

FOR FARMER AND MECHANIC.

Register.

Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, Poetry, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME VII.

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Poetical Department.

(From the Village Record.) Summer.

Summer comes, calm, perfect summer, Smiling as in years agone, No June rose has failed to blossom,-Yet for me Life's joy is gone.

In the orchard birds are singing, " Once it gladdened me to hear; Now I've other guests than music, Sacred Memories and dear.

Since the cold, dumb hand of sorrow Heavy on my forehead lay, Life has had a strange sad meaning, And the last month was not May.

Yet the flowers may have blossom'd, For I could not see through tears, And was absent from the wood-path Where they grow in other years.

So, perchance, the smiling spring, time Came to others full of song-Though with me the dreary winter. Saddest I have known, stays long.

Storms around my heart have revel'd, Tearing all its joy away; Hope and fear, adverse companions, Each had signal words to say.

With the first, my past life's angel, It was agony to part, But the last, when hope went weeping, Knelt beside a breaking heart.

Marvel not that the young summer Brings in vain the varied charms, I am still in April's shadow, Circled by her icy arms.

And Mary is divine. Maud only suits a high-born dame And Fanny is a baby-name. Eliza is not very choice,

Jane is too blunt and bold; And Marian somewhat sorrowful, And Lucy proud and cold. Amelia is too light and gay, Fit only for a flitt; And Caroline is vain and shy, And Flora smart and pert. Louisa is too soft and sleek, But Alice gentle, chaste and meek.

And Harriet is confiding, And Clara grave and mild;

- And Emma is affectionate. And Janet arch and wild.
- And Patience is expressive, And Grace is old and rare,
- And Hannah warm and dutiful, And Margaret frank and fair.
- And Faith, and Hope, and Charity, Are heavenly names of sisters three.

Rebecca for a Jewess, Rose for a country belle ; And Agnes for a blushing bride, Will suit exceeding well. And Phoebe for a midwife, Joanna for a prude,

And Rachel for a gipsy wench, Are all extremely good. And Judith for a scold and churl,

And Susan for a sailor's girl.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Customs of the Chinese.

The Streets and the Houses of Canton. Canton is situated on the left and northern bank of the Tehoo-Kiang. The part of the town in which Europeans are allowed to circulate, and which extends but a short distance from their factories, is considered by the Chinese as the western suburb of the. city. The latter, having an enclosure of about six miles square, is again divided by a walk parellel to the river, into two equal The larger of the two, lying on the north, is the old town-the Tarter city-the residence of all the authorities-u sort of holy place, closed against strangers. The other half, nearer the river, forms what is called Chinese town, into which Europeans may venture, but where the inhabitants look upon them unfavorably. Twelve gates open to the walled city, bounded on the north by hills. The principal landing-place for foreigners is near a little park, which occupies the wide front of the American fac-

tory, and in the midst of which we have, on a large flagstaff, the "stars and stripes" of the United States.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 13, 1853.

but shops filled with apartments of lumina- nese nation-a nation which has always ries of the most varied and fantastic forms. | been remarkable for aversion to strangers as In other streets you will meet exclusively a body, but among whom, individually, all with pagoda ornaments,

To the north of Old China street is Ta-Toung Kni, or Phisik street, whose vast and penetrates into their dwellings. elegant shops contain the most magnificent. goods and the rarest curiosities of Canton. Here the silks of Nankin, and of Sou-Tchaon-fou, display their glossy folds; there stand | never show themselves in the male apartlittle bronze statutes, of admirable workman-) ments, and are not even admitted to the ship and originality, representing the gods, heroes, and celebrated philosophers of the trious but ungallant consort. One of them, central empire. A little farther you meet with masterpieces of carving, executed on large red lacker boxes of a rounded form, on which swarm pagodas, boats and grotesque mandarins. You behold marvellous old China vases, bamboo roots sculptured with admible art, centenary arms and med-als,-little treasures in marble and yade, of an inestimable value, and from which one

shop-keeper, as great a comedian in his to separate with tears of regret, while he recoives for them their weight in gold. The exterior and interior of a Chinese shop are no less a curiosity to the stranger than all the marvels of art and industry which it contains. The house, built of brick cornices of which are turned up in graceful and in this resembles most habitations of Canton. Enormous red, white, or black signs, are placed vertically at the entry in such a manner that, whatever direction the passers may be going there may be read on ooth sides the name of the merchant, and he nature of his calling, set forth in fine large letters of block or gold, according to the color of his sign. On the inside the

walls are lined with presses containing the goods. On all hands may be seen great red placards, covered with the most luudable and edilying maxims, which is well understood, the merchant takes good care not to pul in practice.

