices.

KERN & KLINE,  
QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment of Queensware just received and for sale at the store of

KERN & KLINE,  
MACKEREL, MACKEREL.

Just received and for sale a new lot of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in whole, halves and quarter barrels.

KERN & KLINE,  
SALT, SALT, SALT.

A large lot of Liverpool Ground and fine Salt just received and for sale by

KERN & KLINE,  
CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, DRIED PEACHES, &c.

are all articles which are offered for sale very cheap at the store of

KERN & KLINE,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Store Goods, for which the highest market price will be allowed.

KERN & KLINE,  
Allentown, April 8, 1852. —4w

### Dr. J. P. Barnes, DENTIST.

Adopts this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made Allentown his permanent residence. He has opened an office at his dwelling, opposite Kolb's American Hotel, a few doors east of Pretz, Guth & Co's Store, where he will be happy to offer his professional services in the science of Dentistry. He will call at private residences, if requested.

His terms are reasonable, and having had much experience in the profession, feels satisfied that he can give general satisfaction.

Allentown, April 24, 1851. —1y

### Brandreth and Wrights Pills.

Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Brandreth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register" by the dozen boxes, at wholesale prices.

July 5. —3un

### The Navigation Opened!



#### Philadelphia, Allentown & Mauch Chunk TRANSPORTATION LINE.

For transporting merchandise between Philadelphia, New Hope, Easton, Freeport, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, and all intermediate places along the Delaware and Lehigh Canals; shipped from Third Wharf, below Vine street, on the Delaware.

Being new beginners, hope by careful and prompt attention to their business to get a liberal share of patronage.

The proprietors have large and commodious Store Houses at all the above named stopping places.

HECKER, LONG, & CO., Proprietors.

AGENTS:  
Stephen Long, Philadelphia,  
Samuel L. Opie, New Hope,  
G. W. Housel, Easton,  
G. & A. Bachman, Free-mansburg,  
Charles Seider, Bethlehem,  
William Hecker, Allentown,  
Lewis Weiss, Weissport,  
Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk,  
A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton,  
Horton & Blakeslee, White Haven,  
March 25. —3m

### EYES RIGHT! NEW HAT AND CAP

Manufactory in Allentown.

E. M. Wieder,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Allentown and its vicinity, that he has lately established himself in the above business, in the Store room formerly occupied by Messrs. Mertz and Landis, in west Hamilton Street, in the Borough of Allentown, where he has just received an extensive new stock of superfine

Hats, Caps, Boas, Muffs, &c.

all of which he will be able to dispose off on the most reasonable terms.

His stock of Gentlemen's hats, is composed of the beautiful and costly to the most ordinary article. In other words from a five dollar to a 50 cent hat. And such that will become the old as well as the young. The same may be said of his

STOCK OF CAPS, which consists of superfine and ordinary.

To the Ladies.

He has a word to say, he invites their particular attention to his stock of Furs, his assortment of

Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

cannot be beat in Allentown, and he is prepared to sell them with but a very small advance.

Hats will be manufactured to order upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Mr. Wieder, trusts that by keeping a good assortment to select from and reasonable prices he will be able to secure a share of public patronage.

November 13. —4m

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County.

In the matter of the account of David Rudy, Isreal Rudy and Peter Gross, administrators of Durs Rudy, deceased, late of Washington township Lehigh county.

And now Feb. 2, 1852, on motion the Court appoint Augustus L. Ruhe, Ludwig Schmidt, and Eli J. Saeger, auditors to audit, resettle, make distribution and report to the next stated Orphans' Court.

From the Records,  
NATHAN METZGER, Clerk.

The Auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment, on Friday the 23th of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public House of Jonathan Kolb, in Allentown, where those who think proper may attend.

AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,  
LUDWIG SCHMIDT,  
ELI J. SAEGER.  
March 25. —4w

### NOTICE.

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he does not intend teaching school this summer; but will give private instruction to those who will call at his residence, in William Street, above Andrew. Parents having children that they wish to send, will please make application early. Book-keeping on a new and improved method will be taught to those who desire it.

E. MOSS,  
Allentown, March 18. —4w

### JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the "Register" Office.  
April 15. —2w

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Washington McCarty, 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 Elans, and Jacob Dillinger, 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 May, 1852, which is the 3d day of said month, and will continue two weeks.

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 rolls, 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 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. God save the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH F. NEWHARD, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office Allentown, }  
April 8, 1852. —4c

### TRIAL LIST.

For May Term, 1852.

