



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FOR FARMER AND MECHANIC.

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

VOLUME VII.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., MARCH 30, 1853.

NUMBER 26.

**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 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."

**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 the most magnificent display of

**House, Office and Parlor Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, of every variety, Gold, Silver and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, of every imaginable pattern, gold, silver, steel and brass Watch Chains, Seals 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 manufacture 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 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 favors.  
**CHARLES S. MASSEY,**  
December 15. **1-3m**

**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, latterly occupied by C. H. Samson, 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,**  
Of every quality and price, such as De laines, Cashmeres, Cobergs, Thibet Cloths, French Morinos, 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 wears such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans and Youth Plaid, Also a general assortment of Flannels, both wool and cotton, apron and bed checks, Manchester Ginghams, 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 Peoples 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. **1-3m**

**Grand Exhibition**  
—OF—  
**New Fashionable Fall and Winter GOODS!**  
AT THE

**New Cheap Store**  
OF

**Getz & Gilbert,**  
These gentlemen, take this method to inform their friends and the public in general that they have received a very large and well selected stock of **Fall and Winter Goods**, which they are now ready to dispose off to their customers at the lowest prices.

Their **Fall and Winter** stock has been selected with the utmost care and consists of **Clothes, Cassimers, Satinets, Flannels, Gloves and Hosiery**, besides Delaines, Alpaccas, Lusters, Ginghams, Plain and Figured Poplins, Muslins and Prints, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Looking Glasses, Stationary, Books, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, confident that the fullest satisfaction, both in price and quality, will be given to all who may favor them with a call.

The highest prices will be paid in exchange for County produce.  
They have reason to be thankful for the favors received thus far and hope by attention to business, disposing of their goods at small profits, good treatment towards their customers to merit still a greater share of customers.  
**GETZ & GILBERT,**  
Catasauqua, Sept. 16. **1-6m**

**Groceries Fish & Salt.**

The undersigned have just received an entire new Stock of Groceries, Fish and Salt which they intend to sell at the lowest prices at their Store in Catasauqua, Lehigh county. **GETZ & GILBERT,**  
Sept. 16, 1852. **1-6m**

**COAL! COAL!**

The undersigned have opened a Coal Yard in Catasauqua, and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of Coal which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.  
**GETZ & GILBERT,**  
September 16, 1852. **1-6m**

**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 **Kohl'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. **1-1y**

**THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Philadelphia.**

OFFICE, No. 163 1/2 CHESTNUT STREET near Fifth street.

**Directors:**  
Charles N. Bancker, Geo. W. Richards  
Thomas Hart, Mord. D. Lewis  
Tobias Wagner, Adolp. E. Borne  
Samuel Grant, David S. Brown  
Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson,

CONTINUE to make Insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Primes, safely invested, afford ample protection to the assured.

The assets of the company, on January 1st 1848, as published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages,	\$957,513 64
Real Estate,	84,377 84
Temporary Loans,	125,005 78
Stocks,	62,325 50
Cash, &c.,	64,568 29
	\$1,294,300 94

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars, losses by fire, there by affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.

**CHARLES N. BANCKER,** President  
The Subscribers are the appointed Agents of the above mentioned Institution, and are now prepared to make insurances on every description of property, at the lowest rates.  
**AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,** Allentown.  
**C. F. BLECK,** Bethlehem.  
Allentown, Oct. 7, 1852. **1-1y**

**Ready-made Clothing.**

The undersigned keep all kinds of **Ready made Clothing**, on hand, and will make to order, at the lowest possible prices.  
**GETZ & GILBERT,**  
September 16, 1852. **1-6m**

**Good Horses and Safe Vehicles!**  
**Allentown**  
**Livery Establishment.**

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into partnership in the Livery Business, in the stable formerly owned by George Beisel. They have an entire new stock of

**HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.**  
Their Horses are gentle and all good travellers; their vehicles mostly new and of the latest style, and such as have been used are repaired and repainted in the best manner. They continue the business at the old stand in William street, in the Borough of Allentown.

They will always be prepared to furnish their customers at the shortest possible notice with safe and gentle horses, good carriages and careful drivers if requested. Families can be suited at all times with vehicles to their particular taste.

Their charges are reasonable, and in order to continue their high credit they heretofore gained of being the "best livery establishment in Allentown," they will leave nothing undone to keep on hand the best and safest horses, the neatest and most splendid carriages, and sober and careful drivers.

Their charges are very reasonable and hope by strict attention to business to satisfy all those who may favor them with their custom.  
**T. P. HOFFMAN,**  
**JESSE SIEGFRIED,**  
September 18, 1851. **1-3m**

**Water Company.**

All persons using the water of the Company for family or other purposes, will please take notice, that the time to renew their permits is the first of April next, and it is expected that they will call upon the undersigned Treasurer and renew them, as a number of permits have been changed. Those persons who have not settled for their permits from the 1st to the 10th of April, must not complain if the water is stopped from them after that time.

