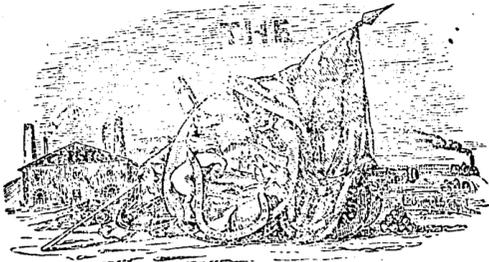


Lehigh



Register.

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 VIII.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 2, 1854.

NUMBER 44.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER
Is published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Wednesday, by
A. L. RUHE,
A \$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.
Office in Hamilton Street, one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Freidenkerei" Office.

Pennsylvania Clothing Hall.
Bretzig, Neligh and Bretzig,
South East corner of Hamilton and Seventh Street, Allentown.
Inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into Partnership in the

Merchant Tailoring Business, lately followed by Neligh and Bretzig, and intend to continue the same more extensively than ever. They therefore adopt this measure to inform their old customers, and "hundreds of new ones" that they will at their new establishment, present the

Newest and Fashionable Goods, ever brought to this place, and having purchased in Philadelphia and New York

For Cash, it enables them to sell lower than any other establishment of the kind in Allentown. They have selected their Goods with an eye to durability and fancy, and have none but the latest styles in the market. Their stock of Goods among other articles, consist of Cloths of all colors and prices, Cassimers, of French and American manufacturers; Vestings, Silk Velvets, Satins, Silks, Worsted and other descriptions, figured and plain, Shirts and Shirt-collars, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Suspenders, &c., besides many other articles coming in their line of business, and all will be sold at the lowest prices. Their stock of

Readymade Clothing, comprises every thing in the clothing line, from an over-coat down to an under-shirt, made up after the latest and most fashionable styles. Their stock being so extensive, that none will leave it, unless fitted from the "bottom to the top"

Customer Work, will be done up as usual, and for their work they are willing to be held responsible, two of the firm being practical workmen in the "art of cutting," and all the work is made up under their own supervision.

They would also particularly inform Country Merchants, that they are now prepared to sell at Wholesale and Retail, having the largest Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing on hand ever offered in Allentown, and will be sold at reduced prices.

Thankful for past favors they trust that attention to business, "small profits and quick sales" will be the means of bringing new customers to their establishment.

J. ISAAC BRENING,
JOHN NELIGH,
JOHN L. BRENING.

Allentown, Sept. 7
COURTLAND ST. HOTEL,
(Late Taylor's Hotel.)
No. 28 Courtland Street,
NEW YORK.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and to the traveling and business public generally that he has leased the above building, and fitted up and finished it as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
Visitors to the city, and all others requiring superior accommodations, are solicited to call, assured that no pains or expense will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.

J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.
Having engaged Major ELI STRECKEL, late of the "Eagle Hotel," in Allentown, who enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances, in Eastern Pennsylvania; persons therefore who visit New York from this section of country, will find "Courtland Street Hotel," a true Pennsylvania Home.

New York, March 22.
Thomas Brown,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Attends to all operations on the Teeth in the most careful and scientific manner, and inserts Teeth on an entirely new and improved plan with contiguous Gums. These Teeth are far better and superior to the best tooth or single Gum Teeth now in use.

Please call and examine specimens. Office No. 15, West Hamilton Street, (up stairs,) opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall. Allentown, Nov. 9.

New Family Grocery Store

IN
ALLENTOWN.
The subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that he has opened

A Family Grocery Store.
at the stand formerly occupied by Dillinger & Craig, No. 27, North 7th street, near the Market Square, where he offers for sale for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce, a large variety of Family Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Chocolate, Tea, red and black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Salaratus, baking and washing Soda, Salt, Alum, Madder, No's. 1, 2 and 3, Mackerel, pickled Salmon, pickled and smoked Herring, Coddish, dried Beef, Ham, Shoulder, Fitch, Lard, Candles, Vinegar Soap, Brooms, &c.

Also, all kinds of fruit, such as Lemons, Oranges, Prunes first quality in jars, and in kegs for pies, Figs, Raisins, pealed and unpealed dried Peaches, Apples and Pears, Tomato Catchup, Mustard, Pickels in bottles, Cherries, &c.

In connection with the above business, he also continues the manufacturing of Segars, of every price and quality, which he will sell or exchange to country merchants for all kinds of produce.

