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.

VOLUME VI. ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 1, 1852. NUMBER 39.

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.

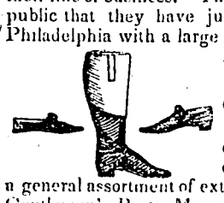
☞ A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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

Boot & Shoe Establishment
In Allentown.

Shaffr & Hunter.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately bought out the Stock of Mr. John Reeser, and will continue at the old stand, in Hamilton Street, between the Allentown Hotel and J. B. Moser's Apothecary Store, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business. They also inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of



Ladies, Misses & Gentlemen's

Gum Shoes.

They also keep on hand of their own manufacture, a general assortment of extra fine and coarse Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes.—Also, Ladies' and Misses' Morocco and Prunella Gaiters, Bootees and Shoes. Boys and Childrens. Boots and Shoes—all made of the best material, of their own selection.

They will warrant all their work, and orders will be executed at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner. The hands in their employ are of the best that can be found, both in the Ladies' as well as Gentlemen's branch of the business.

The assortment they keep on hand is very extensive, comprising every article that may be called for in their line.

Persons who are in want of a pair of good Boots or Shoes, an article highly necessary to keep your feet warm and dry, will do well to give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as they do not intend to charge anything for showing their goods.

April 15. ¶—3m

Tanners Furnishing Store!
William Grim,
CURRIER IN ALLENTOWN.

Herewith makes known to his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the

Currying Business

in all its various branches, at his old stand, directly opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel. He has just returned from New York, with a very large stock, which he is determined to sell at city prices.

Sole Leather.—He constantly keeps on hand an assortment of *Red* or Hemlock tanned sole leather. Also an assortment of Oak tanned, which he will sell at the lowest prices. *Calfskins* and *Upper Leather*, of the very best quality at reduced prices.

Kids.—He has an assortment of Spanish Kids on hand, that cannot be excelled in quality or prices.

Oil.—He always keeps on hand the very best quality of Tanners' Oil, which he is able to sell at Philadelphia prices.

Persons wishing the above articles will do well to call on him, before they purchase elsewhere.

ALL KINDS OF HIDES

will be taken in exchange for goods, or will be paid for in cash.

Punctuality in his business, and the low prices of his goods will induce not only his old customers to continue their favors, but will induce many new ones to favor him with their calls. He returns his thanks for the favors heretofore received.

WILLIAM GRIM.

May 6. ¶—6m

Brandreth and Wrights Pills.

Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the far 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. ¶—6m

NAILS.—300 Kegs of the best Nails, Brads and Spikes, just received and for sale by O & J SAEGER.

April 22, ¶—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the "Register" Office.

Coachmaking Establishment
In Allentown.
ROBERT KRAMER,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he still continues on a more extensive scale, the

Coachmaking Business,

in all its various branches, at his well known stand, in west Hamilton street, directly opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, where he is always prepared to manufacture to order at the shortest notice, and also keep on hand,

Barouches, York Wagons, ROCKAWAYS, *Carryalls, Sulkies, &c,*

which for beauty and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the county. He uses none but the best material that can be secured, while his workmen are second to none in the state, consequently he feels assured that the vehicles he turns out will bear inspection in any community.

He will warrant his work as it is all done underhis own supervision.

Wooden or Iron axle-trees manufactured to order, and all kinds of repairing done in the neatest, cheapest and most expeditious manner.

☞ Horses, old vehicles, &c. &c., will be taken in exchange for wagons.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes that by strict attention to business, to merit a continual increase of public patronage.

May 20. ¶—3m

Merchants Look Here!

Merchant's Transportation
LINE BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & WHITE HAVEN.

The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he lately established a

New Line of Boats,

for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandize between Philadelphia and White Haven, and all intermediate places, at *reduced freights.*

He is prepared to receive goods of all kinds from A. & J. Wright, 2d wharf above Vine street in Philadelphia, and forward them without delay to White Haven, and all intermediate places.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received every effort will be made to merit a continuance of the same.

Agents for the Line.

