

# LEHIGH REGISTER.

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HAINES & DIEFENDERFER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

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NUMBER 31.

## FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY.

**YOUNG & LEH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Lamps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.**  
No. 45 East Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.

A GAIN take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to the largest and freshest stock of the above goods ever exhibited in this place, consisting of spring and summer **BOOTS** and **SHOES** purchased direct from the manufacturers in New England, at the lowest CASH PRICES, which enables us to offer rare inducements to our customers, either wholesale or retail. Great care has been observed as to style, quality and sizes—such sizes as are best suited for this section of country. In this particular we are prepared to give better satisfaction to country merchants than they will receive in either Philadelphia or New York.

In connection with the above we desire particularly to call attention to goods of our own manufacture, suitable for all classes, consisting of Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Caps, Coats, Kip, Calf, Morocco, Patent Leather and Buckskin Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans, Congress and Button Gaiters, Moccasins, Oxford Ties, &c. Women's, Misses' and Children's Calf, Kip and Morocco Lace Boots, Buskin and Jenny Linds, also, Patent Leather, fine Lasting and Italian Cloth Gaiters, of various colors.

We have paid particular attention to the selection of our stock.

**HATS** for spring and summer wear. We have a very handsome and complete assortment of Soft Hats for Gents, Boys and Youths. Our Gents' Silk or Mole-skin Hats are not equalled by any establishment in town, as they are all manufactured to order by the most fashionable Hatters in Philadelphia.

**STRAW GOODS**—In this line we are not surpassed by any establishment out of the large cities. Our stock is very large, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Panama, Marcelline, Leghorn, Boston, Seaside, Palm Leaf, Canada, Michigan, &c. &c. Children's Fancy Hats and Leghorn Caps, Misses' Hats, Ladies' Riding Hats, &c.

Our assortment of Lamps, Trunks and Carpet Bags is as usual, full and complete.

P. S. All the above goods will be furnished to Merchants in the country at the very lowest city Jobbing prices. Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

April 9. —if

## Farm Lands for Sale.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, In Tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long Credits and at low rates of Interest.

THESE lands were granted by the Government, to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile Prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The Road extends from Chicago, on the North-East, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Indiana and Dunleith, in the North-west extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this Road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken soil, usually repays the cost of planting and hoeing.

Wheat sown on the newly-trenched soil is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts may be made for breaking, rearing, for corn or wheat, from \$2 to 2.50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, &c. will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota, should bear in mind that lands there of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been discovered, and are now being cultivated. In the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting to market the produce. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost more than the expense of cultivating them, and hence, Government lands situated at \$1.25 per acre, are not so good investments as the lands of this company at the prices fixed.

The same remark will apply in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant land may be found near the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of these lands carried either in wagons, or by the river, or by the railroads, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products, and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course of their investments, annually and every year.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is such as to be sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, and the cost of the facilities furnished by this Road, and which with it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of summer, or the frost of winter.

**PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.**  
The price will be \$1.25 per acre, according to location, quality, etc. Contractors for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will be due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

Interest will be charged at only three per cent, per annum.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation.

Twenty per cent, from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction-bonds will be received as cash.

Recently framed *iron buildings*, which can be set up in a few days, and are of a very responsible nature. They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bed-rooms, and will cost complete set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, \$150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for upon similar terms. The Company will forward all the materials over their Road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with building materials, agricultural tools, and all the best provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, with respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to—

JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Rail R. Co. Office up to the 1st of May—52 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ills., after that date in the new Stone Passenger Depot, foot of South Water Street. April 16. —6m

## Portical.

**THE FIRST BABY.**  
We advise the author of the following effusion to leave town immediately; for, if discovered, he will certainly be lynched by a mob of young mothers, and drowned in a butt of paragonic:

I have been to see the baby,  
And its face was very red,  
And the down was very scanty,  
On its funny little head.

It had a little turn-up nose,  
And eyes, and ears, and paws;  
These latter looked for all the world,  
Just like a chicken's claws.

These parents showed the object up,  
With seeming pride and pleasure;  
No doubt, they prize the little imp,  
Above all earthly treasure.

I surveyed it at a distance,  
Asked them what its name might be—  
Fearful, lest they might have named it  
Seth—in compliment to me.

"Isn't it a pretty baby?"  
"Yes, indeed," was my reply—  
Wasn't it a dreadful pity,  
I had to tell a lie.

Soon the thing became uneasy,  
Squirmed and squallied as if in pain;  
So I bade my friends good morning,  
Promising to call again.