He also continues the Candle manufacturing business, and will sell by the box any quantity desired, or exchange them for country produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, Fitch, Soap, Cherries, dried fruit, Wax, &c., and allow thereof the highest market price.

He trusts that by keeping the best kind of Groceries, &c., and by manufacturing the best kind of Segars and Candles, he will be able to merit a liberal share of public patronage, for which he will ever be thankful.

The undersigned is also the appointed Agent for the sale of Hoyt's celebrated fine cut, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c., all of which he will sell as low as it can be purchased either in Philadelphia or New York.

CHARLES H. RUHE,
Allentown, April 19, 1851.

WIEDER & BOYER,
No. 25, West Hamilton street, Allentown.

Thankful for past favors and hoping by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, and wishing the people to understand the fact, that they are both PRACTICAL HATTERS—both having served a long apprenticeship at the business and understanding the business thoroughly in all its various branches—they are confident they can MANUFACTURE HATS of all kinds inferior to none in the market, and also a little cheaper, because they perform a great deal of the labor themselves and they their material from the importers for cash, and understanding the business they employ none but good workmen, and doing a large business they can afford to sell at small profits.

These are some of the reasons why you often hear the remark that "Wieder & Boyer sell such beautiful Hats at such astonishingly low prices. They always have the latest Philadelphia and New York styles on hand, so you need not be afraid of having an old fashioned Hat stuck on you."

It doesn't matter what is the shape of your head, we will insure a fit. Country Merchants would do well to give us a call, as we will wholesale them hats and caps cheaper than they can get them in the city. Also a large assortment of all kinds of straw goods which they will sell cheap. TERMS CASH.

Allentown, March 15.
FRENCH TRUSSES,
WEIGHING LESS THAN 2½ OUNCES.
For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture. Acknowledged by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting Five Dollars for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled. For sale only by the Importer.
CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Cor. Twelfth & Race St. Philadelphia.
Ladies, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, including Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced LADY will be in attendance at the Rooms, set apart for their exclusive use, No. 114, TWELFTH ST., 1st door below Race.
June 25, 1854.

Poetical Department.

(FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.)
Woman's Love.

Behold that tree—its own leaves green—
Its branches fallen, one by one—
Is crown all bare—
And yet 'tis circled round with green,
From base to where its boughs have been,
With verdure rare.

Behold that column—reared by art,
Of some vain trophy, once a part
To human pride,
'Tis ruined now—by time defaced;
And yet, with what rich drapery graced,
Its soars so hide!

Behold that abbey—stoleed priests,
And organ's peal, and solemn feasts,
Chant, anthem, gone—
Yet ivy, lichen, moss are there,
As if to deck, with pious care,
The mouldering stone.

Behold that tower, where knights of old,
Were wont chivalric jousts to hold,
By bright eyes blest;
Alas! no heroes throng its halls,
Yet beauty lingers round its walls,
In garlands drest.

And you lone man, once robed in power,
Tall ree, proud column, abbey, tower,
Far, far above—
Behold him now, a seathed thing,
Yet, living tenders round him cling,
From woman's love.

From love like that which clothes the tree
Intuit that is but mimicry,
And yet so fair;
It seems to spring from hallowed ground,
And all the forest monarchs round,
But watchers there.

In clasps like those by Nature thrown
Round fretted frieze and sculptured stone,
All crumbing down;
And yet through rain lurks beneath,
Oh, what to these the civic wreath—
The conqueror's crown!

Evergreen power, that shuns display,
As shown of old, in classic lay,
When—Phoebus spurred—
The sweet recant sought the grove,
And there, to emblem forth such love,
To laurel turned.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Rise and Progress of Cuba.

The island of Cuba, towards which the eyes of Americans are, according to their different views, greedily or anxiously turning, was discovered by Columbus, towards the end of October, in 1492. For over a quarter of a century its value to the Spanish Government was but secondary, it being held as a permanent colony, than as a place for military depots near the Coast of Mexico. Thus the greatest diversity exists in the maps of the island, and an almost incredible lack of correctness is to be found in some which profess to have been as late as sixty years after the first discovery of the island. It retained its original Indian name of Cuba, though as is shown by charts, after some competition with Juana, Ferdinandina, Santiago, Avg Maria, and other loyal or devotional appellations. There is much doubt which was the first settlement made on the Cuba Coast. Baracoa was probably the first establishment and continued to be the capital of the Island until 1522, when the seat of government was transferred to Santiago de Cuba. We are told by Bernal Diaz del Castillo, that, in 1514, the port of Havana existed, "which had formerly been called Puerto de Caremas, and not Havana."