A. & J. Wright, Philadelphia,
G. & A. Bachman, Freemansburg,
Charles Seider, Bethlehem,
James Kleckner, Allentown,
Horton & Bolls, White Haven,

WM. H. GAUSLER, *Proprietor.*

East Allentown, June 3, 1852. ¶—4m

The Navigation Opened.

THE LEHIGH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY give notice that they are now prepared to receive merchandize and forward it with promptness and despatch from Philadelphia to Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Penn Haven, White Haven and Wilkesbarre, and also to intermediate places on the Delaware and Lehigh Canals, and Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road. The goods will be receive and shipped at the first wharf above Vine street, directly opposite the Salt Store of A. WRIGHT & NEPHEW. They also forward goods to and from New York to Wilkesbarre and also to all intermediate places, via: Delaware and Raritan Canal and Delaware Canal. Goods shipped by this line of vessels to New Brunswick. The Schooner R. F. Stockton, Sloop Fox and Grey Hound, will be found at the Albany Basin, foot of Cedar Street, North River.

Any information required can be had of Messrs. METTLER, REYNOLDS & Co., No. 64 Dey street, or at NEILSON'S Agent Office No. 88 West street.

Merchants having goods to ship from New York will find this route the nearest and most expeditous. The company have large and commodious Store Houses at Eastern, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.

Jacob Able having disposed of his interest in the late firm of Able, Wilson & Co., he business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners, who hope by strict attention to business to secure a liberal share of patronage.

DRAKE, WILSON & Co. *Proprietors.*

AGENTS:

H. S. Moorehead, Philadelphia,
John Opdycke, Easton,
Borheck & Knauss, Bethlehem,
A. J. Ritz, Allentown,
A. W. Leisenring, Mauch Chunk,
A. Pardee & Co., Penn Haven,
Horton & Belles, Wilkesbarre.

Allentown, April 22, 1852. ¶—3m

Attention! Make Room
FOR THE
Clothing Emporium
OF
KECK & LEH.

They take this method to inform their friends and the public in general that they still continue the

MERCHANT TAILORING **Business**

at their old stand, directly opposite the "Lehigh Register" printing office, and that they —although much is said at other places of low prices—will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any other establisment, in this or any other place, and if any thing, still a little cheaper. They will always keep on hand, a full supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of every descriptions, and have on hand at present a large supply of seasonable goods, at their "Emporium." They are both practical Mechanics, and no work is suffered to pass unless fully examined by them, so they can warrant them to be not only durable, but made up with neatness and taste.

Customer Work

Will be punctually attended to, and made up to order in the most fashionable manner, no matter whether the goods are bought elsewhere, it will be thankfully received.

They are thankful for favors heretofore received, and they will make it point to serve all with entire satisfaction, which they trust will secure to them more favors and be the means to extend their custom still further. Call and examine their stock, before you purchase elsewhere, and satisfy yourselves with what is said above.

Allentown April 29, ¶—3m

Two Piano Fortes
FOR SALE!

The undersigned has just finished and has ready for sale, two six and three quarter octavo Piano Fortes with Rose wood cases. Apply at his Piano Forte Manufactory, in Hamilton street, west of Hagenbuch's Hotel, in Allentown.

SIMON SWEITZER.

April 6. ¶—3m

Ready Made Clothing!

A complete assortment of every description, cheaper than the cheapest.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., made up to the shortest notice, in a style calculated to surprise the Parisians, not the "Natives" only —and still he complies with his motto, "No fit no pay." With such inducements held out to an impartial public, a Hottentot would'nt for a moment doubt but what he is bound to eclipse all his competitors. And now take his advice

"Buy cheap while sluggards sleep,
And you will have goods to wear and keep."

So come one and all
And give me a call.

C. H. SAMSON.

April 15, ¶—6w

ICE! ICE!

The undersigned hereby inform the citizens of Allentown, that they have built a large Ice House, and are now prepared to furnish every morning a supply of clean ice, though the whole season.

They would also inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity that a supply of ice to preserve the dead can at all times be had by calling at their office in East Allentown.

Customers in town, will be supplied regular every morning at their doors.