1 Jonathan K. Knauss vs Gid. Hollenbach.  
2 John Smith and wife vs Philip Fetherolf.  
3 Mahlon Luther vs Henry Helfrich.  
4 Wm. F. Hoffman vs Charles Mertz.  
5 Jessa Breinig vs Nathan Whitely.  
6 Charles Mertz vs Solomon Dorney.  
7 David Eray and wife vs Samuel Rinker.  
8 David Schroyer and others vs Abraham Schroyer.

9 David Kemely vs Hoffer & Levers.  
10 Amannus Hoffer vs Jacob Jacoby.  
11 John Miller vs John Snyder.  
12 Angelina Siegfried's use vs Thomas Shener and others.

13 Solomon Appel vs Nathan Lerch.  
14 Catharine Grim's use vs Peter Schneider and Terre Tennants.  
15 Catharine Grim's use vs Henry Schneider and Terre Tennants.

16 R. & J. Newhard vs John Sherer.  
17 Robert Steckel vs John Sherer.  
18 James Trexler vs Peter Meyer.  
19 Peter Marx vs John Sherer.

20 Christian L. Knauss vs Charles Stopp.  
21 A. K. Wittman vs Mathias Weaver.  
22 Barbara Ort vs Henry Ort.  
23 George H. Reber vs Henry Eisenhard.  
24 Conrad Rader vs Daniel Rader.  
25 Valentine Geist vs Samuel and Catharine Shaffer.

26 Catharine Weaver vs Jessa Weaver.  
27 Trexler & Bush vs Henry Beiler & Son.

28 Thomas Shener vs Nathan Lerch.  
29 Michael Deibert vs Catharine Peter.  
30 Jonas Diehl vs Henry Fatzinger.  
31 Jacob Treichler vs William Craig.  
32 Elizabeth Ebert's use vs William Ebert & Terre Tennants.

F. E. SAMUELS, Prot'y.  
April 8. —4w

### WILLIAM S. MARX

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the western front room of the building of John D. Lawall, formerly Hornbeck's, west of the Courthouse.

Allentown, April 4, 1850. —4f

### ELISHA FORREST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on the East side of Hamilton street, formerly occupied by John S. Gibbons, Esq.

Can be consulted in the English and German languages.

April 15. —6m

### Doctor William J. Romig.

Having returned to Allentown, offers his professional services to his friends and the public. Office at his residence, in Hamilton street, south side, first corner below Pretz, Guth & Co's Store, in Allentown.

February 19. —1y

### Agricultural Meeting.

The Executive Committee, or Officers of the "Lehigh county Agricultural Society," will meet on Saturday the 24th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Major Eli Steckel, in Allentown. Punctual attendance is expected as business of importance will be transacted.

Edward Kohler, President.  
April 15. —2w

### Miscellaneous Selections.

#### The Orphan Boy.

About eight years ago, a poor boy, wretchedly clad, and half famished was wandering about our wharves in search of employment. He was only fourteen years of age and very small for his years. Day after day he offered his services on board of many vessels, but no one would employ him; he was too small for the sea, and looked too sickly to stand the hard work that would be required of him. He had just been turned ashore by a brute of a coasting captain, who with coarse remarks about his poverty, the tears fell upon the insulter.

The poor fellow turned upon the insulter, the tears standing in his eyes, and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, replied—"God forbid, Sir, that you would ever have a son as poor as I am—I have neither father nor mother; and all I ask is a chance to live."

"Be off, you lying brat," replied the bully. "I know you, and your long yarns—be off!"

The little fellow walked up the wharf crying; he had no where to lay his head, night was approaching and the weather was cold and rainy.

A merchant, while engaged in conversation with one of his captains, witnessed the scene we have just described, and was struck with the boy's meek answer to the insolence of the bully.

As the boy passed he called him to him. "Now my little fellow," said he kindly, "tell me what you want? tell me who you are?"

"I want something to do, Sir," he replied "that I may earn a living; and I am a poor boy without a friend in the world. God only is left to me, but I still trust in Him."

"Tell me your story?" continued the merchant.

"It is soon told, Sir! I am a native of Scotland; my father and mother in coming to this country, both died of ship fever; and when I landed here, I tried to get something to do. For three weeks I have lived on charity, and at night have slept in carts, and sometimes good sailors have let me lie in their forecastles; but still I can't get anything to do."

"Can you read and write?"

"Yes, Sir, thank God, my poor parents kept me always at school. I can read and write pretty well."

The merchant turned to his captain and said—"You must take this boy on board, captain and see what you can make of him. He is very small, but you will be kind to him, and he will perhaps grow up to be useful. It is a pity to leave him in such a condition."

The merchant and captain were proverbial for their economy; but the captains was even more economical than the merchant.