The board reserves the right where the Water is used by joint Hydrants; if not paid by all joined, to stop it if they see proper as they consider such arrangements solely advantageous to those who connect in using water, consequently cannot interfere with arrangements of this kind.

Notice is also given to persons who wish to use Hydrant Water, for building purposes that they must take out their permits before they commence building and if this rule is not strictly observed, the change will be double for the Water.

To put up Hydrants it requires first a permit from the Treasurer.  
**CHARLES ECKERT, Treasurer.**  
March 16, **1-4v**

**Spring Millinery Goods.**

**JOHN STONE & SONS,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
**FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,**  
No. 45 South Second Street,  
Philadelphia.

HAVING received by late arrivals a large and well selected assortment of **SPRING MILLINERY GOODS**, are now prepared to offer their customers, at the lowest market prices—

Glacc Silks for Bonnets,  
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,  
French and American Artificial Flowers,  
Crapes, all colors,  
Fancy Nets and Laces,  
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.  
Phildel. March, 9, 1853. **1-3m**

**New Dry Goods Store**

**In Philadelphia,**  
No. 253 North 2d, STREET.

**Thomas Y. Landes,** takes great pleasure to inform his circle of friends and former customers, that he has taken the well known Store, No. 253, North Second Street, formerly occupied by Simon R. Snyder, opposite the Black Horse Tavern, Philadelphia. He is prepared with a well selected and entire new and fashionable Stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

**French and American Cloths, French Cassimers, and a large Stock of other Goods for Gentlemen's wear.**

He also invites his Lady customers when they visit the city to give him a call and examine his beautiful stock of Silks, Delaines, Berage Delaines, &c., in short he keeps a full assortment of every kind of goods belonging to the retail Dry Good business.

He trusts that by strict attention to business he will be able to gain a liberal share of public patronage.  
Don't forget the place, call at No. 253, North Street, directly opposite the Black Horse Tavern, and you will find you obedient friend.  
**THOMAS Y. LANDES.**  
Phila. January 19, 1853. **1-3m**

**Highly Important News!**

**New Store Opened**  
BY  
**Edelman, Hanse & Co.**

On the south-west corner of Market square and Hamilton Street, directly opposite the "Eagle Hotel" in Allentown, which they style the cheap

**Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.**  
They have just returned from Philadelphia, with an entire new and well selected stock of the cheapest and most beautiful

**Spring and Summer Goods** that were ever exhibited in this place, embracing all the

**Latest and most Fashionable Styles,** which they invite the attendance of their friends and acquaintances generally. These goods have been selected with great care and attention. We name in part,  
**Fancy Style Spring Silks, all widths and qualities, Foulard Silks, Black and Fancy Colored Silks, Berage de Laines, Persian Cloths, Wool French de Laines, Ginghams, French Chintzes, fancy Lawns, Calicoes, from 3 to twelve cents a yard.**

**WHITE GOODS;**  
Of all descriptions, Jacoiet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Linen and Cotton Laces, 300 New style Ladies' Needle Work Collars from 64 cents to \$1.50, Hristbands, Cuffs, &c. A good assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c. always on hand.

A large assortment of silk and cotton umbrellas, Parasols of all styles, colors and prices.

**GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,**  
French, English and American Cloths, of various colors, Plain and Fancy Cassimers, satin and Fancy Vestings, Satinets. A large assortment of Woolen, Worsted, Linen and Cotton Goods for Spring wear—Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. Also, a beautiful and handsome assortment of Goods for Boys' wear.

They are satisfied that they have selected a stock of goods as cheap if not cheaper than ever before offered in Allentown, and are determined to sell them at a very small advance. They hope therefore that through strict attention to their business, they will be able to draw a large share of public patronage for which they will ever be thankful.  
**EDELMAN, HANSE & CO.**  
Allentown, April 29, **1-6m**

**Groceries & Queenware.**

The subscribers have also a large stock of fresh family Groceries, Prime, Java and Rio Coffee, from 16 cents a pound and as low as 6 1/2 cents, Sugars, Teas, Molasses Cheese, Spices, Crackers, Raisins &c., &c.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Potatoes, Onions, and Soap, for which the highest Market prices will be given in exchange for Goods.