They will make it a point punctually to serve those who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN G. SCHIMPF.
CASPER KLECKNER.

East Allentown, May 20. ¶—2w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the store books of the firm of *Samson, Wagner & Co.* are put into my hands for collection. Those who know themselves indebted to said firm, will please call at my office, in west Hamilton street, for settlement, within two weeks from the date hereof, if they wish to save costs.

J. F. RUHE, J. P.

Allentown, May 20, 1852. ¶—3w

To the Ladies of Allentown.

We want all the ladies in Allentown and its vicinity to call and get a dress of Berage, Berage de Laine, Lawn, Gingham, or anything else they may wish, at the new cash store, corner of Wilson's Row, the place just revived.

J. W. GRUBB.

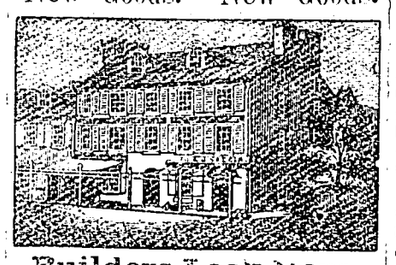
Rakes! Rakes!

Just received a large lot of Rakes, which will be sold very cheap at the ew cash store, corner of Wilson's Row.

J. W. GRUBB.

May 13, 1852. ¶—6m

New Goods. New Goods.



Builders Look Here.
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE!

The undersigned announce to the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a very large lot of Hardware, consisting of

House Furnishing Articles Cutlery, Coach Trimmings Saddlery and Shoe-findings, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. They ask the public to give SAEGER'S HARDWARE STORE, sign of the

ANVIL,

a call, in order to convince themselves of the fact, that a 'penny saved is a penny made.'

O. & J SAEGER.

April, 22, ¶—1y

To House-Keepers.

A great assortment of House furnishing articles, such as

ENAMELED and tinned inside, cooking vessels, sauce and stew pans, preserve kettles, fish and ham kettles, frying pans, gridirons, waffle irons, &c.

TEA TRAYS and Waiters, from common to fine, in sets and dozens. Also, gothic form, in sets, and in variety of patterns.

KNIVES and FORKS—in sets and dozens; also knives only; carvers, steels, cook and butcher knives, with a variety of other manufactures.

POCKET and PEN KNIVES—Razors, scissors, shears, from the best makers; one, two, three, and 4 blade knives.

SHOVELS, spades, hoes, chains, rakes pick, axes, &c.

SHOVELS and TONGS, Iron and brass polished steel fire sets and standards, coal hods, tailors' irons smoothing irons, &c. for sale by O & J SAEGER.

April, 22, ¶—1y

IRON.—A lot of Hammered and Rolled Iron, Sheet Iron, American and English Band Iron, Hoop Iron, Cast and Shear Steel, square, flat, and round, just received with Anvils and Vices, and for sale cheap at the store of O & J SAEGER.

GLASS.—150 Boxes Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 16, and various other seizes, for sale by

O & J SAEGER.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Just received a new assortment of Morocco and Binding Leather, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Wooden Pegs French Rubers, and numerous other articles belonging to the shoemaking business

O & J SAEGER.

OILS & VARNISH.—Oils of all kinds, boiled and raw, Turpentine, Newark Varnish of all kinds, Glue &c.,—will be sold cheap by O & J SAEGER

PLANES.—A full assortment of Planes of John Bell's best make, also a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, for sale cheap by O & J SAEGER.

TO MECHANICS.—Tools of every description, such as Bench and Moulding Planes, Hand, Pannel, and Back Saws, Brace and Bitts, Auger Bitts, Hatchets, Squares, &c., for sale by

O & J SAEGER.

WHITE LEAD.—2 tons of White Lead just received, Pure and Extra, and for sale by O & J SAEGER.

April, 22, ¶—1y

HOLLOWWARE.—500 Iron Pots and Kettles, just received and for sale at very reduced prices at the store of

O & J SAEGER.

SELLING OUT
AT
FIRST COST

The subscribers hereby inform the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that they have concluded to give up the Store business, and are now offering their large and splendid stock of

STORE GOODS,

of every description at first cost. Now is the time—*and we hope you will not suffer it to pass*—to buy cheap goods. Come old and young, rich and poor, great and small, we will be ready to serve you all.

