

LEHIGH REGISTER.

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Allentown, Pa., January 30, 1856.

NUMBER 18.

Singer's Sewing Machine.



DURING the last four years these machines have been fully tested in all kinds of materials that can be sewed, and have rendered general satisfaction. Truly thousands of worthless Sewing Machines have been brought before the public, yet Singer's alone has merited and obtained a good reputation for its perfection and real worth. To a tailor or seamstress one of these Machines will bring a yearly income of \$750.

The undersigned having purchased of I. M. Singer & Co. the sole and exclusive right to use and vend to others to be used, the above named Machines, in the following localities: The State of Wisconsin, the northern part of Indiana, and Pennsylvania (with the exception of the counties of Erie, Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Northampton) and is now prepared to sell Machines as above mentioned.

All orders for the Machines will be punctually attended to. In all cases where a Machine is ordered, a good practical tailor and operator will accompany the same, to instruct the purchaser how to use it. A bill of the bill will be forwarded with each Machine. The price of the Machine, with printed or personal instructions is \$125. For further information address

B. RANDALL,
Norristown, Pa.
T—6m

August 1.

BREINIG, NEILIGH & BREINIG,
OF PENNSYLVANIA CLOTHING HALL,
South East Corner of Hamilton and Seventh Streets, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a large stock of new and fashionable

Fall and Winter Goods, which they purchased for cash, and which enables them to sell lower than any establishment in the city. They have selected their goods with the latest styles in mind, and have none but the best styles in the market. Their stock of goods, comprising all kinds of Cloths, of all colors and prices, Cassimeres, of French, English and American manufactures; Vestings, 25 & 30 Cents; Suits, Worsted and other descriptions; Trunks, plain, shirt and shirt collars, Stockings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Spectacles, &c., besides a great many other articles existing in their line of business, and all will be sold at the lowest prices. Their stock of

READYMADE CLOTHING comprises every thing in the clothing line from an overcoat down to an under-shirt, made up after the latest and most fashionable styles. These stock being so extensive that none will leave it, unless fitted from the "bottom to the top."

CUSTOMER WORK will be done up as usual, and for their work they are willing to be held responsible, two of the first being practical tailors, and all the work is made up under their own supervision.

"Thankful for past favors, they trust that attention to business, 'small profits and quick sales' will be the means of bringing new customers to their establishment."

Oct. 1.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES. Ladies of Allentown and surrounding country are respectfully invited to call at our store, and examine our new and extensive stock of FURS, all of the latest and most approved styles, consisting of

TABLE, ROCK MOUNTAIN, MINK, BLACK LYNX, STONE MOUNTAIN, BROWN CONEY, FITZCH, MUSK, &c.

Children's White Furs, &c., &c., which we sell at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$125.00 per set. Ladies in want of any article in this line may rely upon finding it in our store as cheap and an assortment, as they would elsewhere in New York or Philadelphia. Having made arrangements with Manufacturers in the cities, we are prepared to furnish extra sets of Furs, at short notice. Also, old Furs neatly repaired and altered.

Our Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Lamps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., is as usual, full and complete. We have Hats and Caps to fit every head, and Boots and Shoes to fit every foot in this community. As cold weather is now coming on, we would call particular attention to our stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's Carpet, Deerskin, Catskin and India Rubber Overshoes, all of which we are selling cheaper than ever. We are thankful for the liberal patronage which we have received, and hope by strict attention to our customers and friends, and selling at low prices to merit a continuation of the same in future.

No. 45 East Hamilton St.
P. S.—Merchants in the country will be supplied with any of the above goods at the lowest city jobbing prices.

Allentown, Nov. 28.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of P. Balliet & Co., Cabinet Makers, in Allentown, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December, 1855. The business will hereafter be conducted by P. XANDER, at the old stand, south-east corner of Ninth and Hamilton streets.

P. BALLIET,
P. XANDER.

Allentown, Jan. 18.

A GOOD ADVICE TO LADIES.—If you want a good cheap and fashionable Shawl or Dress please call at Stopp's Cheap Cash Store.

Miscellaneous.

Visit to a Chicago Beef Packing House.

At the close of the month of September, when the cooler days are ushered in, the drovers begin to assemble together their fatted herds, and the roads leading to Chicago are suddenly alive with bellowing droves. We will select one herd from the many that we see in tardy movement around us, and watch its progress through the various stages until it is rolled on to the dock transformed into "Extra Mess Beef."

We have alighted, then, upon a drove of some 300 head, raised we will suppose, in La Salle County, Illinois, and contracted, some time past, at the rate of five dollars per hundred weight for the beef—the official being given in.

The establishment we will describe is that of the Messrs. Hough. By much whooping and chasing, the mounted drovers have brought the bewildered herd to the strong brick wall that incloses the yard; the wide gate is swung open, the cattle thrust in, and there suffered to remain a while to collect their wandering senses.

The following morning their slaughter commences. Half a dozen noisy fellows, with poles in their hands, present themselves in the yard, and, detaching about fifty from the herd, drive them into a closer yard. This is a narrow enclosure separated from the main yard by a gate, and communicating by means of sliding doors with four close pens, where the animals are ultimately roped for the slaughter. Having driven their cattle into the smaller yard, the men continue their pursuit, and further detail four or five of the brutes into each of the four close pens. A door is now withdrawn from within, a powerful negro presents himself, and lassoes one of the cattle; two men then lurch upon the windlass, and in spite of the most violent and desperate antics, the struggling wretch is "drawn up to the bull ring."

