

LEHIGH REGISTER.

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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

VOLUME X.

Allentown, Pa., September 10, 1856.

NUMBER 50.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the County of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, a certain MESSUAGE (TENEMENT) or piece of land with appurtenances, situate in Lehigh township, in the County of Lehigh, and bounded by lands of Jonas Gitterman, Elias Weaver and David Kistler, containing fourteen acres. The improvements thereon consist of a two-story log house, a barn, and other outbuildings. There is a stream of water near the dwelling house, also an excellent orchard with choice fruit trees on said premises. About 2 acres thereof is meadow land, one acre thereof wood, and the remainder good farm land.

Being the Real Estate of Peter Gitterman, deceased, late of the township of Lehigh, in the County aforesaid. Terms on the day at the place of sale, and due at judgment given by.

JOHN A. REITZ, Adm'or.
JONAS GITTERMAN, Adm'or.
By the Court—J. W. Mickle, Clerk.
August 29.

S. SWEITZER'S Piano Forte Manufactory,

ALLENTOWN, Pa., WARE ROOM, No. 122 West Hamilton Street. Constantly on hand a superior assortment of ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES of the latest and most approved styles, including such as have four round corners, with backs finished and published in accordance with the French, serial feet, &c., warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Second-hand Pianos taken in part payment for new ones. Aug. 20—3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County. In the matter of the account of Jacob and John Moser, Adm'ors of all and singular the goods and chattels, which were of Jacob Moser, late of the township of Lynn, in the County of Lehigh, deceased.

And now, August 11th, 1856, the Court appoints S. J. Kistler, Esq., auditor to audit and settle the above account and make distribution according to law.

From the Records.

Teste—J. W. Mickle, Clerk.
The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of John Moser, in Lynnville, Lehigh County, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
Aug. 27.

Candidate for Sheriff.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the request of a large number of my friends, I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lehigh County, at the election of the Democratic County Convention, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lehigh County, at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office faithfully, justly and impartially, to the full satisfaction of those who placed their confidence in me.

CHARLES B. HAINES.

Recorder of Deeds.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of RECORDER OF DEEDS, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to attend to the duties of the office with punctuality and fidelity.

JOHN A. THOMAS.

Recorder of Deeds.

To the Voters of Lehigh County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by a large number of my friends and acquaintances, and in view of a sense of duty to appropriate the benefits accruing from the office for the use and behoof of the widow and children of Charles Gross, deceased, late Recorder of the County, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration for the office of RECORDER OF DEEDS, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) at the ensuing October election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to attend to the duties of the office with faithfulness and punctuality.

GEORGE T. GROSS.
(son of the late deceased Recorder.)

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

OFFICE AT THE EAGLE HOTEL, NO. 3 WEST HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Sept. 10.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County, Aug. Term, 1856. In the matter of the account of Israel Terwold and Jonas Oswald, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Oswald, late of the township of Lynn, in the County of Lehigh, deceased.

And now Aug. 5, 1856, the Court appoints William M. Kistler, Esq., an auditor to audit and settle the above account and make distribution according to law.

From the Records.

Teste—J. W. Mickle, Clerk.
The above named auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday the 13th of September, at the house of William M. Kistler, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
Aug. 20.

Havana Segar Store.

H. D. BOAS, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, No. 9 North Seventh street, Allentown, Pa. He flatters himself that he has at all times the best and cheapest stock of TOBACCO AND SEGARS ever brought to this place. Dealers in the above articles will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I sell at the lowest Philadelphia and New York wholesale prices. A general assortment of American and Foreign Leaf Tobacco always on hand.

H. D. BOAS.

May 9, 1855.

GREAT RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT!