A discrepancy is notable, in the accounts of historians, concerning the whereabouts at this time of Havana; some locating it on the Southern and supposing it to have been subsequently transferred to the Northern side of the island; others asserting that Havana was originally the name of a province, not a town, and that two distinct places, in the same province, have been confounded into one by those who insist on a removal having taken place. Certain it is, that Havana was originally founded by Don Diego Velazquez de Cuello, who bestowed pains in endowing it with useful establishments, and made it a place of mark as early as 1515.

In 1538 it was destroyed by a French vessel of war; but this did not prevent its rising again rapidly from its ashes; for in 1576, we find the respective monks—frans of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, establishing convents there; and about the same time it was considered worth attacking by the English. The foundations of the first of the numerous fortresses that defend the city, were laid, in 1539, by the Governor of the Island, Hernando de Soto. His capacious harbor caused it to become, gradually, the most important rendezvous for shipping between Mexico and Spain. In 1561, the number of families had increased to 309; these were nearly doubled at the end of the sixteenth century; and towards

the middle of the seventeenth, consisted of 10,000 souls. In 1549, the Governor, Gonzalez Perez de Angula, resolved on making Havana his residence. In 1589, the first Captain General Juan de Tejada was commanded to take up his abode there; and in 1633—at which period the city was first walled—the offices of Governor of Havana and Captain General of the Island were united.

The miserable restrictive policy of the times, condemned Cuba to comparative commercial inactivity. In 1778, the ports of Havana Santiago de Cuba, la Trinidad and Bataviano were first opened to trade with the peninsula; and the same favor was not extended to Matanzas, Neuvas and other places, until the last years of the 18th and first years of the 19th century. Notwithstanding Cuba contains millions of acres of fertile cane growing country, each two acres of the poorest of which can produce a hoghead of sugar, only 12,500 hogheads were exported yearly, before 1778. From this time, however, its rise in prosperity was rapid; its population nearly doubled in the twenty years, from 1778 to 1798 and the revenues of the Island, which had been, in 1772, but 23,010 dollars, had increased, within one year of the first relaxation of colonial restrictions, to \$158,621. In 1800, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas and La Trinidad were opened to the world, and from that time, Cuba has been striding rapidly forwards in wealth and distinction. The revenue yielded by Matanzas alone, in 1818, to the Spanish Government was 219,023 dollars. In 1819, but ten years after the restrictions to commerce had been removed, that island yielded 4,785,117 dollars in taxes to the Spanish crown, and the exportation of sugar reached the amount of 850,000 quintals! In 1818 the exports of Cuba were estimated at 20,000,000 dollars; her imports at 25,000,000 dollars; her revenue at 13,000,000; and M Ramon de la Sagra supposed the amount of property in the Island to be worth 80,000,000 dollars, although the portion of it under cultivation is supposed to be not 20 per cent of its whole extent!

Cuba is divided, for fiscal purposes, into the three intendencies of Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The Intendant of Havana is General Superintendent of all revenues. Each Intendant is divided among delegated financial administrators, who in turn have their sub-delegates through the interior of the Island. About one-half of the income of the government is derived from exorbitant duties on foreign goods, the largest unreasonable part of which are directed against the United States. According to McCulloch, Cuba derives nine-tenths of her supply of flour from the United States, principally from New-Orleans, "the duty upon which is \$3.55 per barrel per Spanish ship, \$9.59 per barrel per foreign ship."

The population of Cuba has increased in proportion to its growth in commerce and agriculture. In 1817 the inhabitants of the Island were 551,998. In 1853 they had increased to about 1,500,000. Of these 600,000 are white, 600,000 slave black, and about 200,000 free black. By a royal order of 12th March, 1837, free colored people were prohibited from landing in Cuba, on any pretence whatever. Nevertheless the treatment of slaves is unusually humane and mild. There are restrictions upon the evils attending slavery which do not exist in the United States? According to old Spanish Colonial law, a slave has the right to buy himself free, and the master cannot only not dispute this right, but the slave who has commenced paying for his liberty by instalments, may work where he pleases, in order to acquire more rapidly the means to purchase his freedom. A slave has also the right to demand his sale to another master, in case he is displeased with the one he possesses. The rapid increase of the slave population may in a great measure be due to the continued importation of slaves from Africa. In some years, since 1815, as many as 30,000 blacks are believed to have been imported into Cuba in a single year. In 1814, 10,000 slaves are said to have been imported, and the number brought in yearly at present, may average from 2 to 3,000.

