

The Lehigh Register

Published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Wednesday, by HAINES & DIEFFENDERFER.

At \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

JOB PRINTING.

Having recently added a large assortment of fashionable and most modern styles of type, we are prepared to execute, at short notice, all kinds of Book, Job, and Fancy Printing.

We Have a Larger Stock AND SELL AT LESS PROFIT THAN ANY OTHER CLOTHING STORE In Allentown.

Bringing, Neligh & Breinig, No. 2, East Hamilton street, have just received from Philadelphia a very heavy stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

Ready Made Clothing at such astonishing low prices, that cannot be equalled in any establishment in this or any other town in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Orders for Customer Work will always be received with pleasure, and attended to with punctuality, and as two of the firm are practical tailors, none but the best workmanship will be suffered to pass their hands.

They also particularly invite Country Merchants to give them a call, as they offer extraordinary bargains at wholesale.

BREINIG, NELIGH & BREINIG, April 11.

MERTZ & RONEY Underigned in the Field.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, that they have contrary to their expectations succeeded (at the eleventh hour) to get a stand for their business, and have removed into the same, situated immediately opposite their former place, in the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, and therefore intend to continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL Shoe trade in all its branches.

Country Merchants by sending their orders will be supplied with just such work as ordered, and at low prices.

W. K. Mosser & Co's Leather and Shoe Findings STORE, No. 34 East Hamilton Street, nearly opposite Saeger's Hardware Store.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends that they have associated with Mr. Peter Grim, and still carry on business at the above stand, in connection with the Tan Yard, recently carried on by their father, Jacob Mosser, where they keep a complete assortment of LEATHER of every description, and Shoe Findings, which comprises all articles used by Shoemakers, such as CALF SKINS, MOROCCOS, UPPER LEATHER, LININGS, &c.

W. K. MOSSER, PETER K. GRIM, J. K. MOSSER, April 11.

Odd Fellows' Hall Saloon.

The subscriber hereby informs the ladies and gentlemen of Allentown, that he will continue to make ICE CREAMS, and serve up all kinds of other refreshments during the season. Families and parties supplied with Ice Cream in Freezers containing from one to twenty quarts, by giving due notice.

Mrs. Abele Keeps on hand and offers for sale at the same place a very large assortment of Fruits and Confectionaries, consisting of part of Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dried Fruit, Dried Corn, Hominy, Corn Starch, Rice Flour, Farina, Lindel Beans, Hemp Seed, Peas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apple Cheese, Mustard, Confectionaries, Perfumery, Macaronis, Vermicelli, &c., &c.

LEHIGH REGISTER.

A FAMILY JOURNAL--NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to Local and General News, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Amusement, Markets, &c., &c.

VOLUME IX. ALLENTOWN, PA., APRIL 25, 1855. NUMBER 29.

Treasurer's Account OF THE BOROUGH OF ALLENTOWN, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 20, 1855.

Jonathan Reichard, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Borough of Allentown, from March 25, 1854, to March 20, 1855.

To balance on hand per last account, \$458 86 Cash for Sundry Loans made during the year, 9800 00 Cash of William Horn, borough tax for 1853, 84 22 Cash of Nathan Shaffer, borough tax for 1854, 1965 00 For licenses, 21 00 Fine for fast driving, 1 00 Proceeds of sale of old Engine House, 45 87 J. J. Krauss, water dividend for 1854, 244 00 \$12619 95