to whom the masters of the house offer frequent sacrifices, and who could nowhere meet with more frequent adorers than in the celestial empire. The house is lighted either from the roof, or by an unglazed opening in the front. Glass is replaced in dwelling-houses by transparent paper, or by polished shells, framed in elegant wooded arabes-

In Canton, the houses of the rich are generally concealed from public gaze by high walls. When you have passed the threshold of one of these vast habitations, you see before you a sort of screen, to the right and In traversing this park, and going out by left of which two small passages lead into a hideous beggars, wrapped up in dirty, ragcourt. This screen is intended to hide the ged mats, and beating their brows against luxury of the interior from the curiosity of the public ; for in no country is mistrust carried to a greater pitch on certain subjects than in China-a mistrust which works to conceal the appearance of wealth not only from the eyes of the people, whose rapacity is dreaded, but from those of the mandarinwhose covelousness is still more dangerous. On arriving in the court, you generally see at the bottom of it a waiting-room, onlirely open in front, and provided with lanterns ornamented with inscriptions. In the only wall of this antercom in the open air, a tol erable sized niche is ordinarily scooped out, containing an altar decked with flowers and consecrated to the ancestors of the proprietor. A lamp is there constantly burning on certain days of the moon ; and on certain anniversaries a table is placed before the altar, and on it a ronsted pig, cakes, fruits and preserves. All the members of the family, after having prostrated themselves, burn papers and perfumes before the shrine, the vall of which almost always separates the first court from a second and smaller one, comprised within the three fronts of a fine building, lighted throughout its whole length by rows of little windows, and surrounded by an elegant wooden balcony.

Lantern street, in which little is to be seen ; ous peculiarities of the character of the Chi-| ses. They do not wear petticoats like the would scruple to fail in the least rules of politeness towards the insolated stranger who

A European visiting an inhabitant of Canton, has very rarely an opportunity of getting a glimpse of his wives. These latter honor of partaking the repast of their illus. however, the first, the legitimate consort, possesses a certain authority in the house. The others, who play the part of simple concubines, and who are purchased of their parents like vile slaves, owe respect and obedience to the rightful spouse, whose sons

are the only heirs of the head of the family. The number of wives of a Chinese is according to his fortune. The common people are forbidden to have more than one, unless trade as the mandarin in diplomacy, seems the latter prove sterile after the lapse of a few years. The Canton merchants almost all possess two wives, and choose more particularly those who have small feet. These latter constitute a sort of aristocracy in the nation. Scarcely any, but persons of the better classes, can gratify the whim of reand covered with a scarcely visible roof, the ducing their daughters' feet to the degree of smallness considered as perfection in its curves, is rarely more than one story high, way. The common people are too much aware of the necessity of having free use of their limbs to be tempted to take pleasure in laming their children, or in forever distorting their gait. Women of Tartar origin, even of the highest birth, also leave their

feet as they received them from nature. Let us glance once more on the streets of Canton. It is in these streets, for the most parts lour or five yards wide, that the Chinese life and character appear in their originality. A noisy and busy throng constantly crowds them. By and by, you meet a rich palanquin, preceeded by executioners, soldiers, standard-bearers, and gong play-ers. This palanquin, in which an obese At the bottom of the shop, in a little niche, is an alter consecrated to Boudha; in the back shop is the alter of the God of Riches, back shop is the alter of the God of Riches, back shop is the alter of the God of Riches, back shop is the alter of the God of Riches, for it. Father no, you see a marriage procession, headed by musicians, and by roas-ted pigs borne in triumph. The brides sedan chair is richly gilt ; but the features of indiscreet ogling of the public by wooden blinds. Then come long rows of blind pcople, who, clinging to one another, and guiding themselves by the help of their sticks, invade the shops situa ted on their path, and clap little boards one against the other, in order to oblige the shop-keepers to get rid of their importunate music at the price of a few sopecks, a little copper coin with a square hole in the middle. Elsewhere are

grand dames. The inevitable blue cotton smock and the full trowsers, generally comprise their toilette, which is completed by fine head of hair, carefully platted, and often ornamented with flowers and gold pins.

Foreigners, as we have already said, are very unfavorably viewed in certain quarters. of the Chinese city of Canton, and even in that of the factories. It is not uncommon to the women and children laughingly pass their hands across their throats at the aspect of an European, which signifies they would like to see his head cut off. This amiable gesture is accompanied by the cry of fan kouai or strange devil. These equivocal demonstration do not prevent those who indulge in them from stretching out their hand to ask alms from the man they insult.

The use of Slander.