We do not believe that the Spanish home government are directly responsible for the continuance of this internal traffic in flesh and blood; but there is little doubt that some of the Captains General of the Island have walked at it, and made it a source of personal profit.

Cuba whatever her ultimate political connection may become, certainly may be considered as destined to eminent prosperity. This cannot be doubted when we reflect that she possesses an area of 32,000 square English miles, is nearly in size to Ireland, and of a fertility unequalled by any like amount of territory on earth.—J. of Com.

FIGHTING.
"It's no use trying any longer, mother, I must give up and go to fighting, as the other boys do!" exclaimed George, as he flung down his hat, and pushed back his curls from his moist forehead. His mother gazed sadly upon his flushed face for a moment ere she answered. "My dear son, try a little longer for my sake!"

"Mother, I have tried and tried, until the boys all hoot at me, and call me a coward. I don't care so much for that, either; but they say—even the best boy in school—that they can't respect a boy who won't fight, and I'm sure I don't want to lose the respect of all my schoolmates. Mother," he continued pleadingly, "you don't know the boys in this town; it seems really necessary to fight, now and then, or they will think you have no spirit!"

"I can't bear to think of my son engaging in a street fight, even to gain the respect of his associates," replied the mother. "And I can't bear to think that none of the boys respect me," said George, as he hastily left the room. "The boy is right, mother," said his father; "he will certainly lose caste among the boys, if he don't now and then bluster out, and deal a few blows, to show that he is not going to be imposed upon. You had better give your consent to it, or he will certainly have to do so without it." "O, I hope not yet!" said the mother, in a dejected tone. All that day the subject was upon her mind causing deep anxiety and earnest prayer. At one time she sympathized in her boy's feelings, and was ready to say, "Stand up to your rights." Then the thought of those gentle hands inflicting wounds upon his associates, caused her to shudder; and as in fancy she saw those blows returned upon him, with all the force of a larger and stronger boy, and his dear face bruised and blackened by them, the mother grew sick at heart, and again asked herself, "Is it necessary for boys to fight?" Then she thought of our Saviour's harmless deportment, and his command, "If they smite thee on one cheek, turn to them the other also;" and frequently she prayed that she might guide her son aright. That night she went to her boy's room, and heard the whole occurrence that so excited him. She could not but admit that James B.—had been very provoking; but she felt glad that George had been enabled to keep from striking him. "My son," she asked, "if you were to die to-night, would it give you most pleasure to feel that you had revenged your injuries, or forgiven them?" "I don't know mother; I don't think it sinful to defend myself from insult!" "Suppose you had given James the dressing you think he deserved, and that when you go to school to-morrow morning, you should be told that he died in the night, would you feel happy to think you had beaten him—the last day of his life?" "People do not die so suddenly mother!" "Often. Life is so uncertain that we should try to regulate our conduct towards our associates in such a way that, should they be taken out of the world suddenly, we may have no bitter remembrances to reproach ourselves with."

And again did the mother hold up before her boy the Saviour's blameless life, and urge him to strive to imitate that perfect One. "When you talk to me, mother," said the softened boy, "I feel you were right, and it seems easy for me to do as you wish; but when I am with the boys, they talk so differently that they make me think that you are too particular. How shall I help being influenced by them, mother?" "I will keep praying for you, my dear son while you are with your young companions, that you may have strength given you to resist temptation."

For several days the attacks against George were renewed, with a view of forcing him to fight; but, with his mother's prayers, he displayed his courage by refusing to do what she disapproved of. "Coward! coward! he is afraid to fight!" was heard on all sides.

"Afraid! yes, I am afraid of doing wrong," was his answer as he went on to school. "Though he so nobly persevered in doing his duty, his heart was heavy, for he felt that his schoolmaster thought him mean and spiritless; and older persons than George knew how hard it is to bear the sneers of their associates, even when called forth by doing what is right."

