

LEHIGH REGISTER

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS

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

VOLUME X.

Allentown, Pa., August 6, 1856.

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 Helena and Dunleith, in the North-West extreme of the State, and 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, etc.

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

Wheat sown on the newly-turned soil is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for corn or wheat, at 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, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to any of the Eastern markets, and to Cairo for the Southern. The largest yield of 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.

Abundant coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is cheap and of fine quality. It can be delivered at several points along the Road, at \$1.00 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 disposed of, and that for those who wish to locate 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 much more than the expense of cultivating them, and hence, Government lands thus situated, at \$1.25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of these lands are carried either in wagons, or interrupted by a long and tedious journey, increasing the expenses 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 on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this company, and their excellent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this Road, and others with which 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 vary from \$5 to \$25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts 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 become 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.

Ready framed farm buildings, which can be set up in a few days, can be obtained from respectable persons. 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 at proportionate rates. 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 fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of 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, signed by 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, Ill., after that in the new Stone Passenger Depot, foot of South Water Street. April 16. —6m

HOLLO, MR. FARMER, where have you been that you have got such a heavy load. You will kill all your horses. Ah! I have been to Stoopie's Cheap Cash Store, at No. 35 West Hamilton St., Allentown. I suppose you got all that load for about \$10. Yes indeed, and 25 cents change at that. Ah yes, see I got Mackerel, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Chocolate, Toss, Molasses, Cheese, &c., all for buying and harvest.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of almost every style and pattern, black and fancy colored Silks, plain and figured De Laines, Challis, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaca, &c., &c., at the Cheap Store of GUTH & SCHUCH, Cor. of Eighth and Hamilton Sts. April 23.

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY.



THE opposition say that in a short time the ground will be ready to sow Oats, Barley, &c. If they know this we are not able to say, but this much we will say, that whenever it gets ready, you had better give us a call for one of the best Grain Drills, and warranted at that, (no large talk about refunding money.) But if the article is not so represented, it can be returned, and all matters satisfactorily arranged. Likewise, in due time the grass will be in order for hay making, and then we are prepared to furnish you with Allen's Mower, a splendid machine for cutting grass of any kind. And in addition, when desired, we have also the combined Mower and Reaper, of Henry's Patent, which is manufactured upon a different principle from those made heretofore, and warranted to cut grass and grain as fast as one team of horses can draw it. And further, we have the Premium Corn Sheller of Lehigh county, and as there has been sold a very large number in a short time that have rendered universal satisfaction, we are confident in saying that it has no superior here or elsewhere. Any person residing at a distance, and which has been tested thoroughly in different sections, and all who have witnessed its operations, testify to the good qualities of the mill, and recommend it to farmers as an article to save time, and likewise grain in the amount which is yearly given to millers in the shape of "mill" in short we have almost any article which farmers require for agricultural purposes, such as Ploughs of almost any pattern, Corn Cultivators, Revolving Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Corn Ploughs, Corn Planters, Lime Spreaders, Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of different kinds, and all warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing done in all the different branches, on reasonable terms and at short notice. Any persons residing at a distance, in want of any of the above articles, can obtain them by addressing the subscribers at No. 50 West Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. SWETZLER & SAINGER.

GRAIN DRILL REFERENCES.

Reuben Hoffrich, North Whitehall; Charles Heinger, do; David Henry, do; David Kuhns, Maucuney; George Bickel, Allentown.

CORN SHELLER REFERENCES.

David Bortz, Westcoastville; John Bortz, Cedar Creek; Jacob Wenner, Lower Maucuney; C. & W. Edehman, Allentown; Reuben Gackebach, North Whitehall.

FEED MILL REFERENCE.

Charles Semmes, Allentown. —ly

WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Joseph Clewett, 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 the last ten years, and has been tested in every variety of circumstances, and we confidently offer it to the public as a mode of Roofing unobjectionable in every important particular, while it combines, in a greater degree than any other roof in use, the valuable requisites of cheapness, durability, and security against both fire and water. This is rapidly superseding the use of all other kinds of roofs, and is highly recommended by all persons who have tested its utility. These roofs require an inclination of not more than one inch to the foot, which is of great advantage in case of fire, and for fireproofing purposes. They are offered at a price considerably less than 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 makes a still further important reduction in the cost of building. Gutters may be 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 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 Clewett, 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 Buildings, 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. TRUXTER, Union St., between Ninth and Tenth; D. STETTIN, Walnut St., between Eighth and Ninth; F. BOLLER, Seventh St., between Hamilton and Linden; ROTH & EGG, Linden St., between Fourth and Fifth; J. R. WOLLE, Sixth St., between Hamilton and Linden; S. P. KAYERS, Ninth St., between Linden and Turner; A. KOLZ, corner of Union and Seventh street; R. E. WHITT, Fourth St., between Linden and Turner. Feb. 13, 1856. —ly

A NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS.