By Cash paid sundry loans and interest, \$3256 21 Paid J. H. Haines lot for Engine House, 1602 25 Paid work and material for Engine Houses, (1853,) 358 84 Paid Charles Quier on account new Engine House, (1854) 1400 00 Paid William Horn, High Constable Salary and other services, 97 78 Paid Borough Auditor's services, (1854,) 10 00 Paid Sam. Horn, Street Commissioner, " J. Haagenbuch, do " Reuben Smith, do " Jacob Hainse, do " Casper Kleckner do Lehigh Ward \$278 38 Paid Daniel Wiand work on street, Paid Samuel Horn filling up Ludwig's alley, 6 62 Paid Nathan Laudenschlager, Iron Lamp Posts, 120 00 Paid J. E. Ruhe, taking census of Borough, 25 00 Paid P. & H. Storch setting Curbs opposite the Court House and at Lafayette Snyder's, 80 82 Paid Jacob Foelker, setting Curbs, Paid Elias Mertz, surveying &c. in Lehigh Ward, 36 31 Paid Adolph Aschbach, Engineering, Draughting, &c., 159 95 Paid Sundry assistant Engineers, Paid Joseph Gentner, Set Engineer- ing Instruments, 40 70 Paid repairing Fire Plug, 280 00 Paid T. Barber & Co., Fire Plugs, 75 75 Paid Samuel Reidelman, repairs Hook and Ladder Co., 45 00 Paid H. Young, Son for Columbia Hose Carriages, Rope, &c., 710 00 Paid Appropriation for Good Will Hose Carriage, 309 55 Paid James H. Bush, Fire Bell and Freight, 355 00 Paid Millin Hannum, publishing Borough account &c., 215 27 Paid Blumer-Bush & Co., Printing, &c., 23 50 Paid J. W. Wilson, Printing, &c., 13 78 Paid Jacob Ehrig, Police Salary on account, 6 50 Paid Eli J. Saeger, Clerk Salary for (1853 and 1854,) 116 00 Paid Reuben Reiss School Tax, (1854,) 105 00 Paid Edward Deck, State and County Tax, (1854,) 13 37 Paid Charles Brader, pattern for Spanners, 25 20 Paid Grim & Reminger, Merchandize for Lock-up, 4 00 Paid Jacob Ehrig, Chaff Bags for do Paid Franklin Leh, removing a dead dog, 19 91 Paid J. B. Mosser, Hardware, 3 65 Paid Jacob Ehrig, 4 extra night Police, 13 36 Paid Richard N. Saeger, notifying Council, (1853 and 1854,) 8 00 Paid Samuel Burger, serving Notices, 4 50 \$10723 71

Amount of debits \$12619 95 paid out 10713 71 Am'l. rec'd. and paid out \$23343 66

Deduct balance on hand Last Report 458 86 Loans received 9800 00 Loans paid out 2475 00 \$12733 86 Commission 1 per cent. 10009 80 Balance in hands of Treasurer March 20th, 1855, \$1790 14 \$12619 95

The undersigned auditors for the Borough of Allentown do certify that we have audited and adjusted the account of Jonathan Reichard, Esq., Treasurer for the said Borough of Allentown, commencing on the 25th day of March 1854, and ending on the 20th day of March 1855, and that we find a balance of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Dollars and Fourteen cents in hands as above stated.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 20th day of March, 1855. J. P. BARNES, J. M. LINE, WM. H. HOFFMAN, Auditors. April 18.

William L. Yohn, House and Sign Painter, PAPER HANGER AND GLAZIER, NO. 42 WEST HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA. Paper Hanging done at the extreme low price of 12 1/2 cents. Feb. 7.

Poetical. I SAW HER IN CABBAGE TIME.

I saw her first in cabbage time, She was a cutting crout-- She'd stop the cutter, now and then, To turn a hand about; And as she'd salt it in a tub, And stamp it down awhile, Upon her fresh and rosy lip, Reposed a winking smile.

Miscellaneous. SALLY MAGUS.

The Woman Who Knows how to Manage the Men. "Well, here I be: waked snakes, the day's a breakin'; now I've set my eyes on a good many strange things in my day, but this gettin' married business beats every thing I ever did see."

"Now, it's my notion, when a woman gives a man her hand, it ought to be big enough to hold her heart at the same time. Such a hand as mine is worth giving, for I can stop a bungle-hole with my thumb, and I've done it too."

"I never found any debility in managing these critters, for I always teach 'em what's sarrce for the goose is sarrce for the gander."

"Sam Mooney was shinin' up to me to; and then there's Jim Sweetbread, the butcher; but he didn't find me half enough for his market. It isn't everything that sticks its leg thro' broad cloth that's going to carry off a gal of my spirit, My charms ain't to be had for the bare axing."

"Gettin' married is a serious thing, as I telled my old man when I was wallopin' him with a

leg of mutton, because he took my shoe-brush to clean his teeth with. Wherever there is a nose, there is a mouth not far off, and that proves that natur has given woman her rights as well as man."