\$50,000 LOST AT EASTON.—Great Fall of the Railroad Bridge—two locomotives precipitated into the Canal—One man killed and several wounded. Accompanying this terrible disaster there still was a strike of luck to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for its occurring at the time it did—on Tuesday afternoon, because on the following morning some 30 or 40 cars were about being loaded by merchants in New York and Philadelphia with new style Fall and Winter Goods, all of which were to pass over the Bridge the same afternoon, directly to Allentown, and there to be unloaded at Joseph Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 25 West Hamilton street. It is evident that if these cars, with their heavy freight, had been shipped in time to get on the Bridge, that their immense weight would have broken down the entire structure, and precipitated their contents into the Delaware, and thus would have involved a loss to the Company of between \$300,000 and \$400,000; and not this alone, but the citizens of Allentown and vicinity would also have felt the loss, because if this immense quantity of cheap goods had been lost, it would certainly have caused a scarcity, and a rise of 20 per cent. But by the aid of luck and the telegraph the intelligence of the accident was communicated to Philadelphia, and Stopp consequently had his goods loaded during the three successive days, on steamboats, canal boats, wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, backs of muggers, &c., and now they have commenced to land at his new Store House. His clerks are now engaged both day and night in unpacking and selling goods. As I passed by there last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, I stepped in, and to my astonishment found perfect mountains of goods piled from floor to ceiling. I passed back through the Store and saw a pile of about 500 Shavels, of all colors and prices—from \$25 down to 37½ cents a piece. On the other side I saw about 4000 yards of Genesee De Laines; and a little further along about 6000 yds. of twilled Persian Cloth; on the other side I hit my eye against 14 or 15 cart loads of Calico, and a little further along there was a pile of 8 or 10,000 yds. shirting and sheeting from 1 to 25 yds. wide. I then looked for men and boys' wear, and on one side of the store saw many thousand yards of cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, &c., of all colors and prices. I then began to get towards the rear end of the looking glasses, window shades, glass and French patterns, and after I got pretty tired and sleepy, and as I turned around at the end of the store I made a mis-step and down I went, head over heels, into the cellar. When I opened my eyes and my senses were restored, I saw a stack of salt in one corner from floor to ceiling; on the other side there was the nicest sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, and mackerel I ever laid eyes on. I asked one of the clerks some of the prices, and after I felt pretty disgusted on reflecting that I had so long been in fool by paying double prices for my goods, I determined after breakfast to send you these facts for publication in the Register. In conclusion I will say, both one all, great and small, go to Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 35 West Hamilton street.

SAM.

BONNETS, BONNETS, BONNETS.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we have just received a large and elegant assortment of FALL AND WINTER BONNETS, Ribbons, French and Domestic Flowers, Ladies' Dress Caps, Children's Hoods, &c., from the most fashionable openings in New York and Philadelphia. We are satisfied that our goods cannot be equalled by any other establishment in town for beauty and style, as we have them made after the most approved French patterns, and are acknowledged superiors to any in the country. We return our sincere thanks for past favors and hope for a continued share of patronage, as we flatter ourselves that we can give satisfaction both as to price and style, to all who may favor us with a call. Country Milliners supplied at City prices.

MRS. STOPP & CO.
N. B.—A good experienced hand can get employment by calling on the undersigned. A good girl, to do housework, is also wanted.
Sept. 3.

ROSE'S PATENT WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public to their new patent VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS, which they are now manufacturing and selling wholesale and retail, at the Factory, No. 125 West Hamilton St., Allentown, Penn. These blinds are far superior to any other ever manufactured, and are secured by Letters Patent, known as "Rose's Patent." They are greatly superior to all others in the fact that they are constructed with upper and lower heads, in such a manner that when the upper head is fastened to the window-frame, the lower part may be separated or connected with ease. A little child can take the blind down, clean and replace it. This is a great advantage when it is remembered that with the old style of blinds, a mechanic was always necessary to take them down or put them up. In other particulars, too, they exceed for beauty and convenience all other blinds. The improvements will be attached to the old-fashioned blinds on reasonable terms.

Orders are respectfully solicited. Persons wishing to secure Patent Rights of the above in any part of the Union, can do so by addressing the undersigned at Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

ROSE & HUMBERT.
Allentown, Sept. 3.

FURNISHING GOODS.

We have in Store Linen Sheetings, Damask Table Diapers, Table Cloth, Pillow Case Linen, Marcellus Quills, Blankets, Unbleached Muslins, all widths, Furniture and Apron Checks, Tickings, Flannels, &c.

GUTH & SCHLAUCH, 41 W. Hamilton St.

THE RIVALS, OR THE CHIEF'S DAUGHTER.

A curious story is related of the "ferocious and faithful lovers" of the Indians. It is connected with one of the immense mounds which give so striking a peculiarity to the scenery of the prairies. A few years since, at the base of this mound, a chief resided, whose young daughter was a girl of uncommon beauty, and this beauty was but the external manifestation of pure and noble spirit. As a matter of fact, she had many admirers among the young braves of her nation. Her nature was above the arts of a coquette; and loving one among them all, and only one, she hesitated not to let her preference be known, not only to the Young Eagle who had won her heart, but also to those whose suit had been rejected.

Among the rejected suitors, one alone so laid it to heart, as to desire revenge. He, the Prowling Wolf, was filled with rage, and took little pains to conceal his enmity, though he manifested no desire for open violence. Both these young men were brave, both skillful in the use of weapons, which far away in the buffalo plains had sometimes been used in battle; but while Young Eagle was noble, generous in spirit, and swayed by such high impulses as a young savage may feel, the Wolf was reversed, dark and sullen; and his naturally lowering brow seemed, after the maiden had refused him, to settle into an habitual scowl. The friends of Young Eagle feared for his safety. His however, was too happy for the smiles of his chosen bride to trouble himself concerning the enmity of another, especially when he knew himself to be his equal both in strength and skill.

