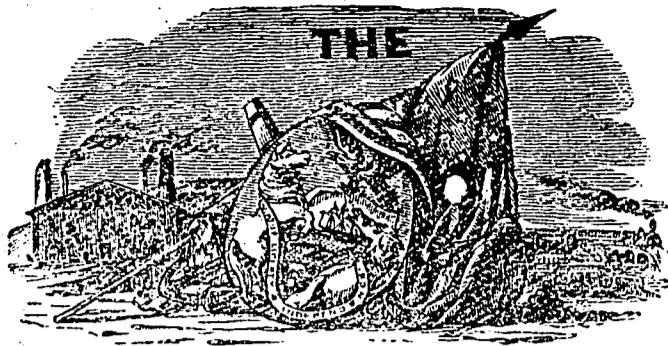


Lehigh



Register.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FOR FARMER AND MECHANIC.

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

VOLUME VI.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

NUMBER 51.

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 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."

Ladies and Gentleman Read!
J. W. GRUBB
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Allentown and the public generally, that he has just opened his New Stock of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** CONSISTING IN PART OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Cottonades, Linen Cordings, Vestings, &c.
Also a splendid assortment of **Ladies Dress Goods,** such as Berage, Berage de Laines, Silks, Gingham, Mulls, Jaconets, Plain and Figured Swiss, Calicoes, &c.
The assortment of **Gloves, Mitts, Stockings, Collars, Veils, &c.,** is also very good and cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
This department is also well stocked with such as Muslins, Ticking Checks, Diapers, Towelings, Drillings, Flannels &c. Groceries, Queensware and Looking Glasses.
His assortment of Groceries, Queensware and Looking Glasses, is such that will give satisfaction to all, in quality and price.
He does not wish to flatter the public by making large pretensions; but merely solicits a call, as he takes pleasure in showing Goods, whether they purchase or not.—Come one, come all and give him a call, at the old stand in Wilson's Row, south east corner of Market Square.
Allentown, May 13, 1852. —1-6m

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. —1-11

New Apothecary Store in Catsaquog.
The subscriber, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has become sole owner of the New Apothecary store, in the village of Catsaquog, Hanover township, Lehigh county, and has lately refitted the same in a neat and fashionable style.
He will always keep on hand a general assortment of fresh Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Oil Colors, Varnishes, Shoe and Coach-makers' Varnish, also all kinds of Perfumeries, such as Toilet Soaps, Transparent and Barber's Soap, Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Pearl and hair powder. He will also keep on hand, a full assortment of Window glass and other building materials, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
U. H. BRUNNER.
Allentown, July 29. —1-3m

Private Sale OF Valuable Town Property.
The undersigned wishes to dispose of his **Town Property** at private sale. It consists of a splendid two story **HOUSE** and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Allen street, in the Borough of Allentown, near the Market square, adjoining on the north by a lot of Ephraim Grin, on the south by the lot of widow Schantz, on the west by a public alley, and containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Thereon is erected a new two story Brick house, with a two story kitchen attached. There is also a wash kitchen on the premises. For beauty and convenience there is no better property in Allentown and persons wishing to purchase in Allentown will do well to examine it before they purchase elsewhere.
The conditions will be made on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling upon the owner.
FRANKLIN STETTLER.
Allentown, July 16, 1852. —1-3m

Allentown Academy.
J. N. GREGORY, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. Emily Dunbar Gregory, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Jane Gregory, Principal of the Female Department.
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the first day of September next. In making this announcement the trustees cannot refrain from expressing their firm conviction that the Academy is now in most efficient hands. Better advantages in all the branches of a thorough education have never been offered to this community. The satisfactory result of the Spring term which has just closed, commenced and carried on as it was under embarrassing circumstances incident to the introduction of new preceptors and a comparatively new system has convinced us that the Institution will ere long become one of the best in Pennsylvania. Parents wishing a school where their children will be well governed and correctly taught the English language, where their sons will be well prepared for College or Mercantile life, will do well to patronize this our own Institution.
TERMS AND VACATIONS.
The Academical year, commencing the first day in September, is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. The vacations are as follows, one week at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and five weeks preceding the first of September.
TUITION FEES.