Dreading, that some night I fancied  
That the baby was my son;  
I awoke, with terror trembling,  
Felt—and found I was alone.

Then awhile I lay there musing,  
On my bliss and others' woe,  
Till I found the placid slumber,  
Only bachelors can know.

And ever since that time I reflect,  
On such a scene as that,  
I thank my stars, I never was blest  
With wife or little brat.

Time and Eternity.  
A lady once looked into a book and saw a word which made her much afraid. She could not sleep that night. She loved life. She loved this world. She did not wish to leave it. It is a solemn word. I do not wonder that it fills the minds of sinners with fear. Yet the pious do not hate the word. They think if it often. They love to think of it. But what is eternity? It is like a sea which has no shore; a race that is never all run; a river that has no spring and no mouth, yet always flows. It is forever-and-ever. None but God fully knows what it is. We know it is not time told by hours, days, months, years and ages. We speak of an eternity past, and of an eternity to come. Yet there are not two. But we so speak, because we are at a loss for words. We go back, back, back, until our minds tire; but we come not to any point where eternity began. We go on, on, on, until we can go no further, and yet there is no end.

A teacher in a blind school, once gave this sum to one of the boys. He was to work it out in his mind:—"A pile of sand is ten feet high, and seventy feet long. Each square solid inch contains ten thousand grains. A bird comes every thousand years and takes away one grain at a time. How long would it take to carry away all the sand?" The little blind boy soon gave the answer, which was, that it would take 120,000,000,000,000 years. What a long row of figures? You cannot form an idea of such a sum. Now put all the sand on the sea-shore into one heap, and let a bird take away one grain every thousand years till all is gone, and yet that would not be the end of eternity. Eternity has no end.

Some of the ancients tried to give some idea of eternity by drawing a circle. A circle has no end. In that it is like eternity. But in no other respect. We can measure all circles, but we cannot measure eternity. None but God knows what it is.

The Finger Ring.  
The idea of wearing rings on the fourth finger of the left hand, because of a supposed artery there, which went to the heart, was carried so far that, according to Levinus Lemnius, this finger was called *Medicus*; and the old physicians would stir up their medicaments and potions with it, because no venom could stick upon the very utmost part of it, but it would offend a man and communicate itself to the heart.

It is said by Swinburn and others, that therefore it became the wedding finger. The priesthood kept this idea, by still keeping it the wedding finger; but it was got at through the use of the Trinity, for in the ancient ritual of English marriages the ring was placed by the husband on the thumb of the left hand, with these words:—"In the name of the Father;" he then removed it to the forefinger, saying, "In the name of the Son;" and then to the middle finger, adding, "And of the Holy Ghost;" finally, he left it, as now, on the fourth finger, with the closing word, "Amen."

## Uncle Ben's Sermon.

A correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes the following, which he calls Uncle Ben's Sermon, and which, he remarks, contains many wholesome truths:

UNCLE BEN'S SERMON.—Not many hours ago, I heard Uncle Ben discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure.

"Rely upon it Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned upon his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning: murmuring pays no bills.—"I have been an observer many times these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any better for fingering. The more you groan, the poorer you are."

Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice, that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, here is something which you have got to learn. Sammy don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.

Aye, cried Sammy, you may say that, and a mother-in-law, and two apprentices into the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't, for their lives, tell what has become of the hard money.

Softly, Sammy, I am older than you; I have not got those grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandfather used to stuff a sulky box with bills to pay for a yearling, or a wheat fan, and when the women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You can learn these seven things:

First, that you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you give your dollar for a nothing, when you might have laid one-half aside for charity, and one-half for a rainy day.

Second, that you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; there is a substance behind which casts the shadow; but a small body may cast a larger shadow, and no wise man will follow the shadow any farther than he can see the substance. You may now learn that you have followed a shadow, and been decoyed into a bog.

Thirdly, that you have gone in too much haste to be rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

Fourthly, that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have a notion that nobody will go to run this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, and we have become presumptuous.

Fifthly, that you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in past times.

Sixthly, that you may be thankful our lot is not worse. We might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

And lastly, to my sermon, you may learn to offer, with more understanding, the prayer of your infancy, "Give us this day our daily bread."

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron and told Dick to blow away the forge bellows.