George's teacher had seen enough of what was going on to sympathize fully in his trials, and to admire the moral heroism he displayed. He felt glad that he had one brave lad in his school, who was brave enough to refuse to fight! Being accustomed to talk freely with the boys, about anything he happened to hear, he took occasion one day, when George was not present, to say to them.

"Boys, do any of you know George Taylor?" "Yes, sir, I do; and so do I," and I' was the reply of one and all, while some one exclaimed— "Of course, sir, we all know him."

"Do you? I don't think you know him very well," said the teacher, "for I have often heard you say that he would not fight; now, if you know him as well as I do, you would know that he does fight!" "Who did he fight with?" "Himself!" "Fight with himself! How could he do that?"

"In this way—you have repeatedly provoked him—he forgave you, because he is trying to follow Him who 'brought peace on earth.' Then you taunted him, and called him 'coward!' He knew that he was not a coward, and he longed to show you that he was not one. He felt that by a slight exertion of his strength, he could stop your taunts; but he would not displease his mother; he would not do what she had taught him was wrong. And so he struggled with his inclinations; and, though the struggle was a hard one, he came off conqueror! He is the bravest boy in all this school, because he conquered himself; for the Bible says, 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.'"

Learning A Trade.
We happened, not long ago, to sit at a window and see a parcel of workmen begin to lay the foundation for a row of houses. In a short time we were able to distinguish the relative position of the parties at work.— They were all Irish. The contractor was always busy moving from place to place, with a plummet in his hand, and occasionally referring to a draft which he held in his hand. It was easy to see that all the work he did in a day would not hurt a child.— Next to him came the mason. He had sometimes a heavy stone to lift, but his job was a nice one, and had no work to do to hurt him. Next came the man who was skilled in making mortar. "This work was not hard nor very disagreeable. But there was a one man, apparently older than all the others, who had no skill, and upon him fell the painful task of wheeling the heavy stone down an inclined plane, into the cellar. We know that when night came, his body must have been completely exhausted.

Of these workmen the contractor, no doubt, received the highest compensation, the mason next, the mortar maker next, and laborer the least of all. So much for having a little skill. It is a common thing for a person in straightened circumstances to make every member of the family earn something.— The Father works at his trade, the mother takes in sewing, and the boys are taken away from school to stand in stores, or something of the kind, for two dollars per week. This is all very well, except in the case of the boys. To them a woful injury is done. They grow up to manhood without having any regular employment, and being without education, must be compelled to be underlings all their lives. On the other hand, if the parents, duly impressed with the importance of education, are willing to forego a temporary gain, and give their boys a sound common education, the final reward is almost invariably a source of great pride and gratification. The boy, after leaving school, goes for a short time to a teacher of Book-keeping and Accounts, and he is then fully prepared to be a merchant on his own small capital, if he can raise any, or he can keep the account of others. We will contrast cases of very common occurrence. Two women are left widows in such poverty that they are obliged to work for their living. Each has a son twelve or thirteen years old. One wants a petty situation for her boy, and obtains a small assistance therefrom. The other works the harder, keeps her boy at school, following the course marked out above. One boy grows to manhood still the receiver of petty wages, and often out of a situation! The other having education and skill, obtains a situation, and having the confidence of his employer, holds it, and is gradually promoted. It soon becomes unnecessary for his mother in labor, and finally she has the gratification of finding her son, with the manners and habits of a gentleman, in a condition to support her old age in a style of comparative ease and affluence. It is from the class of men raised in this way of our most solid merchants have been taken. It is to be regretted that these truths are no more widely diffused, for it is really pitiable to see numbers of hangers-on upon society, as revealed whenever an advertisement is put in a weekly paper that somebody is wanted to perform some service. A most reprehensible contempt for manual labor is one cause of this. A set of fellows are content to hang upon the world, in the most miserable manner, in the hope of living on places where they can always be dressed up like gentlemen. They turn with horror from the idea of wearing the check shirt of the mechanic. There is surely something very morbid in public sentiment when such opinions prevail to such an extent as they do now.

Send your children to school! Let them all be skilled in something or other. Do not be afraid that if you take this advice there will be no body left to fill the offices of petty salesmen and errand boys.— This class of poor slaves will always be large enough; if made up merely of those who cannot help themselves. One man of action, of independent power, is worth a thousand of hangers-on and underlings.— Strain every nerve, therefore, if you really love your sons, to make sure that they take their rank in the former class.