Primary Studies, per term	\$4 00
Common English Studies, do	\$1 50 and \$5 00
Higher English Studies with Classical	\$8 00
Classical Studies, with German	\$6 50
French, per term	\$5 00
Music, " " "	8 00
Use of Piano, " " "	2 00
Fuel for the winter	50

Pupils who remain less than two terms will be charged one dollar per term in addition to the above prices.
No pupil will be received for any period less than one term.
Pupils, at the commencement of each subsequent term, will be expected to give notice to the Principal, if they do not intend to remain during the whole of it, otherwise they will be charged for the whole.
Deductions for absence will be made only when caused by sickness, and extending through one-half of a term.
Tuition bills should be settled at the end of each term; no bills must remain unsettled through two terms.
GUYTON JAMES, R. E. WAINWRIGHT, NATHAN MEYER, THOMAS D. CONNER, } Trustees.
THOMAS WEAVER, HERMAN REPP, }
Allentown, Aug. 19, 1852. —1-6m

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Alfred F. Lagrave,
225 Greenwich Street, 3 doors from Barclay, NEW YORK.
SIGN OF THE GREAT PAD LOCK.
And in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson River, Erie and Harlem Railroad Depots, and Washington Market.
Would call the attention of Country Merchants and buyers of Goods to his complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, which he offers on as favorable terms as any house in the trade;—among which are Ames's Shovels and Spades, Rowland's Shovel's and Spades, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws, Field's Tacks and Brads, Spangles and finishing Nails, Files and Rasps, Shoe Thread, Awls and Tacks, Traces, Halters, Ox and Log Chains, Axes and Hatchets, Tin'd and En'd Hollow-ware, Tea Trays, Bar and Sheet Lead, Gunpowder, Shot, Percussion Caps and Wads, Sash Weights, Iron and Brass Wire, Slates and Pensils, Chain Pumps, Sieves and Screens, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors and Shears, Wado and Butcher's Razors, Wrought Nails, British Lustre, Knob and Dead Locks, Chest and Tilt Locks, London Emery, British and Am. Britannia, Plate and Hook Hinges, Hay and Manure Forks, Scythes and Rifles, Brick and Plastering Trowels, Braces and Bits, Coffee Mills, Sid and Tailors' Irons, Stair Rods, Bath Brick, Oven's Blacking, Brushes and Cordage.
Doonton and Fall River Nails at the LOWEST PRICES.
September 9. —1-3m-3d-ny

To Builders.
A splendid assortment of Front and Parlor Locks with mineral knobs, germain Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Paint Brushes, and a variety of other building Hardware just unpacking, and for sale cheaper than ever by
O & J SAEGER.

NAILS.—300 Kegs of the best Nails, Brads and Spikes, just received and for sale by
O & J SAEGER.
April 22, —1-3v

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.

Eagle Hotel,
No. 139, North Third Street, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES ALLMOND, Proprietors.
DAVID STEIN,
These gentlemen take great pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the above named well-known and deservedly popular **EAGLE HOTEL,** situate in the most business part of the city, which they have fitted up with entirely new Furniture and Bedding of a superior quality.
The house has also been renovated and improved in a manner, which will compare favorably with the first class Hotels in the city, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the establishment.
Their Table will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome provisions the market affords, and their Bar, with the purest and best liquors. The stabling belonging to their house, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.
Nothing in short, shall be left undone to make their Guests comfortable, and they flatter themselves, that by strict attention to business, they will merit and receive a liberal share of public encouragement.
Philad., May 27. —1-6m

Good Horses and Safe Vehicles!
Livery Establishment.
THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately purchased the "Livery Establishment" formerly owned by George Beisel. He has completely replenished the large stock of **HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.** His Horses are gentle and all good travellers; his vehicles mostly new and of the latest style, and such as have been used and repaired in the best manner. He continues the business at the old stand in William street, in the Borough of Allentown.
He will always be prepared to furnish his customers at the shortest possible notice with sure and gentle horses, good carriages and careful drivers if requested.—Families can be seated at all times with vehicles to their particular taste.
His charges are reasonable, and in order to continue the high credit he has heretofore gained of being the "best livery establishment in Allentown," he will leave nothing undone to keep on hand the best and safest horses, the neatest and most splendid carriages, and sober and careful drivers.
His charges are very reasonable and hopes by strict attention to business to satisfy all those who may favor him with their custom.
T. P. HOFFMAN
September 18, 1851. —1-6m

Another Grand Exhibition.
Great attraction at the **New Cash Store,** or the "Red sign," opposite Seider's Hotel. J. W. GRUBB, has just received another splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goods consisting in part of
Berages, Berage De Laine, Mous, De Berage, &c. &c.,
which he is prepared to sell at prices lower than these articles have ever before been offered and solicits a call from all at the old stand.
Parasols! Parasols!
Just received another large lot of the above article, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, corner Wilson's Row.
J. W. GRUBB.
May 27. —1-6m