"Sir," he replied, "he is a mere child, and will be more in the way than a soldier on board. I don't think it right to cumber the vessel with him. You know I keep no more cats on board than can catch mice."

"Well, well," rejoined the merchant, "let him stay on board while you remain in port, and by the time you're ready for sea, some of my other vessels may arrive, and then I will decide what I shall do with him."

The boy was sent on board and entrusted to the care of the steward who liked him at first sight, and acting from the impulse of a kind heart, took him on the next day, and rigged him in a new suit at his own expense.

"Times were dull and the vessel had a long lie in port. The captain and mate lived on board, as a matter of economy, and these, with the steward, who was also cook and the boy, were the only persons attached to her."

The second evening after the boy came on board, he was in the forecastle reading the Bible, when the steward came below to turn in.

"You read, boy!" said the steward, throwing his hat off and rubbing his head—"you read, boy, you read! and do you think you can learn this nigger to read, too? Eh, eh, you learn this ducky to read, boy! jumping and rubbing his hands."

"Yes, my dear friend, I can learn you to read, and write too," replied the boy.

I will not stir up what passed between them. The steward, a young fellow of about twenty, danced, whooped, sung, and made the most extravagant promises, as to what he would do, when he could read.

The next day they went ashore together and purchased suitable books, and the steward soon became a most devoted student.

His progress at first was slow, but his application was indomitable; and before the vessel was ready for sea he could spell his own name, and read most of the signs on the wharf.

At last the vessel was ready to sail; and the captain still thought the boy a useless incumbrance, and the merchant, having another vessel in port transferred him to her.

The steward said he would not go without the boy, and being a most excellent servant the merchant also gratified him by sending him with the boy, in the capacity of ship keeper. Here they pursued their studies, without interruption, for they were the only persons on board. All they had to do was

to keep the ship clean and attend to her fusts and feeders.

The ship then left, went to sea and has not since been heard from. It was supposed that she foundered in a gale and all hands perished.

The boy and his friend remained in their new vessel and sailed many voyages together; but at last were separated; the steward having been compelled by sickness to remain on shore.

At eighteen years of age, the boy was second mate, at nineteen chief mate, at twenty the same merchant in whose employ he had always sailed, placed him in command of a new and beautiful ship. He still sails for the same merchant, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most intelligent and upright shipmasters.

The steward, though a negro, commands a fine schooner in the coasting trade; and takes pride and pleasure in recounting the manner in which he received his education.

The poor, friendless boy put his trust in God and was sustained—the negro threw his bread upon the waters, and lo! after many days he found it.

This is not a sketch of fancy. The parties and circumstances are well known to many in his community; and only to avoid the possibility of giving offence, is the motive for withholding names.

This poor boy's case shows the benefits of education combined with religious sentiment. These "bloom in perfect beauty when all else have become withered and dry."

#### Clergyman Taken In and Done For.

The boat from Albany landed on the pier last Tuesday morning, an innocent, unsophisticated clergyman from the western part of the State, who had never been in this city before, and of course knew nothing of the vicious habits of the elephant.

The clergyman stood on the pier, with his carpet bag in his hand, and a wondrous expression on his mild countenance, when he was espied by a Jehu, who was on the lookout for a fare.

"Coach, sir?" says Jehu, touching his hat respectfully, and looking demurely.

"Yes, my friend," the clergyman replied, working suddenly from his roverie, "I do want a coach."

"All right, sir; come this way," and Jehu seized the carpet bag, to which its owner clung and was dragged through the crowd to a rickety old machine, which the driver called a coach.

"Where to, sir?" says Jehu.

"To any respectable house—I am a stranger here."

"I'll carry you to the best one in town—the hotel where rooms have been taken for the King of France."

"Bless me," said the clergyman, "is the ex-King of France coming over—I didn't hear of that."

"Expected next steamer, sir—he would have been here before, only he wanted to see if the Queen of England wouldn't want to come along, too."

"Ah," said the clergyman, we live in exciting times.

"We don't do any thing else, sir," said Jehu as he jumped on the box, and applied the whip to his miserable nags.

To what den of thieves the rascally coachman carried our country friend, we cannot say, since the victim was unable to describe the place of his locality to the police. But it was opposite a dirty looking building that he was put down by the driver, who then demanded three dollars fare.

"Three dollars!" exclaimed the good clergyman, "why, a neighbor of mine said that the rates were fixed by law, and that I would have to pay only three shillings to ride a mile in the city."

"Oh, that was before the news of the French revolution came; wages have risen since then, and the law now is for every man to get as much as he can, and keep all he gets, and we go in for that law—we do."