HARD TIMES. If we look around and see the immense sums which men waste on cock-tails, tobacco and spitoons, we should wonder not that we have had times now and then, but that we ever have anything else. Let us look at some of the fingers.

According to the census of 1840, 1,500,000 persons, one-fourth of the entire population of the United States, were engaged in raising and manufacturing tobacco--and at the present time we raise not less than 200,000,000 pounds. And if we take into account the waste of land and labor in raising it, the expense attending its manufacture and traffic, with the loss of time occupied in smoking and chewing it, and the consequent idleness and indolence it begets, \$40,000,000 would be a low estimate of the present annual loss to the nation; a sum sufficient to provide every district in our country with a free church and every pauper with a free home.

The consumption of cigars alone in the city New York, in 1854, was computed at \$17,000 a day, while the whole city paid \$8,500 for bread; this would be \$3,650,000 a year for cigars alone. The Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty-four miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eighty-four locks, was made in six years, and cost but little over \$7,000,000. The cigar bill of the city of New York would have paid the whole in two years.

If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the cigar money of that city rebuild the whole! It is a very moderate cigar smoker who spends only six cents a day; and yet it amounts to \$21,90 a year--a sum which would be called an enormous tax if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or the support of religious institutions.

And same trifling sum, if put to interest, would in thirty years amount to \$9,539 30, a sum sufficient to stock him with a nice little farm, four yoke of oxen, a trotting horse and peach orchard. When will men learn to place proper value on things? When will they discover that he is a fool who spends twenty-one dollars a year for the purpose of keeping his shirt-front sciled with tobacco squirtsings? We pause for a reply. Who will send it?--Alb. Knick.

Napoleon. Napoleon's mighty shade rests there; On St. Helena's shore he dig'd; Ambition all desolved in air, And phantom glories by his side.

Who can write the epitaph of that man of Destiny? Passes his mighty spirit from earth forever, and lo! the artillery of nature rains forth his funeral dirge: the storm cloud rains tears of sorrow over his fallen ambition, while the lightning spear of the Almighty engraved on the annals of Napoleon:--"All is vanity."

He who made the fairest part of the world a wilderness and destroyed the cities thereof, lies where all the kings of earth, even all of them lie in their glory.

charm of his invincibility broken forever. He is now sent an exile to the Rock of St. Helena, to escape no more.

"Sic transit gloria mundi." So thought the mighty exile, as he stood on the shore of his sea-girt prison. Such was the end of his glories won on ever memorable battle plains.

Such was the setting of that sun which was to rise, now no more forever. Napoleon sleeps soundly in the land he loved--the land of his ambition--fair France. He sleeps to wake not till the last trumpet wakes the dead.

Economy in a Family. There is nothing goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how; and that demon Waste cries "More!" like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or the work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy--it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

Etiquette. The National Intelligencer has a correspondent who procures a series of numbers on this subject: 1. Before you bow to a lady in the street, permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

2. "Excuse my glove," is an unnecessary apology; for the glove should not be withdrawn to shake hands.

3. When your companion bows to a lady, you should do the same. [When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company always bow to him in return.]

TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES.--MR. EDITOR:--I herein propose giving you the manner of treating fruit trees, particularly the peach and plum, so as to make them bear, and if suitable to appear in your well prepared columns, you are at liberty to use it.

The following treatment of fruit trees was communicated to me, by a lover of good fruit, who has taken great pains to have plenty of fruit, and that which is good. In the beginning of the month of April, take a handful of rock salt, and put around the roots, close to the trunk of the trees. Then leave the trees until the first of May, when a good coat of lime should be applied to the bodies of the trees.

At the same time, make a strong decoction of hickory wood, ashes and water, by boiling them together, and apply this plentifully to the roots of the trees, by pouring it around them while in a boiling state. This will kill the worms and insects, or prevent them from injuring the trees. After trees have been acted on a few times in this manner, the bark becomes smoother, and the knots of young trees which are found particularly on the plum, will disappear. The trees grow more thrifly, and bear double the quantity of fruit they would without the application.



The Farmer's Department.

Suggestion for the Farmer.