Slander is often beneficial to the victim, particularly when the victim is a candidate for Congress. We recollect a case in point. man, somewhere out west, 'got sent to Washington.' He was totally ungallified, in every respect, for the position. A friend at Washington once asked him:

'How the deuce did you manage to get elected ?

"I stole a pig." "Hey ?—What ?—How ? Is stealing pigs qualification to Congress ?'

'No; but, as soon as it was known, the papers on t'other side took it up, and of course ourn had to defend me. A great noise was made about it-we called it an attempt to destroy the spotless reputation of an innocent man for party purposes-the

people got roused, and I got in. At the next election his opponent was elected. His friend, meeting him one day, isked how it happened.

'Oh ! blast the feller !' he replied, 'he melt the rat, and got the start of me. He stole a sheep !'

But it is not necessary to be absolutely landered for vices. Congressional honors may occasionally be achieved by a reputation for comparatively trifling defects, or even a lack of accomplishments. We remember a well known Congressman, equally celebrated for his fastness and his talent, who, after being considerably used up on several games of billiards, was roundly told the young girl are carefully hidden from the that the might be a smart man, but one thing was certain-he hadn't been sent to Congress for his playing."

'That's what you're all wrong,' he resbonded, in a cool drawl. It was just that lected me, and nothing else !' ·Losing at billiards ?'

'Ye-es. I always lost every game ; eveem ! That made me popular. Sometimes an errand ?- Curiosity.' :C'est tres extra-it cost a hundred dollars a day-but I got ordinaire !' Thanking the whole neighbor-

Guillotine of the French Revolution. While paying a visit, in 1815, to the lotel de Ville, so celebrated in the annals of the first Revolution, 'I at once,' says Mr. Simpson, 'asked to see the guillotine, which was informed was kept here. A man and woman, the concierge and his wife, told me that it had for some time been in the possession of a carpenter in the Rue Pont-a-Choux, near the Marais." Being in the neighbor hood of this spot a few days, afterwards Mr. S. extended his ride thither, and after many inquiries was successful in discovering the haunt of this terrible instrument of crime. In answer to his interrogations, he says, I was directed to a gate or porte-cohere, through which I role into a small paved court. The noise of my horse's feet brought a girl to a window up-stairs, of whom I asked if the guillotine was kept here! She was too much diverted with so strange an errand of a man and a horseand the man English-to answer at once but said she would come down about it : and down she came with two sisters with her, in great mirth about Monsieur l'Anglaise and the guillotine. They pointed to a large door like that of a conch-house, and said it was there ; but it was locked, and the key with a person who lived at a great distance. Observing about six inches of aperture above the door, I thought I might see over it, and asked if they could get me something to stand upon ? By this time several of the less employed of their neighbors had joined us ; and by moving an empty cask, they most readily procured me the means of elevation, held my horse, and encouraged me to ascend, with--- Allons, Monsieur, monter,

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montez, a la guillotine ?' Assuring them it was my wish to see it, not to try it, I got up on the cask, and, looking over the door, I certainly saw the murderous instrument lying on the ground-the same instrument that had struck off the heads of the king and queen, and of the multitudes who followed them. So constantly was it in use, that a gentleman who lived about a mile from Paris, during those dreadful times, said that, on a calm summer evening he distinctly heard the chop of the guillouine for an hour or two together. The same instrument which, while it spared neither sex nor age, immolated all descriptions of persons, a Lavoisier as well as a Robespierre ; and besides which, it is said, David the painter stood

with his pencil, in French composure, to catch the convulsions of expiring nature.-Looking at this instrument, so frightful in dreadful associations, I had almost forgotten my merry friends around, and was not just in their mood when I came down. I had

only one question to answer to them-why rybody wanted to play with me, and I let an Englishman should come on so strange not for the honors of the guillotine so satisfactorily, I mounted and rode out of the court.'

East winds meet me when I wander, Mist and gluom is all they bring, Summer's witchery is shadow'd By the darkness of the spring.

Yet she comes, and others tell me, Perfect still in every part, Nothing nature has omitted,---All the void is in my heart.

Comes she, but her sunny presence Brings no beauty to me brain, I still hear the mouroful falling Of the chilling April rain.

Ladies Names.

There is a strange deformity Combined with countless graces. As often in the ladies' names As in the ladies' faces. Some names are fit for every age, Some only fit for youth t Some passing sweet and beautiful, Some horribly uncouth. Some fit for dames of loftjest grades, Some only fit for scullery maids.

Ann is too plain and common, And Nancy sounds but ill Yet Anna is endurable, And Annie better still. There is a grace in Charlotte, In Eleanor a state; An elegance in Isabel, A haughtiness in Kate. -And Sarah is sedate and neat, And Ellen innocent and sweet.