The Fly and the Spider.  
The children once went with their grandmother to see a spider's web; they thought it very curious, and they talked a good deal about it, though they could not see the use of such things, nor why there should be such creatures as spiders at all. Their grandmother replied, "My dear children, I can not tell you just now all the reasons why the all-wise God created and sustains the various creatures which we see around us, though we may be sure there is some good end to be served; but I will tell you a pretty story, which may at least help us to think upon the subject. A young prince used often to wonder for what purpose God had made flies and spiders; as he could not see, he said, what use they were to men, and, if he had the power, he would kill them all. One day, after a great battle, this prince was obliged to hide himself from his enemies; and wandering about in a wood, he laid down beneath a tree, and fell asleep. A soldier passing by, who belonged to the enemy, was quietly drawing near with his sword to kill the prince, when all of a sudden, a fly stung his lip and awoke him. Seeing his danger, he sprang to his feet, and quickly made the soldier run off. That night the prince again hid himself in a cave in the same wood, and during the night a spider wove her web across the entrance. Two soldiers belonging to the army which had defeated him, and who were looking for the prince, passed the cave in the morning, and the prince heard their conversation: "Look," cried one of

## Animal Migrations.

The carrier pigeon has, says a magazine writer, for many generations, shown something like a monopoly of this prodigious inspiration of geographical knowledge. It has been supposed that the eye of this extraordinary bird is endowed with so distinct a sight as to enable it to discern small objects at a distance of fifty miles, which is contrary to the laws of optics, and clearly impossible. Again, the convex of the eye of the bee is so great that it must evidently be near-sighted, as doubtless is requisite for the work it has to do. Yet bees will take an excursion of five, six, or eight miles, and return to their hive "ere set of sun." In short, this faculty exists in so many animals, and is so curiously and marvellously developed on special occasions, that Dr. Good has expressed a suspicion of the existence of a sixth sense in certain animal tribes. His theory, however, is not confirmed by anatomy, although it is not impossible, as this naturalist elsewhere suggests, that some modification of the sense of smell may guide some animals on certain occasions. May not locality, combined with memory of objects, an organ large in the cranium of all birds of flight, be the cause of unerring precision with which they direct their course to distant points? It has been suggested that modifications of the magnetic currents, which like rivers in the ocean, flow through the atmosphere—negatively from east to west—may direct them to the most appropriate places for food and incubation. Whatever the cause, speculation will hardly explain it. It is, no doubt, in itself simple as any other of the laws of nature; but, until experienced, will seem to man a complex problem.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Editor in California.  
"First, gets up at ten in the morning—dresses himself—puts on his hat, in which are six or seven bullet holes, and goes to a restaurant for breakfast. After breakfast starts to the office to look over the papers, and discovers that he is called a scoundrel in one of them, a liar in another, and a puppy in another. He smiles at the prospect of having something to do—fills out and despatches three blank challenges (a ream or two of which he always keeps on hand ready printed, to save time)—commences writing a leader, when as the clock strikes eleven, a large man, with a corvide in one hand and a bowie knife in his belt, walks in and asks him if his name is—? He answers by knocking the intruder down two

## New Clothing Store!

**C. H. REBER,**  
No. 79 West Hamilton street, next door to E. E. George's Hotel, has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and elegant stock of goods, such as, French, English and German Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, and Tweeds, which he will be pleased to make up to order, in the most approved styles, which are satisfied can do, from the fact that he has employed that popular cutter, Albert J. Newhard, who is always up with the times in fashions, and cuts and fits to suit the tastes of patrons, after any fashion they may choose.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
Our assortment of ready-made clothing, comprising all styles, qualities and prices, and in this department claims precedence from all in this city. The clothing is all manufactured at home, of good materials, and the superior style in which it is made, will always secure for them a ready and satisfactory sale.

**FURNISHING GOODS, &c.**  
Embracing a large assortment of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Ties, black and Rose Silk Cravats, Hosiery, Suspender, black and Silk Gloves, black Kid Gloves, ready-made and fancy Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, and lots of other articles too numerous to mention. Gentlemen furnishing their Cloth can have their garments made in good style and warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice.

GEORGE H. REBER,  
March 19. —if

## Great Robbery

IN ALLENTOWN.  
LAST week one night one of our citizens was robbed of about \$800, but it is lucky that all the rest of mankind did not share the same fate, as

**JOS. STOPP'S CHEAP CASH STORE,**  
yesterday morning opened his new CHEAP CASH STORE, at his new building, No. 35 West Hamilton street, Allentown, and would advise one and all not to let their money go by idle and in danger of being stolen, but go at once to

