

**Our Indian Tribes.**

We call the following items from the Report of Col. Lea, the able Commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs:

The dissensions among the Seneca Indians, in New York, respecting their forms of government, having assumed a serious aspect, the President, in July last, directed that steps should be taken to ascertain the sense of the nation, on the subject. An election was accordingly held, at which all the votes cast were in favor of the re-establishment of the old system of government by chiefs. But the number of voters was only 104, while the number of voters on the several reservations amounts to 664, and it appears that those in favor of maintaining the present elective government unanimously refused to attend the polls. This they did on the ground that it would be wrong to take part in any revolutionary proceeding, as their constitution provides that it shall stand unchanged for at least five years.—The result of the election not being satisfactory the question which form of government shall be recognized as the choice of the people has not yet been decided.

The Indians in the State of Michigan are generally doing well. They are becoming a sober, orderly and industrious people, devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil. Their agricultural operations have been crowned with their proper rewards. Education is encouraged amongst them, and they are making commendable progress in the knowledge and practice of the arts of civilized life. Similar remarks are equally applicable to the Oneida Indians in the State of Wisconsin.

The removal of the Menomonees has been satisfactorily effected. The whole tribe are now concentrated on the designated territory between the Wolf and Oconto rivers, a location with which they are well pleased, and where they are anxious to be permitted permanently to remain.

A considerable number of the Chippewas yet remain at their old homes in the country ceded to the United States; but by adhering to the policy of paying them their annuities only in their own territory it is thought that such of them as it may be desirable to remove will soon be induced quietly to abandon the ceded lands.

There seems to be of late increased dissatisfaction among the Winnebagoes with their present location and they have a strong desire to be permitted to occupy a portion of the territory recently purchased from the Sioux, lying north of the Crow river.

In the month of September last, the amendments of the Senate to the two treaties concluded in the summer of 1851 with the Sioux of Minnesota, were submitted to the different bands, parties thereto, and received their formal but reluctant assent.

The scarcity of buffalo the preceding summer was severely felt in the winter of 1851-'52, by the Sioux of the Missouri. They were thus necessarily driven, when spring came on, to apply themselves to the sorer means of subsistence in the cultivation of the soil. Many white men, now or formerly in the employ of the fur companies, have intermarried with these Sioux, and exert, for good or evil, a powerful influence over them.

The Omahas, an impoverished but peaceful tribe, on the western border of Iowa, have suffered for several years from the trespasses of the more warlike tribes by which they are in part surrounded.

Kickapooes and Laways of the Great Nemaha agency and the Sacs and Foxes therein attached, have all secured rich returns for their field industry, and they are all worthy of commendatory notice for their general good conduct.

The Wyandots, now reduced to a small number, find it difficult to manage their public affairs and are anxious to abandon their tribal organization and become citizens of the United States. They are impatiently awaiting the establishment of a territorial government over the vast region north of the Arkansas and west of the Missouri rivers.

The Delaware Indians are distinguished in a high degree. Besides being industrious farmers and herdsmen, they hunt and trade all over the interior of the continent, carrying their traffic beyond the Great Salt Lake, and consequently expose themselves to a thousand perils.

The Christian Indians, a peculiar and interesting band, once resident in Canada, whence they emigrated from Ohio are now located on the lands of the Wyandots, who consider them as intruders and desire their removal.

The Shawnees are eminently successful as agriculturalists, and are advancing in general improvement. But for interference, they would soon become a highly moral and prosperous people.

The condition of the Potawatomes continues the same as heretofore. They depend for support on their large annuity, and little or no improvement is manifest in their modes of living.

The location of the Kansas Indians, in the country about Council Grove on the great Santa Fe road, is unfortunate for them and the whites. They are a rude and depraved tribe.

The small pox has this year dealt sternly with the Sacs and Foxes. Their numbers have been thinned by death with unsparring hand.

The Swan, Creek, and Black River Chippewas of the Sac and Fox agency are in a prosperous condition. As these Indians speak the same language with the Ottowas of this agency and are in all respects a heterogeneous people it would be well if they were all blended together in one tribe.—These Ottowas are distinguished for their progress, and in their modes of life they are little behind the generality of the white population of the adjoining States.