Matilda has a richly sound, Fit for a nurse's trade : Sophia is effeminate, And Esther sage and staid. Elizabeth's a matchless name. Fit for a queen to wear-In castle, cottage, hut or ball, A name beyond compare. And Bess and Bessie follow well, Bat Betsy is detestable.

Maria is, too forward, And Gertrude is too gruff; Yet, coupled with a pretty face, Is pretty name enough. And Adelaide is fanciful, And Laura is too fine ; And Emily is beautiful,

the gate, which opens to the west, near the French factory, the traveller meets with a square always crowded with people, and where a thousand curious objects attract his attention. Here are seen shoemakers and seamstresses working in the open air, and smiths, with their benches and portable bellows, mending household utensils. There is an old fortunc-teller, gravely seated behind a table, where, besides some instruments of astronomy, or rather astrology, stands in the form of a weather-cock a little black and white streamer, all streaked over with forks of lightning. The oracle is surrounded by gaping crowds, who stare at him with a besotted air, while his inquisitorial glance tranquilly contemplates them from behind the enormous spectacle which cover half his face. Before him are brushes, paper, and ink, with which to make his calculations, and a few big books, which he consults from time to time. When he has minutely examined the lines in the hand stretched out to him, he begins in a slow and solemn voice to utter obscure and equivocal predictions .-Further on is a quack, weighing and selling simples while haranguing a credulous audi tory of sick people who receive, with heroic patience, the most formidable thumps on the spine to cure their rheumatisms ; while a score of barbers gravely pass their blunt razors over a row of heads, which they leave bare, though not without drawing many a groan from their customers, who are seated

The crowd soon hustles you along into a long passage, known to foreigners as Old China street. This uncovered gallery is lined with petty shops, at the door of which stands the shopman, whose business it is to furniture is of a stiff, heavy form. Almost invite passers by to make purchases. Lack- all the seats have for backs large slabs of er trays and boxes, porcelain, teas, silks, marble, on which birds, quadrupeds, and paintings, fans, old bronze, filagree and ivory work, all the merchandize and curiosities which China provides for Europe, are here spread out on shelves and tables.

Old China street leads to the street of Supsamoun-Kai, or the thirteen factories, which runs the whole length of those establishments on the north, and where shops may be found full of baskets, canes, pipes, and woollen stuffs, as well as small fish and vegetable markets, and numerous butcher's shops, where enormous rats, flattened out | walls. and dried, are put up for sale, besides bleeding joints of pork and mutton. The greater

along the wall in the sun.

fore the master of the house, he is almost always most cordially received. The firepart of the street of Canton, have their special trade. Parallel to Sapsa-moun Kai runs side hospitality is not one of the least curi- resembles that of the men in the lower clat- ned fool !' replied Jonathan.

The building is divided into two very distinct parts, the one set apart for the masters and has male domestics, the other exclusively consecrated to his wives and their female servants. Large drawing-rooms are rare in

both'. Little chambers, on the contrary, succeed each other in indefinite number.-A profusion of tables, arm chairs and sofas, is to be met with everywhere. All this plants are sketched, but so confusedly that, at the first glance, the hand of a man might be supposed foreign to the production of

these figures, and nature alone guilty of these singular, caprices. The doors and partitions are of open work, and they are carved in the best taste. Carpets and curtains would be sought for in vain, save in bed-rooms. The eye finds a resting-place only on the external red placards bearing, philosophical maxims, which decorate the When an European presents himself be-

the ground while they give vent to their sinister complaints. Porters almost naked and wearing large osier hats, run against each other with the grossest invectives, and endeavoring to sustain their double burthen by means of a bamboo rod, which supports

t at two extremities. This busy breathless vociferating throng, offers a most curious spectacle to a foreigner, and inspires him with an interest, often mingled with pity and disguest. A tolerably lofty stature, a yellow complexion, high cheek bones, small, and somewhat sheepish like eyes, are the principal

characteristics of the citizen of Canton. He shaves his forehead, his temple, and the supe of his neck. The long lock of hair which he lets grow from the lop of his head, and which formes his tail, is a jet black .-He has not a right to wear moustaches until forty, or the entire beard until he is a grandfather.