Wonderful are the Works of Nature!
The people say that I have the best and cheapest Groceries in town. I believe it, for the quantity sold is evidence of the fact. Farmers, remember this fact; to be found at the old corner, opposite Mr. Seider's Hotel.
J. W. GRUBB.
Allentown, May 13, 1852. —1-6m

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. —1-1y

Breadth and Wrights Pills.
Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Breadth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register" by the dozen boxes at wholesale prices.
July 6. —1-6m

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. —1-1y

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, grid-irons, 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.
April 22. —1-1y

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. —1-1y

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 sizes, for sale by
O & J SAEGER.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Just received a new assortment of Morocco and Binling Leather, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Wooden Pegs, French Rubbers, 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, Braces and Bits, Auger Bits, 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. —1-1y

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

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business, in Allentown, under the firm of **Kern & Kline,** has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 13th instant. All those who know themselves indebted to the said firm, be it in Notes or Book Debts, will call and settle their accounts between this and the fifteenth day of September next. Such too, who have any claims against the said firm will also present them for settlement of the undersigned.
WILLIAM KERN, JAMES KLINE.
Allentown, July 20. —1-6w

Political.
WHIG SONG.
Tune—Scott's tuba hue
Whigs! put on your armour bright,
Stand up boldly to the fight,
Shout from every mountain height,
Scott and Victory!
Foremost on the battle's plain,
The conquerer of Lundy's Lane,
Leads your columns on again,
As erst at Chippewa!
The noble chief once more behold,
With manly brow and bearing bold,
Untempered by the love of gold,
From honor's glorious way!
Let your banners float on high,
Flashing in Columbia's sky,
White the foe's base cohorts fly,
From Scott and Victory!

Protection to Home Industry.
I am tolerably acquainted with all that has been urged on behalf of the policy known as Free Trade; but it has never shaken my conviction that a tariff of duties, wisely adjusted so as to afford both Revenue and Protection, is essential to the national growth and well-being. What do we mean by Protection? Simply the restriction of importations of foreign manufactures to such an extent that their younger and less hardy American rivals may take root and flourish. How far do we propose to prosecute this policy? Until our country's legitimate wants are supplied by her own labor, so far as Nature may have interposed no impediment.—We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self interest, and the interest of Labor universally, demand the encouragement and fostering of Home Protection, up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the Home Consumption. In other words, we hold it the interest of Labor universally, that producer and consumer should everywhere be placed in as simple and direct relations as possible, so as to relieve them from the necessity of paying transportation and three or four profits upon the interchange of their mutual products in different hemispheres, when those products might with little labor have been produced in the same neighborhood. We contend that in this great work of bringing consumer and producer nearer each other, and thus diminishing the cost of a factious commerce Government has an important and beneficial function assigned it which it cannot afford without gross dereliction and serious detriment to the public weal.

Now that Protection, wisely directed, has greatly benefited and enriched our own and other countries, I can no more doubt that I can my own existence. I defy any of its adversaries, to point out an instance where in a branch of industry, require for the supply of our own legitimate wants, has been naturalized among us by means of Protection where such transfer has not decidedly conduced to the general welfare of our people. The reason of this is too plain to escape the discernment of any who with unprejudiced eyes will attempt to see. That our Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c., come cheaper to their consumers in this country than they would if we imported them, is not more self evident than that the Cloths, Silks, Wares, Crockery, &c., which we now import, would cost us less, if made on our own soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of their labor; but, so long as they are made in and imported from Europe another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes, of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy staples in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his Cloths, his Wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, Under which policy can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor as applied to the improving and tilling of my land? and this question the money test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries for eighty dollars while he buys them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at Home—what then? Then he saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade, says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You

have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farmer, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and our workshops in Europe, he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation and to take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow; less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and then he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat-growing for the English market. Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c. &c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while he were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned-off from at good prices, which had no money value while at ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is able to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Lumber, Vegetables &c., each month keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house, with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher.—On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows and conduces to the prosperity of his townsman. And the basis of all this is the fact that, by a benignant policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors whereby he receives eighty or ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent. of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufactures nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to protection, and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment to his herdsman and wheat-grower, to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen to twenty, when by reason of the neighborhood of manufactures, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously directed Protective Policy, than in the fact that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods a head of the load. *Protection diverts Labor from non productive to productive employment*—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them. Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer. Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former to the least possible cost.

Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most Democratic States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Gen. Jackson when a candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from a Federalist into the Democratic candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Mr. Calhoun, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. "The Tariff of 1825 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered the Party completely of the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially Democratic on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as if it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of hungry office seekers stying themselves Democratic National Conventions.