The happy couple were in the habit of meeting at the top of the mound—Young Eagle armed with a revolver he had received from a white. One summer evening, just as the moon was up, Young Eagle sought the top of this mound for the purpose of meeting his future bride, for their marriage was agreed upon, and the appointed day was near. One side of this mound is made of a strong and level surface, and is almost perpendicular. Just on the edge of this precipice is a foot path, and by it a large flat sandstone rock forms a convenient seat for those who would survey the valley, while a few low bushes are scattered over a part of the crest of the mound. On this rock Young Eagle sat him down to await the maiden's coming.

In a few minutes the bushes rustled near him, and rising, as he thought, to meet her, a tomahawk flashed by his head, and the next instant he was in the arms of a strong man and forced to the brink of the precipice. The eyes of the two met in the moonlight, and each knew then that the struggle was for life. Pinned as his arms were by the other's grasp, the Eagle frustrated the first effort of his foe, and then a desperate wrestle, a death-wrestle followed, in which each was thoroughly maddened. The grasp of Wolf was broken, and each instantly grasping his adversary by the throat with the one hand, sought his weapon with the right—the struggle, the handle of the knife of Wolf had been turned in the girdle, and missing it at the first grasp, ere he could recover himself the revolver was in his breast and a bullet through his heart. One flash of hatred from the closing eye, and the arms of the dying warrior relaxed; and as the body sank, the Eagle hurled it over the precipice, and in his wrath fired bullet after bullet into the corpse as it fell. He was in such a rage that he was not satisfied by his revenge, he ran round and down the side of the mound, and tore off the scalp of his foe.

There had been no witness to this combat, for the young girl did not arrive till its termination, when her lover was scalping his victim. His life was therefore in imminent danger from the justice of the tribe and he knew that his only chance was to stand upon his defence. His chance arose from the custom of the Indians, that if the murderer escapes the blow of the avenger of blood—the nearest relative of the victim—the family were at liberty to accept a ransom for the life of their kinsman. "The Young Eagle at once took his resolution, sustained by the advice of his friends. Completely armed, he took possession of the top of the mound, which was so shaped that while he was himself concealed, no one could approach him by day without being exposed to his fire; and he had two devoted and skillful allies, who together with his position, rendered him more than a match for his adversary, the avenger of blood—the brother of the Wolf. These allies were his bride and a large sagacious hound, which had long been his hunting companion, and had guarded him many a night when camping on the prairies. The girl had in her veins the blood of Indian heroes, and she quailed not. She demanded with lofty enthusiasm to be made his wife, and then, acquainted with every stratagem of savage war, and her husband's danger, she watched, warned, and shielded him with every art that the roused spirit could suggest, and which could be safely practised."

The brother of Wolf prowled about the fortress night and day. In the day-time, to ascend the mound far enough for action would be to place himself helpless and without care, within the range of the young warrior's rifle; and at night he could not even put his foot upon its base without the baying of the hound giving his master warning. He at length hit upon a stratagem; and by careful observation of his young wife, who was frequently going and coming, that she might supply her husband, succeeded in imitating her dress, walk and manner so completely that he hoped to deceive both dog and man. His scheme was skillfully executed. The dog wagged his tail, and his master spoke to the avenger as his wife, and when there were a few feet between them, but suddenly the scold's hound discovered the mistake, threw himself with yell upon the throat of the enemy, and bore him to the ground. The Young Eagle now deprived him of his weapons, and pinned his arms; but the next moment, from an impulse of generosity, he set him free, and sent him home armed as usual.

THE FUTURE.