The Was, Prouis and Piankeshawa, of the Osage river agency continue to furnish evidence of commendable industry and steady improvement. It is to be regretted that the Miami's belonging to the same agency are not entitled to like favorable notice.

The Choctawes are embarrassed by an enormous public debt, which they are striv-

ing in good faith to discharge. For this and other public purposes they are anxious to sell to the United States the tract of country, containing about 800,000 acres known as the "Cherokee Neutral Ground." But notwithstanding the evil alluded to, this tribe, with most of the others in the Southern superintendency, are steadily multiplying around them the blessings of life, and afford the highest evidence of the justice and wisdom of our policy towards them.

By a convention entered into in 1837, between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the latter under certain conditions and restrictions therein provided, became a component part of the Choctaw nation. But they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the political connection between them and the Choctaws; and there is reason to believe that the best interests of both would be promoted by a separation of the tribes.

A similar state of things exists in relation to the Creeks and Seminoles.

The famous Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs, with several other prominent Indians from Florida, have recently visited Washington, and while here they signed an agreement in which they acknowledged they and all the Seminoles in Florida were under obligations to emigrate.

The most recent advices from New Mexico represent the Indians in that territory as generally friendly, and that our relations with them are in a satisfactory condition. In the vicinity of El Paso, however, the depredations of the Apaches are of frequent occurrence.

The Navajos, and other tribes in this territory, heretofore hostile and mischievous, recently manifested a disposition to abandon their predatory habits, and to seek support in the cultivation of the soil.

Notwithstanding the Mountain and Prairie Indians continue to suffer from the vast number of emigrants who pass through their country, destroying their means of support and scattering disease and death among them, yet those who were parties to the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie in the fall of 1851, have been true to their obligations, and have remained at peace among themselves and with the whites.

The negotiations provided for by a late act of Congress with the Comanches, Kioways and other Indians on the Arkansas river, have been necessarily postponed until the ensuing spring.

At an early period in the last summer, the agent for the Indians in Utah undertook with the approval of the Governor of the Territory, an expedition to the various tribes therein occupying the region west of the Great Salt Lake. It seems to have been eminently successful, as no murders or robberies are reported to have been committed by these Indians during the present year.

Some timely and efficient measures for the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California are of pressing importance to all concerned.

**The Snake and the Crocodile.**

The following thrilling account of an engagement between a boa constrictor and a crocodile, in Java, is given by an eye witness:

It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake, fed by one of the rills from the mountains.—The waters were clear as crystal, and every thing could be seen to the very bottom. Strutting his heels close over this pond was a gigantic snake, in its track, shining as in an easy coil, taking its morning nap. Near him, was a powerful ape, of the baboon species, a horrid race of scamps, all ways bent on mischief.

Now the ape, from his position, saw a crocodile in the water rising to the top, exactly beneath the coil of the serpent. Quick as thought he jumped plump upon the snake, which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape, saved himself by clinging to a limb of the tree, but a battle royal immediately commenced in the water. The serpent, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions. Winding his fold round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hinder legs, and, by his contractions, made the scales and bones of the monster crack.

The water was speedily tinged with the blood of both combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over, neither being able to obtain a decided advantage. All this time, the cause of mischief was in a state of the highest ecstasy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, came several times close to the scene of the fight, shook the limbs of the tree, uttered a yell, and again frisked about. At the end of ten minutes, a silence began to come over the scene. The folds of the serpent began to relax, and though they trembled along the back, the head hung listless in the water.

The crocodile also was still and though only the spines of his back were visible, it was evident that he too, was dead. The monkey now perched himself on the low limbs of the tree, close to the dead bodies and amused himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. This seemed to be adding insult to injury. One of my companions was standing at a short distance and taking a stone from the edge of the lake, hurled it at the ape. He was totally unprepared, and as it struck him on the side of the head, he was instantly tipped over, and fell upon the crocodile. A few bounds, however, brought him ashore, and taking to the tree, he speedily disappeared among the thick branches.

**Standard Weight of Grain.**

The standard weight of the following grain, are regulated by law in the State of New York, as follows, to which we append the common.