Don't neglect the chance—goods are now almost given away, now or never.

KERN & KLINE.

Allentown, June 10, 1852 ¶—4w

The Perils of the Desert.

By the time we were approaching the most elevated point of Central Asia, a terrible wind had set in from the north, which lasted fifteen days, and increased the rigor of the cold to a degree that threatened us with great misfortunes. The sky was still clear but the cold was so terrible that even at mid-day the influence of the sun was scarcely perceptible. Even during the day and of course still more during the night, we were under the continued apprehensions of being frozen to death. I may mention one circumstance that will give an idea of the extremity of the cold. Every morning before setting off, the caravan used to take a meal and then not again until they encamped; but as the Tsamba was a kind of food so little agreeable, that it was difficult to take enough of it at once to support us during the day, we used to soak in tea two or three balls of it to keep in reserve for the days' journey. We wrapped up this boiling paste in very warm linen, and placed it on our breast; and over this we had our clothing, namely a garment of sheep-skin, then a waistcoat of lampskin, then a short garment of fox's skin, and over all a great woolen coat. Now during this fortnight we constantly found the balls of Tsamba frozen, and when we drew them from our bosoms they were so hard that we almost broke our teeth in attempting to eat them. The cattle suffered terribly, especially the mules and horses, which are not so strong as the oxen. We had to dress them in felt carpets, and tie camel's skin round their heads; and in any other circumstances their appearance would certainly have excited our hilarity, but now we were in no humor for laughing, for notwithstanding all precautions the cattle of the caravan were decimated by degrees.

The numerous frozen rivers that we had to pass occasioned us much trouble, especially the camels, which are so awkward that we were obliged to trace a path for them by strewing sand on the ice, and breaking the top of it with our hatchets; even then we had to lead them very carefully, one after the other; and if one of them chanced to make false step and fall, it was scarcely possible to get it up again. First we had to relieve them of their baggage, and then to drag them on their sides to the river bank, or spread carpets for them, and tug at them with all our might, but very often to no purpose; they would not make the slightest effort to rise, and they had at last to be abandoned for it was impossible, in this frightful country, to stay waiting on the whim of a camel. All these hardships threw many of the travelers into deep dejection. The mortality of the animals, was now as great as that of men, whom the cold seized, and who were left to perish on the road. Once, when the exhaustion of our beasts of burden had compelled us to slacken our march, we perceived a traveller seated by the wayside on a large stone. His head we bent down, his arms pressed against his sides, and he remained motionless as a statue. We called him several times, but he made no answer, and we thought he had not heard. What madness, we said, to stop, on the road in this way in such weather. This unfortunate man will certainly die of cold. We called him again; but as he still did not answer, we alighted and went toward him. His face had the appearance of wax; his eyes were half open and glassy, and little icicles suspended to his nostrils and the corners of his mouth. He just turned his head towards us with a terribly vacent expression but he was quite frozen, and had been forsaken by his companions. It appeared cruel to leave him thus, without an effort to save him, that we determined to take him with us; and we lifted him from the ground, and, after wrapping him up, we placed him on Sandadchiemba's mule. As soon as we had pitched the tent, we went to seek the companions of the unfortunate man, but they prostrated themselves before us, begging we had excellent hearts, but we had taken ourselves trouble in vain; their comrade, they said, was lost, for the cold had reached his heart. We returned to our tent, where what we could do for him, but he was already dead. More than forty men perished thus in the desert. When they could no longer eat or speak, or support themselves on their horses, they were left on the road, though still alive, a small bag of oatmeal and a little wooden bowl being placed beside them as a last mark of interest in their fate. When every one else had passed the crows and vultures were seen to circle round them in the air, and probably they began to tear the unfortunate men before they were fairly dead.—*Huc's Tr.*

☞ Justice is said to have no eyes; here as well if she were without ears and then she would never be misled by news, nor bribed by clients.

☞ Somebody says that he is a man that isn't afraid to wear old clothes, he is able to pay for new.