All Goods sold at this Establishment are warranted what they are represented to be. Call and examine for yourself. Goods freely shown with strong inducements to buy.  
**EDELMAN, HANSE & CO.**  
Allentown, April 29, **1-6m**

**Grain Wanted.**

**50,000** Bushels of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats wanted, for which the highest market prices will be paid by the subscribers, at their store on the South west corner of Market Square and Hamilton street, in Allentown.  
**EDELMAN, HANSE & CO.**  
Allentown, April 29, **1-6m**

**Stone Coal.**

The undersigned have just received a large lot of Stone Coal of all the different qualities; and will always keep them on hand, to be sold or exchanged for all kinds of Grain at the lowest cash prices.  
**EDELMAN, HANSE & CO.**  
Allentown, May 13, **1-6m**

**Straw Goods—Spring 1853.**

THE Subscriber is now prepared to exhibit to Merchants and Milliners his usual heavy stock of Ladies' and Misses' **STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS** Palm-leaf, Panama and every Variety of **SUMMER HATS** for Gentlemen; which for extent, variety and beauty of manufacture, as well as uniformly close prices will be found unrivaled.  
**THOMAS WHITE,**  
No. 41, South Second Street,  
Philadelphia.  
February 9, 1853. **1-3m-4s**

**Miscellaneous Selections.**

**Jefferson's Inaugural Address.**

We copy a few passages from the first Inaugural address of President Jefferson.—This address has never been excelled for the beauty of its political sentiments. Many of its sentences are found in our political literature. It was delivered fifty-two years ago. **Friends and Fellow Citizens:**

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow citizens which is here assembled, to express grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentments which the greatness of the charge and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich production of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye—when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country, committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation, and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly, indeed, should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I here see remind me, that in other high authorities provided by our constitution I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked amid the conflicting elements of a troubled world. \* \* \* All too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression. Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions.—During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; that this should divide opinions as to measures of safety. But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans—we are all federalists. \* \* \* Let us, then, with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles, our attachment to our Union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe, too high-minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the hundredth and thousandth generation; entering a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow citizens, resulting not from birth but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign influence, professed, indeed, and practised in various forms, yet all of them including honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man; acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here and his greater happiness hereafter, with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? \* \* \* About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of electing by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which

are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute assentance in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. A well disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense; that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus and; trial by juries impartially selected—these principles from the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

**St. Patrick.**

The accounts as to the place of St. Patrick's birth differ; probably because a good many places would like to have the honor of being considered his birth-place. Some accounts say that he was born in Britany, near the end of the 4th century. But that which seems to be most reliable states that he was born on the fifth of April, A. D. 373, of a good family, at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbar, in what was called Scotland, but was then comprehended under the general denomination of Britain. His baptismal name signified, in the British language, valiant in war. During some inroads of certain exiles in Ireland, he was taken prisoner, and carried into that kingdom, where he continued six years in the service of Milcho, who had bought him of three different persons, whence Patrick required the name of **Ca-roig, or Ceathar-Tigh**, that is, four families. Afterwards, it will be seen that he had other names given him, so that he may well be called the "child of many fathers," if the giving of names constitutes fatherly. While in Ireland, he made himself master of the Irish language, and, at last having effected his escape—in those days there was no fugitive slave law—he returned home on board a ship. About two years afterwards, he formed the design of converting the Irish; and the better to qualify himself for this undertaking, he travelled on the Continent, where he continued thirty-five years—a long and patient course of preparation—pursuing his studies under the direction of his mother's uncle, St. Martin, bishop of Tours, who ordained him deacon, and afterwards under St. German, bishop of Auxerre, who ordained him priest, and gave him the third name of Macon, or Maginnin. An ancient author, Henricus Anliodierensis, who wrote a book concerning the miracles of St. German, considers it the highest honor of that prelate to have been the instructor of St. Patrick.

He was consecrated bishop by the Pope who at the same time gave him another name, that of Patricius, expressive of his probable descent, and to impart lustre and dignity to his commission, viz.; to convert the Irish. He landed in Ireland at Wicklow, in 431. His first convert was Sinell, eighth in descent from Cormac, King of Lister; but not meeting with encouragement he proceeded to Dublin, and thence to Ulster, where he founded a church, afterwards the famous abbey of Saul, in the county of Down. After laboring seven years indefatigably in this great work, he proceeded to Britain, which he delivered from the heresies of Pelagius and Arius. He then engaged several eminent persons to assist him, and visited the Isle of Man, which he converted in 440, and founded a bishopric, which in later times was adorned by the saintly bishop of Wilson. In the year 449 he returned to the See of Armagh, which he had founded three years before; and in thirteen years more completed the conversion of the whole island. After this he went to Rome, gave an account of the manner in which he had executed his commission, and then returned to Ireland, where he spent the remainder of his life, between the monasteries of Armagh and Saul, superintending and enforcing the great plan of doctrine and discipline which he had established. He closed his life at Saul Abbey, in his 120th year, (if we may credit the chronicles) on the 17th of March, 493; and was buried to Down, in the same grave with St. Bridget and St. Columba, the Apostle of the Picts. There are disputes, however, as to where he was buried, several places claiming that honor. His genuine works were collected and printed by James Ware, in 1656.—

A Frankfort, (Ky.) paper, says business, in that place, is "looking up." We suppose, by this, that it must be flat on its back.