STONE POSTS.--Never set stone posts on lands liable to "heave." In such places they are a source of perpetual annoyance and expense,--swaying to and fro, and very often breaking the boards, or "warping" them to such an extent that they can never be again brought back to their original straightness, or made effectually to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. On elevated lands, not liable to be operated on by heaving, good stone posts are preferable to all others. The extra cost is but a trifle, and in economical estimates should not be allowed a feather's weight, as it is a mere cypher compared with the superior durability of the article.

Wooden Posts should be set with the tops down. As much of the length as is to be inserted in the soil, should be charred. Gather your posts together in the woods, and having heaped them together over a pile of combustible matter with top ends resting upon each other over the centre of the mass, heap on a few armfuls of the same dry material, and apply fire. The fuel may be renewed from time to time till the posts are sufficiently charred, when they may be withdrawn. The bark, of course, should be first removed. In this way, the work may be speedily and economically performed. In setting posts on lands that are liable to heave, dig post holes quite large, and fill in with spent tanner's bark. This does not heave with the expansive force of the frost, and will aid in keeping the fence perpendicular.--All the bark should be removed from the posts before setting them. A good coat of tar oil tends greatly to the preservation aboveground.

MANURE.--Keep your manure heaps covered. If you have no manure shed, or cellar, sprinkle the heaps frequently in the spring with gypsum, charcoal dust, vitriol water or sulphuric acid. In this way you may easily save many dollars.

CELLARS.--Open and ventilate your cellar the first warm day that occurs; it is a sanitary measure which may save you a long doctor's bill, and will tend to preserve your potatoes, if closely packed, and other esculents.

SEEDS.--Plant and sow none but the best.--If you discover a head of wheat or an ear of corn ripening in advance of the rest of the crop watch and save it to propagate from. In this way the maturation of many vegetables has been forward many days, and in some cases, weeks. The largest and best developed specimens from your several field crops, are those which should be selected and reserved for seed. Attention to this important matter will cost but little, yet be productive of incalculable benefits in the long run. I need not give the observation; every one can adduce them for himself, doubtless from his own experience.

ANIMALS.--Let the butcher take your scraggy yearlings and older cattle, your coarse woolled lambs and slab-sided calves. Like the lean kind of the dreamer of old, they will devour the fat, or rather the food which should be reserved for them, and give you no equivalent in return. A poor animal is always a profitless animal, and the sooner one is rid of such, the better it will be both for his credit as a farmer, and for his purse. There is no compromising the matter--no side issues, as the politicians say, to be weighed or taken in the estimate.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, set your boys and hired helps to cleaning off the cobble stones from your stubble lands. Do not pick into heaps, but into a cart, and convey them from the field at once. I would almost prefer not to pick them, to picking and piling them into heaps on the land.--Such accumulations are always in the way of after husbandry. Besides, the labor of constructing stone heaps, is labor thrown away.--You will do well to remember this fact.

THE HENRY.--You should not neglect the excrementitious contents of the Henry in securing manurial applications for your intended crops. There should be no stone or wooden floor to this structure; the fowls want the fresh soil to stand upon, and every spring you may remove from two to four inches of the surface to put under your corn. It is a species of domestic guano, rich in fertilizing matters, and of the most salutary effects. When pure, it should be mixed with a large proportion of wood ashes and loam before being applied.

MR. COWS.--If you desire your cows to yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than dry provender. Chopped roots, or meal sops of some kind, should be given to them twice a day at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodgings--moderately warm--be regularly watered thrice each day, just before being fed--be curried or combed once a day, and salt, with occasionally a little ashes or fine bonedust mixed, two or three times a week. They also like a variety of food.--Roots, cut or rasped and mixed with cut hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, make a mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly attention enough is given to the bedding of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food will be required to sustain the system, and may therefore go to produce flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed several pairs of working oxen for many years, states that oxen will travel fifteen miles a day, littered down at night, as easily as twelve miles and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct, and it seems to us consistent--it is pretty important matter that all our cattle, are well provided for in this respect.

LEACHED ASHES.--This makes an excellent top-dressing for grass lands, but we should rather recommend mixing them with compost, or introducing them as an ingredient in the compost heap. Leached ashes are sometimes used with success on onion beds, and around young apple and other fruit trees. They should never be thrown away.