**JOS. STOPP'S CHEAP CASH STORE,**  
as he has opened one of the finest assortments of SILKS of all colors and prices, and Ladies' Dress Goods, the finest that ever has been seen in this place, and about 500 Shirts of all colors and prices, Calicoes by the Cart load, cheaper than ever, Parasols, Embroideries and Hosiery, a very large assortment of Ladies' Collars at 2 cents and upwards, Ladies' Stockings at 41 cents and upwards, Ladies' Gloves at 2 cents per pair and upwards, Linen and Union Handkerchiefs at 61 cents a piece. Also a splendid assortment of bleached and unbleached muslin, best ticking, table cloths, toweling, floor and table oil cloths, glass and queensware, looking-glasses, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, very cheap for cash. So I would say to one and all to be thankful that you have not been robbed, so that you may have the pleasure of going with your money without delay to

**JOS. STOPP'S CHEAP CASH STORE,**  
and do as about half the good people of Allentown done yesterday. Almost every house has been filled with new goods from Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, which consequently has been the town-talk ever since.

Don't forget that Joseph Stopp has moved four doors below.  
April 9. —if

## ASSIGNEE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Joseph Freiman and his wife Lydia, of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, on the 24th day of March, 1856, made a voluntary assignment to the undersigned, of all their property, real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of their creditors, notice is hereby given to such persons who are indebted to said Joseph Freiman, to make payment within 30 days, and such who may have legal claims against said Freiman will also present them well authenticated to—

PAUL BALLEET,  
FRANKLIN P. MICKLEY, Assignees.  
March 26. —if

## COURTLANDT STREET HOTEL.

23 Courtlandt Street,  
NEW YORK.  
J. S. STEBBINS, PROPRIETOR.  
New York, March 26. —6m

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Lehigh County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of John Keicher, deceased, late of the Borough of Allentown. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment within three months, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN STETTLER.  
April 16. —6t

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April 16. —6t

## WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Joseph Clowell, Allentown, Agent for Lehigh Co.

YOUR attention is respectfully solicited to the above method of Roofing, now much used in Philadelphia and vicinity, and which has been extensively in use in many of the cities of the West, during more than eleven years past, during which time it has been tested under every variety of circumstances, and we confidently offer it to the public as a mode of Roofing not only superior to any other in use, but which is of great advantage in case of fire, and for drying purposes. The material is made of a composition of iron filings, and is so prepared that it will not be eroded by any other roof in use, while the amount of material saved, which would otherwise be used in extending up the walls and framing for a steep roof, often, in Lehigh and Carbon counties, who is formed of the same material as the roof, at much less expense than any other. In case of defect or injury, from any cause, there is no roof so easily repaired.

The material being mostly non-conductors of heat, no roof is so cool in summer, or so warm in winter. Those wishing to use our roof, should give the rafters a pitch of about one inch to the foot. For further information apply to Joseph Clowell, at Allentown, our agent for Lehigh and Carbon counties, who is prepared to execute all orders at short notice.

H. M. WARREN & CO.,  
No. 4 Farquhar Building, Walnut St., Philadelphia REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen in Allentown have their houses roofed with the above named composition, and are able to testify to its superiority over any other kind of roof:

B. F. THELIX, Canton-st., between Ninth and Tenth.  
B. STRETTEN, Walnut-st., between Eighth and Ninth.  
P. BOULEN, Seventh-st., between Hamilton & Linden.  
ROTH & ENGE, Linden-st., between Fourth & Fifth.  
J. R. WOLFE, Sixth-st., between Hamilton & Linden.  
EHR & KEYSER, Ninth-st., between Linden & Turner.  
A. KLOTZ, corner of Union and Seventh street.  
R. E. WRIGHT, Fourth-st., between Linden & Turner.  
Feb. 13, 1856. —ly

## DR. H. A. GRIM, A. M.

OFFICE AT THE  
**EAGLE HOTEL,**  
NO. 3 WEST HAMILTON STREET,  
ALLENTOWN, PA.  
Allentown, Feb. 6. —ly

## REIMER'S PREMIUM INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Is being received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Reimer's Shaving Saloon, No. 10 East Hamilton Street.  
Hair colored at all times, and satisfaction warranted.  
Allentown, March 5. —ly

## S. W. SINE, DENTIST.

HAS removed his office to No. 70 West Hamilton street, between Eighth and Ninth sts., over Reber's Clothing Store, next door to George's Hotel, where he can be found at all times by those who need his professional services. Artificial teeth mounted on gold, silver and platinum, in the highest perfection of art, and on the most reliable principles. All operations belonging to the Dental profession performed in the most skillful and satisfactory manner.

S. W. SINE.  
Allentown, April 9. —ly

## Job Printing.

Of all kinds neatly executed at this Office.