Standard weight.	Common weight.
Of Wheat, 60 lbs.	55 to 65 lbs.
Of Rye, 56 "	46 to 56 "
Of Barley, 48 "	44 to 55 "
Of Oats, 32 "	28 to 45 "
Of Indian Corn, 56 "	50 to 62 "

There are sixteen churches in the city of Lancaster;

**A Seasonable Receipt.**

**Rendering Lard.**—One of the best Housekeepers in the county of Philadelphia, has communicated to us the following receipt for rendering lard, which was obtained from Charleston, and which possesses many important advantages over the common mode. It is simply to put in the kettle before the lard say three pints of lard made of hickory ashes, to a common barrel kettle, (generally holding less than a barrel.) The advantages of this, that the lard renders easier, becomes much whiter, is sweeter, and will keep longer. This method has been pursued for several years, with the highest satisfaction.

Will not some of the numerous Housekeepers who read this paper, try it this season, and inform us of the result?

**Great Yield of Wheat.**—Mr. James R. Garrison, of the county of Accomac, Va., raised the present year from one bushel of wheat, seeded broadcast, on one acre and one-eleventh of an acre of land, sixty bushels and one peck of good clean wheat, which is equal to fifty-five bushels to the acre. This is hard to beat.

**ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.**—Pepsin? an artificial Digestive Fluid Gastric Juice. A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

**MARRIED.**

On the 2d of December, by the Rev. Jacob Vogelsbach, Mr. Abraham Blank, to Miss Catharine Rader, both of Bucks co.

On the 5th of December, by the same, Mr. Levy Trauger, to Miss Susanna Oels, both of Bucks county.

On the 2d of December, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. John P. Gregory, of Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Jane Gregory, of this Borough.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Levy Kraft, to Miss Henrietta Gehhart, both of Casasauqua.

On the 2d of December, by the Rev. Mr. Hess, Mr. Jacob Cooper, of Coopersburg, to Miss Rebecca Schartz, of Northampton co.

On the 23rd of November, by the Rev. J. S. Dubs, Mr. Joshua Remely, to Miss Mary Ann Oestud, both of Washington.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Edmund Kohler, to Miss Catharine Bader, both of North Whitehall.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Moses Diefenderfer, of South Whitehall, to Miss Anna Violina Heffer, of Weisenburg township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Semmel, to Miss Elizabeth Beyer, both of North Whitehall township.

On the 30th of November, by the same, Mr. Thomas Faust, jr., to Miss Mary Ann Dorney, both of South Whitehall.

On the 5th of December, by the same, Mr. Paul Semmel, to Miss Emelina Semmel, both of Casasauqua.

**DEED.**

Communicated. On Sunday morning last, in Allentown, Arthur, son of Henry and Susanna Gange, aged 1 year and 17 days.

Communicated. "He has gone where the seraphs sweetly sing— His story was short as the sun's stay; He wrote with the eye of the angel-wing, In the flowery gardens of Paradise."

Communicated. On the 24th of November, in Milford township, Bucks county, Hannah, consort of Samuel Stahl, and daughter of Henry Rinker, in the 27th year of her age. Her disease was dysentery, to which a violent fever added itself, of which she suffered for 14 weeks. The Lord relieved her from her pain, in the full confidence of entering in a happier and a better world. He leaves an afflicted husband and two children to mourn her untimely loss. The Rev. Daniel Weiser officiated on the occasion, and in a very appropriate and feeling address.

**The People's Store Revived!**

**A General Removal.**

J. W. GRUBB, would respectfully inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, that he has removed his store into the house lately occupied by G. H. Sanson, as a Store, opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, and so extensively known as

**The People's Store,**

where he will be pleased as ever to accommodate all who will please favor him with a call. His stock consists as ever, of a great variety of the most desirable goods.

Ladies dress goods he has of every style, quality and at every price, such as DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobergs, Thibet Cloths, French Merinos, Alpaccas both plain, black and fancy colored, Dress Silks of every variety, together with a general assortment in that line of goods. Also mourning goods of every description.

Men and boy's wares such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans and Youth Plaids. Also a general assortment of Flannels, both wool and cotton, apron and bed checks, Manchester Calicoes, Muslins, Drillings, Cambrics, Calicoes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at reduced prices. So please give him a call and see for yourselves at the well known corner of "The People's Store."

He also returns his most sincere thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and studying to please each and every one; both old and young, grave and gay, to merit a continuance of the same.