Watches and Jewellery, has just received by the undersigned, at No. 21 West Hamilton street, which for beauty and durability is unequalled in town, and to which he invites the attention of those desirous of getting the best goods at the very lowest prices. His stock comprises Brass Clocks of description, Gold and Silver Patent Lovers, Lapins, Quartier and other Watches, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Gold, Silver and Plated Spectacles, to suit all ages, and warranted to be as represented.

His stock of Jewellery is large and splendid, and comprises all the most fashionable articles, such as Gold, Silver and other Breast Pins, Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Watch Chains, Keys, &c., Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens of a superior quality, Silver Combs, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. He feels confident that the above goods are the best in market, and offers them to the public at the lowest prices.

He would particularly call your attention to his stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and urge you to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he cannot fail to suit you, not only with the articles, but what is more important, with the prices, and would also inform the public that all his goods are warranted.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired in the neatest and best manner, and at the shortest notice—all his work is warranted. JOHN NEUHAARD, April 23. —lf

JUST received, a lot of Dress Goods, such as plain Black and Fancy Silks, latest styles of Barège Dolaines, Challis, Ginghams, &c. Also, a lot of Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Brussels, Ingrain and Rag Carpets. Call and see them at HOUPP & STUCKERT'S.

THE GERMANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By THE REV. E. W. HUTTER.

So deeply is the State of Pennsylvania indebted for her prosperity to the GERMAN portion of her citizens, that we feel that an article devoted to them, will not be out of place in this meridian, where they comprise so large a part of the population. The German character once employed the pen of the learned and enlightened Tacitus, one of the first historians of antiquity. They evidently inherit all the virtues ascribed by this author to their ancestors, with few of their vices, which Christianity has in a great measure banished from among them. These ancestors migrated chiefly from the Palatinate, from Alsace, Swabia, Saxony, and Switzerland, with an admixture of natives of every principality and dukedom in Germany. When we reflect, at this day, that the stock of most of these bold pioneers in the settlement of Pennsylvania, consisted only of a few pieces of gold or silver coin, a chest of clothing, a Bible and a Psalter, and that now their descendants are scattered nearly over the whole West, and own the most immense possessions, we are forcibly struck with the marvellous changes wrought in the progress of time by an Overruling and Divine Hand. If it were possible to determine the relative proportions of these sums, the contrast would form such a monument of human industry and economy as has seldom been witnessed in any age or country on the face of the earth.

The principal part of the Germans of Pennsylvania are Farmers—hardy and industrious tillers of the soil—the most noble of all the secular occupations which can engage the attention of man. More skillful cultivators of the earth, too, we hazard nothing in saying, can be found nowhere in this country, or any other, between the rising and the setting of the sun.

The Germans set a great value upon paternal property. This useful principle in human nature prevents much folly and vice in young people. It moreover lends to lasting and extensive advantages in the improvement of a farm; for what inducement can be stronger to a parent to plant an orchard, to preserve forest trees or to build a commodious and durable house than the idea, that they will be possessed by a succession of generations who shall inherit his blood and name?

What strikes a traveller through our German counties most forcibly, is their mammoth barns, called in their own language *Schweitzer* or *Schleier*. Indeed it is their invariable custom, in settling a new tract of land, first to provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they expend much money in building a house for themselves. No feature in their character speaks so loudly in favour of their humanity, as this willingness to suffer discomfiture themselves rather than impose it on the dumb and uncomplaining beasts. They believe with King Solomon, that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." But from this let it not be inferred, that their dwellings are deficient in the comforts of life. The reverse is true. No class, so emphatically live "on the fat of the land,"—and none boasts so many and such substantial domestic enjoyments.

Another fact, which never fails to rivet the attention of a stranger, is the extraordinary size and strength of their horses. A German horse is known in every part of the State. He seems to "feel with his lord" the pleasure and pride of good and beautiful living. It is a well established fact, that the German horses of Pennsylvania perform double the amount of labor of the New England or Southern breed, from the fact that they are more plentifully fed. For the same reason, their cows yield double the quantity of milk, and of a quality vastly superior.