The women show themselves but little in the streets of Canton. The mandarins keep theirs carefully confined in their dwellings; and scarcely any other than those of the bourgeoisie and lower classes of Chinese venture abroad. The former are generally of a sufficiently agreeable exterior, their fea-

tures are more regular than those of the men; their skin is not so dark. But they make a most extravagant us of cosmetics of all kinds. The Chinese of the middle classes are generally dressed in a long robe of blue silk, or sort of loose smock of the same color, with wide sleeves, and a little round metal but. tons. The grown reaches down to the thigh, and has two triangular slashes along the hips The throat is encircled by a light blue satin ribbon, without a bow, and fitting close. Short tight breeches of a dark color and reaching to the knees are worn with the smock; under the robe they content themselves with drawers. The stockings are of ribbed cotton-the shoes of silk, with thick white soles. The ordinary head dress consists of a black horse hair skull cap, with a red twisted cord, forming a bow. The Chi-nese coldom go out in summer without a fan or a parasol of foiled paper, mounted on a bamboo. The domestics and little artiz-

those of the mandarins. The costume of the women very nearly do you think I am ?' I think you are a dar-

We came away, leaving the Hon. M. C. in the centre of a circle of proffered hats.

On Board for a Holiday.

There was on board our ship a smart, active, good-natured boy, about ten or twelve years old, who, if ubiquity ever fell to the lot of mortal form, possessed that property. He was everywhere, doing everything for everybody, and apparently in the least three places at the same time :

Dick ! take Mr. Smith some hot water. 'Dick ! Mr. Jones wants his coat brushed.' Dick ! bring a light in the cabin.' Dick ! go and swab the deck.' Dick ! peel them taturs for the cook.' Dick ! you lazy scoundrel ! steward says ou've not cleaned his knives.'

Dick ! go and water the sheep.' whole flock formed part of the cargo.) 'Dick ! go and help reef topsails.' 'Dick ! feed the geese.'

Dick ! take these bones to my dog. The cry of Dick, Dick, Dick, resounded all the day long, and poor Dick seemed really to execute all the multifarious orders given him, with the most unflinching alacrity and good humor. One day Mr. Meredith inquired of the owner, if Dick was an apprentice in the ship. 'Why, no,' drawled forth the broad, burly

ing his ample countenance : 'No, he ain't a' printice, he's a nevyo' mine, as come aboard for a holiday !'

Alas ! for the poor relations ! I began to make a 'rule of three' statement of the question-if in a cruize for a holiday, Dick has harder work and rougher usage than any other creature on board, required the amount of Dick's sufferings at school ?-but my heart failed me-I could not work the sum, and I comforted myself in the thought, that whatever vagrant propensities might attack Dick in subsequent holidays, he would not its evenings and Sundays with a carpenter be likely to indulge them by a voyage with his uncle .- Nine years in Australia.

Goop .--- A young buck of the soaplock order who wore an unshaven face, because, ans, attire themselves in ample blue, or he said, it looked foreign,' lately accosted a white cotton smocks, shorter than those of Yankee as follows : I say, fellow, some inthe merchants, which are again shorter than dividuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Etalyean-now, what

Romantic French Incident

A Paris paper says ; Some years ago, a young man was drawn into the army, and and was sent with his regiment to Algeria. He there served out his time, but liking the country, and taking a fancy to a girl there, he married, set up a cafe at Phillippeville and settled down for life. He prospered, and laid up money. Six weeks ago, his father received a letter from him, offering him assistance if he had need of it. The old gentleman, who knew that his son, at least in his youth, had been a reckless, dissipated follow, took the offer of a loan to be a mere plensantry, and thought no more about it. His son, a carpenter, brother of the Algerian, thought so too, but determined to have his share of the joke. He wrote to mine host of Phillippeville, that he was going to be married to a little embroidery girl, ust round the corner, and that as their neans were but small, he should be proud of any assistance of his brother, so flourishing established, could render him. He thought this a capital trick. He had never seen the girl he had designated but once, and had no more thought of marrying her than of marrying the moon. He was rather aspersonage addressed; and then he added, tonished, some weeks afterward, to receive with a slow smile overspreading and widen- a letter, stamped Phillippeville, Algeria; and quiet taken off his feet to find that his brother had sent him an order on the Post Office for 1,000 francs, as a wedding gift. Ono thousand francs, in France, to a carpenter and needle woman, form quite a sung ittle capital-and smooth down the obstales that line the path to marriage in a very delightfol manner. The nuptials were celebrated a few days ago, and there is one less pretty face in the street where my avocations daily call me. However, it probably illuminates some neat little attic; and spends in a brown linnen blouse.

Every young woman is like a due bills

she ought to be "settled" off as soon as she comes to maturity.

IP 'Indeed you are very handsome,' said a gentleman to his mistress. 'Pooh, pooh,' said she, 'so you'd say if you did not think so.' 'And so you'd think,' he answered, ·if I did not say so.'