Although in the course of human affairs, nations rise, fall, and pass away, the Republic of North America, with heaven-bent freedom, may endure to the end of time. The mournful histories of Greece and Rome, once the peaceful abode of a free and happy people, give indeed a melancholy proof that governments, deprived of the inherent qualities of strength and firmness, must, like the unstable mind of man, be inevitably tossed about by the ebb and tide of circumstances. But in these United States, such a fate is obviated by a form of government which secures the permanency of the Republic. The constitution may be peaceably amended, whenever the altered condition of the times demand it; common interests protect the country against foreign foes and domestic traitors; and the federal league carries with itself the seeds of Union. Dark clouds, on the political firmament, may occasionally endanger the glorious edifice of constitutional liberty, but firm as the pyramids of Egypt, it can not be hurled to the ground. Even those fierce tempests which wrecked the renowned republics of antiquity can not submerge our own. Anarchy like that which now prevails in Kansas may for awhile disturb the peace of the country; personal interests dependent on the institution of slavery may give rise to deeds of atrocity and blood; sectional hatred may threaten the dismemberment of the Union, but will the states, under any sense of justice, ever redress their wrongs by the sword? Will they drench the land with fraternal blood? Will they separate into as many weak and hostile nations? No, never. The people of the United States are too happy too free—too patriotic to oppose by force of arms the administration of a government which is the very instrumentality of their prosperity at home and of their high consideration abroad. During our presidential campaigns party spirit runs high, and men of different opinions are stigmatized traitors and enemies to the constitution, but whether a man with good old conservative principles or an other favorable to change and innovation, whether Old Fogyism or Young America, be chosen to guide the ship of state, the whole country will always yield the most possible degree of assent to the majority. Though in the midst of the uncertain future, questions of national importance, like the extinction of slavery, may yet shake the Republic to its very centre, we are at least sure that one universal sentiment eloquently expressed by the distinguished Webster, will inspire every true American heart—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Where then is the danger? What else need we fear? Let the despots of Europe conspire against our free institutions and the sacred right of self-government; let the encroachments of a few pillagers afford them a pretext for declaring war; let them invade the liberties of free America. A nation that resolves to remain free can never be conquered. We are still animated by the spirit of Seventy-six, with which the weak confederacy of thirteen United Colonies triumphed over the boasted mistress of the world. We fight not for glory, not for conquest, but for liberty and conscience. Our cause—our glorious cause will arouse the dormant strength of millions nursed in the lap of freedom, and reared on a soil consecrated by the blood of our ancestors, those brave antagonists of oppression, who toiled and bled that their posterity might be free. And do we not still preserve the rich inheritance of freedom? Who is not moved by the thrilling injunctions of our forefathers—"My sons scorn to be slaves." "My sons forget not your fathers?" Who does not feel the glow of patriotism on the historic pages of the American revolution? The destruction of tea in Boston harbor—the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill—the memorable Fourth of July, now a day of national jubilee—the plains of Bennington and Saratoga—the patri-

THE PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died on the 4th of July, 1826. John Adams died in his 91st year, and was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson was eight years older than James Madison; James Madison was eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe was eight years older than J. Q. Adams. The first five of our Presidents—all revolutionary men—ended their term of service in the 60th year of their age. Washington, born February 22d, 1732; inaugurated 1787; term of service expired in the 60th year of his age. Thomas Jefferson, born April 2d, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term expired in the 60th year of his age. James Madison, born March 14th 1751; inaugurated 1809; term expired in the 60th year of his age. James Monroe, born April 3d, 1759; inaugurated 1817; term expired in the 60th year of his age.

COLD.

For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we yet behold the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the arctic circle is from 40 to 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which the water freezes. This solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would become wax; oil would be in reality as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odor of the flowers would have to be hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.—Septimus Piesse.

The Earth a Graveyard.

Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who existed since the beginning of time amounts to 36,697,813,275,076,845. These figures when divided by 3,095,000, (the number of square leagues of land on the globe,) leave 11,820,689,732 square miles of land on the globe, which being divided as before, give 134,622,976 persons to each square mile. Let us now reduce miles to square rods, and the number will be 1,853,174,600,000, which being divided as before, will give 1283 inhabitants to each square rod; which being reduced to feet, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma. Thus it will be perceived that our earth is one vast cemetery.—1283 human beings lie buried on each square rod—scarcely sufficient for ten graves. Each grave must contain 128 persons. Thus it is seen that the whole surface of the globe has been dug over 128 times to bury its dead.

Hard to Find.

A man who never declines office on account of "circumstances over which he has no control."

A merchant who has never said that his business was "only tolerable good, and money hard to get these times."

A man who never took the beam out of his own eye without poking it into somebody's else.

A creditor who is never "very much in need of money."

A politician who never invited particular attention to his public acts, or challenged a strict investigation without party prejudice to his name while representing his constituents on a former occasion."

A statesman who is governed by a desire to benefit the public.

A thinking man who is not dishonest.

Curiosities of the Bible.

In the Old Testament the name "Lord" is found 5,062 times; the name "God" is found 725 times. The name "Jesus" occurs 925 times in the New Testament. The word "Christ" 555 times in the Bible. The word "Selah" is met with 74 times in the Bible; the word "eternity" but once; the double association "Very, very," is to be seen 25 times in the gospel, and nowhere else. The phrase "and God said" occurs 10 times in the first book of Genesis. The names "Jesus" and "Christ" are neither of them in the third epistle of John; the word "fore-ordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, and the word "perseverance" but once; the word "atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament; the word "eternity" is found six times in the Bible. The names "Jesus" and "Christ" are mentioned in the first epistle of John; the word "fore-ordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, and the word "perseverance" but once; the word "atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament; the word "eternity" is found six times in the Bible. The names "Jesus" and "Christ" are mentioned in the first epistle of John; the word "fore-ordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, and the word "perseverance" but once; the word "atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament; the word "eternity" is found six times in the Bible. The names "Jesus" and "Christ" are mentioned in the first epistle of John; the word "fore-ordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, and the word "perseverance" but once; the word "atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament; the word "eternity" is found six times in the Bible. 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