☞ Why are every body's pants too short?

Because their legs stick through two feet.

☞ Never touch the property of others.

TOBACCO.

This luxury was introduced into Europe from the New World, in 1559, by a Spanish gentleman, named, Hernandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity into Spain and Portugal. From thence, by the agency of a French ambassador at Lisbon, it found its way to Paris, where it was used in the form of a powder, by Catharine de Medicis, the abandoned instigator of the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's night. This woman, therefore, may be considered the inventor of snuff, as well as the contriver of that most attrocious transaction. It was received with general enthusiasm in the Papal States, and hardly less favorably in England where it was introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585. It was not without opposition, however, that it gained a footing either in this country, or in the rest of Europe. It was opposed by the priests, physicians, and sovereign princes; by the former it was declared sinful, and in 1624 Urban VIII published a bull, excommunicating all persons found guilty of taking snuff in church. This bull was renewed in 1690, by Pope Innocent; and about twenty-nine years afterwards, the Sultan Amurath IV, made smoking a capital offence, on the ground of its producing infertility. For a long time smoking was forbidden in Russia, under the pain of having the nose cut off. The public regulations of the Canton Berne, in 1661, placed the prohibition of smoking in the list of the ten commandments. And that British Solomon, James I, did not think it beneath the royal dignity to take up his pen on the subject. He accordingly, in 1583, published his famous "Counter blaste to Tobacco," in which the following passage occurs:—"It is a custom loathsome, to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrid Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." And, moreover, his majesty, declares that,—"were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes; first, a pig; second, a pott of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco for digestion."

Tobacco may now be considered tho-most universal luxury in existence. The effects of tobacco are considerably different from other inebriating agents. Instead of quickening it lowers the pulse, and when used to excess produces languor, depression of system, giddiness, and confussion of ideas. Its essential oil is so intensely powerful, that two or three drops inserted in a raw wound would prove almost instantly fatal.

Mr. Barrow, in his travels, speaks of the use made by the Hottentots, of this plant for the purpose of destroying snakes. "A Hottentot," says he, "applied some of it from the short end of his wooden tobacco pipe to the mouth of a snake while darting out its tongue. The effect was as instantaneous as an electric shock; with a convulsive motion that was momentary, the snake half untwisted itself and never stirred more; and the muscles were so contracted, that the whole animal felt hard and rigid, as if dried in the sun."

Dr. Macnish, from whose "Anatomy of Drunkenness" these are condensed, speaks thus of the effects of tobacco:—"When used in moderation, tobacco has a soothing effect upon the mind, disposing to placid enjoyment, and mellowing every passion into repose. Its effects are therefore, inebriating, and those who habitually indulge in it, may with propriety be denominated drunkards."

An air of peculiar satisfaction beams on the countenance of the smoker; as he puffs forth volumes of fragrance, he seems to dwell in an atmosphere of contented happiness. His illusions have not the elevated and magnificient character of those brought on by opium or wine. He does not let his imagination run riot in the clouds, but restrains it to the lower sphere of earth; and meditates delightfully in this less elevated region. If his fancy be unusually brilliant, or somewhat heated by previous drinking, he may see thousands of strange forms floating in the tobacco smoke. He may people it according to his temperament, with agreeable or revolting images or—with reptiles, serpents and the whole host of drablerie, skimming, like motes in the sunshine, amid its curling wreathes.

This is all that can be said in favor of smoking, and quite enough to render the habit too common to leave any hope of its suppression, either by the weapons of ridicule or the more summary plan of the Sultan Amurath. In no sense, except in affording a temporary gratification, can it be justified, or defended.

It polutes the breath, blackens the teeth, wastes the saliva, which is required for digestion, and injures the complexion. In addition to this it is apt to produce dyspepsia and other disorders of the stomach, and in corpulent subjects it disposes to apoplexy.

RAMBLER.

☞ The first swallow tail coat that old Sourby got, so displeased him, that he scraped the skirts and used it for a boot jack.

☞ An Irishman being charged with stealing a wagon, swore he had it ever since it was a wheelbarrow,