"But, my friend, if I had known that you would have demanded so much, I should have walked."

"Taint safe for strangers to walk in the city—ten to one they'll meet the elephant."

"Meet the elephant—I don't understand you."

By this time, according to the clergyman's account, the knave became tired of fooling with his victim, for he answered saucily "I can't stop to talk with you—pay me my three dollars; and let me go."

The country gentleman, unsuspecting an hour before such tricks, yet felt that he was being cheated, he mildly declined to pay money.

"Then you must go before a magistrate," cried John in a rage.

"Willingly—and if the magistrate says that your charge is right, I will pay it."

"Better pay now and save the cost of court. Costs of court!—will a justice of the peace charge any thing for answering a single question?"

"A single question—if you go to law with me, we'll have a regular trial according to the new constitution—I'll have a jury of twelve men, if they can be got, or six any-how," answered the knave.

The clergyman endeavored to compromise with the Jehu, but a new idea had entered

ed into the rascal's head, and he now not only demanded three dollars fee, but extra pay for the delay. The victim concluded to see the magistrate, and re-entered the hack, and was driven off—where he could not tell; but his description of the scene which followed was ludicrous enough.

"I was introduced to the magistrate, who shook hands with me, asking the hackman what was the nature of the charge, and pay three dollars for riding from the steamboat to the hotel. I asked him if the charge was just. He said the new law was not so clear to his apprehension; and he thanked God that under the new constitution the jury were the judges of the law, and the fact, and didn't care a fig for all the benches in the Supreme Court. Then he walked away with the driver, and told me that I must consider myself a prisoner until the case was adjudicated. I asked him for my carpet bag. He said that the new law did not allow a prisoner to have a carpet bag, or trunk, until the chief of police had examined into the contents, and he asked me for the key to send with the bag to the chief's office, which I gave him. I waited for more than an hour before a jury was empanelled, when the trial began; the magistrate asked me if I had counsel. I replied no, upon which he said that the court would assign me counsel, and a red-faced man who stood in the door-way was told to take charge of my case. The hackman was examined, and told his story very briefly. Then I was put upon the stand and questioned and cross questioned for two hours.

I was obliged to state where I came from, how old I was, what was the state of my wife's health, how many children I had, if my congregation was large, what salary I had, and whether it was paid monthly or quarterly, whether there had been a revival in the neighborhood during the year, what my opinion of the ship fever was, whether there had been any cases of small-pox in my town, and if all the children had been vaccinated, what works on natural history I had read, and whether I had seen the elephant.

To each of these questions my counsel loudly protested, and offered to show from the new constitution, that I could not be compelled to answer them. But I told him I would much rather answer them at once, than to lose time in discussion. Finally the case was given to the jury, after a very long charge from the judge, in which he said that whatever might be their verdict, they must remember, that I was a clergyman who had heretofore borne an excellent character, and that I was entitled to the benefit of a doubt, if there was such a thing in the case, which he felt obliged to say he doubted. However, he referred them to the new constitution, and "the whole duty of man," an excellent work as I knew, and then sent them out for consultation. It was afternoon when the jury came in with a verdict for the plaintiff.

The judge ciphered on a slate for a few minutes, and then told me to pay three dollars, costs of court, and three dollars counsel fee. My counsel said, that I could appeal if I would lodge one hundred dollars with the court as security, that I would carry the case up. But I preferred to pay the seventeen dollars, especially as I hadn't the hundred dollars to lodge as security. I was then allowed to depart, the court giving me an order on the chief of police for my carpet bag.

This was the story of a New York State clergyman, related with child-like simplicity at the Chief's office, where he presented the order for his bag, and was informed that he had been grossly imposed upon. The knaves into whose hands he fell had amused themselves for nearly an entire day with their victim, before they plucked him.

#### A Short Sermon on Honesty.

To live honestly is to live justly and above reproach. It is to live so that no man, who knows how we live, can truly say any harm of us. Nothing is honest which is against justice or honor.

One may be able to keep out of jail, and yet not live honestly. All stealing is dishonest. It may be but a pin, or a marble, or an apple, that we steal, but if we take it slyly, it is stealing. It is wicked to steal anything even if we need it. The eighth commandment is, 'thou shalt not steal.'

We may also be dishonest in borrowing; first, when we do not need what we borrow, and then, when we keep it longer than we need it, or do not take good care of it, and do not send it home as soon as we have done with it. "In all things live honestly."

Some are not honest in buying and selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they can. This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them to make the best bargain we can. Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we sell, and too low when we buy. There is a fair price for everything. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbor as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling, and when too many words are used, there is always a lie somewhere.