In a word, a German farm can be distinguished from the farms of other citizens by the superior size of their barns—the plain but compact construction of dwellings—the height of their enclosures—the extent of their orchards—the fertility of their fields—the luxuriance of their meadows—the giant strength of their cattle—and by a general appearance of plenty and prosperity in all that belongs to them.

The favorable influence of Agriculture, as conducted by the Germans, in extending human happiness, is manifested by the joy they express upon the birth of a child. No dread of poverty nor distrust of Providence from an increasing family, depress the spirits of these industrious and frugal people. Upon the birth of a son, they exult in the gift of a ploughman or a wagoner; and upon the birth of a daughter they rejoice in the addition of a spinster or milk-maid, to their family. Happy state of human society? What blessing can civilization confer, that can atone for the ancient and patriarchal pleasure of raising up a numerous and healthy family of children to labor for their parents, for themselves, and for their country; and finally to partake of the knowledge and happiness which are annexed to existence, both in the life that now is, and in that which is to come. The joy of parents upon the birth of a child, is the grateful echo of creating goodness. May the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania be forever vocal with songs of joy upon these occasions! They are the infallible signs of comparative innocence, absolute industry, wealth, and happiness in the State.

The German mechanic, too, is a most useful and enterprising citizen, possessing all the traits of character in common with the Farmer. His first ambition, on starting into life is to become a *Freelholder*, so as not to live in a rented house—and the highest temporal delight he can enjoy springs from his ability to declare: "This house is my own." Admirable equality that, which renders him afraid of Debt, that prolific source of Misery and Want, and Crime! "The borrower is servant to the lender." But the genius of the Germans of Pennsylvania is not confined to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts. Many of them have acquired great wealth, too, by foreign and domestic commerce.

But another act which speaks louder in their praise than any other, is this; that they are particularly attentive to the religious education

of their children, and to the establishment and support of the Christian Religion. For this purpose they make the erection of a School House and a Place of Worship the first objects of their care. But they do not stop here.—They take great pains to introduce in their offspring, not only habits of labor, but a love of it. In this they submit to the irreversible sentence pronounced upon man, in such a manner as to convert the Wrath of Heaven into private and public happiness.—"TO FEAR GOD AND TO LOVE WORK" are the first lessons they teach to their children.

As members of Civil Government, too, the Germans are, in the most exalted sense, patriotic and useful. Strongly attached to the principles of our free institutions, and contributing largely to the public revenue, they constitute the "bone and sinew" of the State. Many of them have become eminent in the Science of Government, and they have furnished some of our most distinguished Statesmen, who have served in the highest Executive and Legislative offices. We will be content with reference to a single illustrious example, the revered SIMON SUTHER, whose name has become the very synonyme of sterling sense, unflinching honesty, and far seeing sagacity—and whose administration of the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, for a period of nine years, is referred to, at the present day by men of all parties as a very model of good Government.

The Germans of Pennsylvania, to their credit be it spoken, never besiege the Government for favors in their domestic pursuits. They are never known to crowd the legislative halls, wealth and prosperity, not on Acts of Assembly, but on their own daily acts and industry. They are, perhaps, the only class of people who practically regard Government, its object and its functions, in their true light. All that they desire from Government is to be left alone.

As neighbors, they are extremely kind and friendly. They frequently help to assist each other by loans of money for a short time, without interest. But to secure their confidence, it is necessary to be punctual, as they never violate their obligations. We have heard it remarked, that during the War of Independence there were very few instances of any of them discharging a bond or a debt, in depreciated paper money!

These are some of the traits of character which have raised the Germans of Pennsylvania to a degree of moral and political elevation surpassed by no other race of men in the world. From this proud spectacle we may learn to prize knowledge and industry in Agriculture, coupled with a due observance of Christian duty, as the basis both of domestic happiness and national prosperity.

THE MODERN BELLE.

By J. G. SAGE.

The daughter sits in the parlor,
And rocks in her easy chair;
She's clad in her silks and satins,
And jewels are in her hair;
She looks at the rings on her fingers,
She simpers, and giggles and winks;
And though she talks but little,
'Tis vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in russet,
And ragged and seedy at that;
His coats are out at the elbow—
And he wears a shocking tnd hat,
He's hoarding and saving his shillings,
So carefully day by day,
While she on her bean and her peedles
Is throwing it all away.

She lies abed in the morning,
Till nearly an hour of noon;
Then comes down snapping and snarling,
Because she was called so soon;
Her hair is still in the papers,
Her cheeks still dabbled with paint—
Remains of her last night's blushes,
Before she intended to faint.