Allentown, Dec. 15. 7-3m

**LOOK HERE!**  
**Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.**

Come All and Judge for Yourselves!

During the past summer the undersigned—directly opposite the German Reformed Church, in Allentown—has materially enlarged and beautifully finished, his Store room, and in order to make his assortment of



**Clocks, Watches AND JEWELRY.**

compare with his other improvements, he adopts this method to inform his old customers and a host of new he expects to get, that he has just returned from New York, with a most magnificent display of **House, Office and Parlor Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, of every variety, Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, of every imaginable pattern, gold, silver, steel and brass Watch Chains, Straps and Keys, silver Tea and Table Spoons, gold, silver and steel Spectacles, for all ages, Spy-glasses of all sizes, gold Lockets & Chains, Music Boxes of various qualities, gold and fancy Medals, of all sizes, gold and silver Pencils, Melodians of the best manufactory in the United States.**

In short every article kept in a well stocked Jewelry store can be got of him, and is determined to sell as cheap as can be bought either in New York or Philadelphia. He flatters himself to believe that in beauty and assortment his establishment cannot be surpassed in any country town in the state. The public is invited to call and then to judge for themselves.

He continues to repair Watches and Clocks, and since he keeps none but the very best of workmen, he can afford to warrant them for one year. Gold and Silverware will also be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for past favors he trusts that by punctual attendance and low prices he will be further able to meet with success.

CHARLES S. MASSEY.  
December 15. 7-3m

**Great Bargains!**

**New Arrival of Fashionable GOODS.**

**Pretz, Guth & Co.**  
Have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with an immense stock, of Winter goods, which they are now unpacking, at their store in Allentown. They have been selected with much care, and in point of cheapness cannot be excelled in this or any other country town, in the State. Their customers and other are invited to call at the Store, and make their choice of Goods, for winter campaign.

**Splendid Ladies Dress Goods,** such as Silks, of all colors and prices, DeLaines, Merinos, Calicoes and Gingham. The Ladies of Allentown, will find it to their advantage, first to call at their Store, before they purchase elsewhere.

**Cloths Cassimers and Vestings,** they have in abundance, of all colors and qualities, also ordinary Cloths and Satinets, for every day wear.

**GROCERIES,** Several tons of Groceries such as Coffee, Spices, Teas, Cheese, &c.—all for sale cheap at the Store of

**PRETZ, GUTH & CO.**  
Allentown, Dec. 15. 7-6w

**SALT, SALT.**  
A large quantity of Ground and fine Salt, for sale by

**PRETZ, GUTH & CO.**

**Queensware.**  
A splendid assortment of Queensware comprising every imaginable article used in house-keeping, just received and for sale by

**PRETZ, GUTH & CO.**

**Carpets Carpets.**  
Just received and for sale a splendid assortment of State and Parlor Carpets, at the store of

**PRETZ, GUTH & CO.**

**STONE COAL.**  
Just received a large supply of Lump, Egg, Stone, Nut and Coal dust, at their Wharves, at the Lehigh Basin, and will be delivered to any part of the town by

**PRETZ, GUTH & CO.**  
Allentown, Dec. 15, 1852. 7-6w

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**  
In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county,

In the matter of the account of John Appel and George Brong, Administrator of John Brong dec'd, late of Salisbury township, Lehigh county.

And now, Dec. 3, 1852, on motions of J. S. Reese Esq., the Court appoint Charles K. Eck Esq., auditor to audit and settle the above account, and make distribution according to law, and make report to the next stated Orphan's Court, including all the evidence submitted before him.

From the Records.  
NATHAN METZGER, Clerk.

The auditor above named, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, on the first day of January 1853, at the house of John Metzger, in Salisbury, where all persons interested are notified to attend.

CHARLES KEOK, Auditor.  
December 16, 1852. 7-2w

**Orphan's Court Sale.**

By virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the County of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the first day of January, 1853, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, upon the premises, a certain

**House and lot of Ground,** with the appertinances, situate on the east side of William Street, in the Borough of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh, bounded on the west side of William street, foremost on the north by a lot of Catharine Lochman; on the east by a public alley, and on the south by No. two, containing in front 19 feet 2 inches more or less, and in depth 230 feet, there is also a frame Carpenter Shop, and a hydrant on the lot.