She floats upon men unshaven,
And men with flowing hair;
She's eloquent o'er moustaches,
They give such a foreign air;
She talks of Italian music,
And falls in love with the moon;
And though but a mouse should meet her,
She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are very little,
Her hands are very white,
Her jewels so very heavy,
And her head so very light;
Her color is made of cosmetics,
Though this she will never own;
Her body's made mostly of cotton,
Her heart is made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow
Who swells with a foreign air—
He marries her for her money,
She marries him for his hair;
One of the very best matches—
Both are well mated for life;
She's got a fool for a husband,
He's got a fool for a wife.

A bachelor friend of ours, passing up street yesterday, picked up a thimble. He stood for a moment meditating on the probable owner, when pressing it to his lips said, "O, that this were the fair lips of the wearer."

Just as he had finished, a big, fat, ugly, black wench, looked out of an upper window and said: "Doss, jiss please frow dat tumble in the entry, I jiss drap it!"

WHY don't you wash the bottoms of your feet, sonny? asked a grandmother of a boy, when he was performing the necessary operation preparatory to retiring for the night. To which he gravely replied:—"Why, granny, you doesn't think I's goin' to stand up in bed, does ye?"

[For the Lehigh Register.]

"LEHIGH."

By "JASMIN MONADNA."

Air—"Virginian Song of Home."

Hurrah for old Lehigh! the land of our birth,
The stronghold of Freedom, the gem of the earth,
Whose sons are the bravest, whose maidens so fair,
With joy fill our goblets and smile away care.
Then trumpet her glory, for never a stain
Shall tarnish her banner while Earth shall remain

Hurrah for old Lehigh! we'll stand by her side
In Joy and in Sorrow, what'er may betide.
We'll "ever do better" and proudly exclaim,
"Hurrah for old Lehigh! We honor thy name—
Thy glory re-echoes o'er valley and plain,
Thy planet glows brightly,—it never shall wane."

Hurrah for old Lehigh! we never can forget
Our own precious jewel, our diamond, set
In warmest affections, the gold of the mind;
In garlands unfading so brilliantly twined.
Remember old Lehigh, our home and our hearth,
And sound its loud praise to the ends of the earth.

Ladies Laces and Embroideries.

In no one article, perhaps, is female extravagance in dress carried to a greater length than in the use of elegant and costly laces and embroideries. Almost fabulous prices are sometimes paid for them. The rich laces used in this country are all imported from Europe. The reason of this is that American girls are not willing—and we trust they will never be compelled—to work for five dollars a month, and foreign manufacturers could undersell the native artisan. The costliest specimens of lace are easily disposed of. Lace at twenty dollars a yard—and that but one tenth of a yard wide—finds ready purchasers; so do capes at two hundred dollars apiece, and jets at one hundred. The demand for rich laces is constantly increasing, outrunning the supply, thus appreciating the price, and consequently the genuine article can only be worn by the wealthy. The signing of the treaty of peace at Paris, too, it is said, will have the effect of greatly enhancing the price of laces; for the Russian ladies who doat upon laces, and are not deterred by expense, having had the market closed against them for the last eighteen months, will now open wide their purses to obtain the coveted articles. There never being a surplus of laces, their value must consequently be augmented.

Belgium supplies the American ladies with more laces than all the countries of Europe together, and laces of the rarest kind. Best quality and most artistic design. In fact lace is indigenous to Belgium, and has been so for generations. In some parts of Belgium, the flowers are made separately, and then worked into the ground, while others carry on the pat-

would put a question, upon which he expected all to vote in view of the estimation they placed upon their souls. With finger raised most significantly, and in a most solemn manner, he announced: all those in favor of Christ will please to rise to their feet.

Only some eight or ten responded to the announcement; and while the minister was watching intently for others to signify their position by "rising," a worthy member who was on his feet, interferred and suggested that "the reason might be that the true disciples were too modest to vote."

At this juncture, a loud voice was heard in the gallery: "I say, brother, it's no use a talking or trying to force this vote—this congregation is for the devil by at least twenty-five hundred majority."

Look Out.

Young man! a mis-step may destroy life.— One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequence of a single indulgence in vice? The best men have fallen through the suggestions of another.—How careful you should be, while in the freshness of your days, lest a bright fall on you forever. If invited to a place of resort where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation. This is a jewel of inestimable value, too precious to be put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of life he expresses joy that he was saved from the path of shame by giving a decided negative when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided and you are safe. Yield, and you may be lost. Watch with diligence, and guard every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the evils of the world.