No. 2, a certain lot of ground, adjoining the above, fronting on said William street, containing in front, 28 feet 9 inches, and in depth 230 feet, all in good repair.

It being the real estate Daniel K. Urffer deceased late of the Borough of Allentown. Terms on the day at the place of sale, and due attendance given by

CHARLES W. WIAND, Adm'or.  
N. METZGER, CLERK.  
December 8, 1852. 7-3w

**Splendid Town Property At Private Sale.**

The subscriber hereby offers at private sale his splendid town property, consisting in a new and well arranged

**Three Story Brick House,** situated in James Street, near Hamilton.—The building is a

**New Three Story Brick,** 32 feet front by 32 feet deep, a two story kitchen 16 by 18, a Wash-kitchen 14 by 16, and Smoke house 6 by 6, all of brick, Hydrant water in the yard. The lot is planted with the choicest fruit.

The house has fine marble steps in front, and is handsomely papered. The first story has two handsome rooms, divided by folding doors, and an entry the second story, three and the third story three rooms.

The situation is in a very pleasant part of the Town and the house deserves the notice of such who wish to purchase a good property.

The conditions can be made easy.  
ISRAEL YINGLING.  
December 8, 1852. 7-6m

**PUBLIC SALE**

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**  
On Friday the 24th of December next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at public sale, on the premises:

**A Two Story Brick House,** and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Allen Street, forty feet in front, and two hundred and thirty feet in depth. There is also on the lot a good stable, and other outbuildings. Hydrant, and a variety of choice fruit trees. Being the real estate of Elizabeth K. muss deceased.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by

JACOB DILLINGER, Executor.  
December 8. 7-4w

**Private Sale of a Valuable Farm.**

The undersigned offers at Private Sale a Valuable Plantation,

situate in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, about one mile distant from the Lehigh river, containing not less than 50, nor more than 100 acres, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The buildings thereon are two good and convenient

**Dwelling Houses,** Swiss Barn, Springhouse, and other outbuildings. There is a proportional part of good meadow land, and a first rate

**Apple Orchard,** with a large collection of Fruit— Within one mile of the place, are found limestone in large quantities. The farm is in excellent condition.

The conditions can be learned from either of the undersigned.

STEPHEN BALLET, jr.  
STEPHEN GHAFF.  
Nov. 21. 7-4w

**Church Consecration.**

The new built commodious (gemeinshafliche) Church at Casasauqua, will be consecrated to the worship of the Almighty, on the 1st and 21st days of January, 1853, to which a christian public is respectfully invited. Sermons will be delivered in the English and Germ in language by the Rev. Messrs. Shindel, Yeager, Becker and others

On New Year's Eve, Mr. Shindel will deliver a sermon.

Hucksters who sell spirituous liquors are strictly forbidden to show their faces near the premises.

SOLOMON BIERY,  
GEORGE BREINIG,  
CHARLES NOLF,  
SAMUEL KUELLER } Managers.  
December 15, 1852. 7-2w

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of the soldiers of 1812, will be held on Saturday Evening next, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of J. W. Esbach, in this borough, to adopt measures to secure an extension of the present bounty law, so as to give 160 acres to every Officer and Soldier who served in that war, or to the heirs of those who may be dead.

December 15, 1852. 7-1w

**JOB PRINTING.**

English and German job printing neatly executed at the "Register" office.

**Prices Current.**

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phila
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	4 75	4 75	4 75
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	95	1 00	1 10
Rye . . . . .	—	70	75	81
Corn . . . . .	—	55	70	75
Oats . . . . .	—	35	38	38
Buckwheat . . . . .	—	50	50	50
Flaxseed . . . . .	—	1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed . . . . .	—	4 50	5 50	5 25
Timothyseed . . . . .	—	3 00	2 75	2 70
Potatoes . . . . .	—	35	35	50
Salt . . . . .	—	46	45	30
Butter . . . . .	Pound	20	18	30
Lard . . . . .	—	10	12	9
Tallow . . . . .	—	10	9	8
Beeswax . . . . .	—	22	25	28
Ham . . . . .	—	12	12	15
Flitch . . . . .	—	10	12	8
Tow-yarn . . . . .	—	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	20	20	20
Rye Whiskey . . . . .	Gall.	22	22	