There is some peculiar dread communicated from this negro to the cattle which renders the dangerous process of roping a work of comparative ease to him. But, at the other extreme pen, four white men are attempting the same task, and it is absolutely unsafe for them to show themselves within reach of the animal's horns. The axe is applied, and the animal is bled. To each pen there is a bed, as it is called—that is a place to dress the bullock, and one is now lying prostrate upon each of the four beds.

Now the butchers take the cattle in hand; for these we have been witnessing at work are only laborers. These butchers are a select corps—each an Achilles in his peaceful way.—Accustomed to this wholesale mode of slaughter, where time is economized to the utmost, they have acquired a dexterity and a breadth of cut that would astonish some of our New York Fulton Market worthies. The cattle are poised on their backs, (pricked is the technical term) and three butchers fall to work upon each. One man flays the head and decapitates the animal, and one strips each side; the haunches are then cut asunder, and the bullock is raised to his "first hoist." It is a treat to see these fellows work. They are great bragadocios, and numerous pints of whiskey are pending between the rival bands upon the number of cattle each can respectively cut up. Their work is of a repulsive character, but they evidently like it, and Providence has wisely designed that whatever his occupation, a man shall find a pleasure in it. They are working against time; very little talk is indulged in, and the fast workmen keep the less skillful travelling in order to maintain pace with them. There is no drinking except of beer—and then at a clandestine hour, when the master's eye is turned—and the work goes on with excellent decorum.

The first hoist is worked off, and the animal is again raised until he is landed upon the balks. These are two parallel beams with polished surfaces, running longitudinally through the building. Two laborers swing the suspended carcass back out of the way of the beds, and the butchers follow it up to fluish dressing it, while the negro and his white satellites prepare another bullock for each vacant bed. This process is repeated until the day's work is achieved, and one hundred and fifty carcasses are suspended by their heels to stifle until the following morning.

The next stage is the cutting room, which is on a level with the slaughter-house, and only separated from it by the forest of the sides of beef which intervene. Here the beef is weighed, cut, cured and barreled. Immense vats are sunk on each side the building, each capable of holding twenty carcasses of beef; and the pumps and machinery for the supply and withdrawal of the brine are fitted up underneath the building. When the day's work becomes a force of men armed with knives and saws, make an attack upon the stiffened beef and reduce it into quarters as rapidly as they can ply their instruments. When cut down each carcass is weighed—the owner being generally present—and the beef is deposited upon two immense racks. The demolition of the quarters then be-

gins. There are two qualities of mess beef—the extra and the prime. The extra is composed of the select cattle—the heaviest and the choicest—and is reduced to component pieces with the knife and saw. It is packed in tiers containing 304 lbs. having 38 pieces of 8 lbs. each to the tier. This is chiefly packed for the East India market, and particular care is bestowed upon the preservation of it. The second quality—consisting of the 'Prime Mess'—is made generally from a less choice quality, and is cut into pieces of no precise weight with a heavy cleaver. This beef is packed into barrels containing 200 lbs. the pieces not being enumerated, and is principally disposed of for the supply of merchant vessels. As the cutters reduce the beef to pieces, porters are employed in removing it to the vats, where it is allowed to purify itself by a stay of one or more days in brine. When ready for the packer it is withdrawn from the vat and again removed in barrows, to the scale. Here it is weighed off in drafts, and stowed compactly in barrels, a layer of dry salt is then spread over the head, and the barrel is taken hold of by the cooper and in a few moments headed up. A removal to the brine-yard, where the interstices of the contents are filled with brine, and the barrel is finally rolled on the dock, where it is ready for transportation.

COLD FEET.

Cold Feet are the avenue to death of multitudes every year; it is a sign of imperfect circulation, of want of vigor of constitution.—No one can be well whose feet are habitually cold. When the blood is equally distributed to every part of the body, there is general good health. If there be less blood at any one point than is natural, there is coldness; and not only so, there must be more than is natural at some other part of the system, and there is fever, that is, unnatural heat or oppression. In the case of cold feet, the amount of blood wanting there, collects at some other part of the body which happens to be the weakest, to be the least able to throw up a barricade against the rushing enemy.—Hence, when the lungs are weakest, the extra blood gathers there in the shape of a common cold, or spitting blood. Clergymen, other public speakers, and singers, by improper exposures often render the throat the weakest part; to such, cold feet give hoarseness or a raw burning feeling, most felt at the little hollow at the bottom of the neck.—To others, again, whose bowels are weak through over eating, or drinking spirituous liquors, cold feet give various degrees of derangement, from common looseness up to diarrhoea or dysentery; and so we might go through the whole body, but for illustration.

If you are well, let yourself alone. This is our favorite motto. But to those whose feet are inclined to be cold we suggest.

As soon as you get up in the morning put both feet at once in a basin of cold water, so as to come half way to the ankles; keep them in half a minute in winter, a minute or two in summer, rubbing them both vigorously, wipe dry, and hold to the fire, if convenient, in cold weather, until every part of the foot feels as dry as your hand, then put on your socks or stockings.

On going to bed at night, draw off your stockings and hold the feet to the fire for ten or fifteen minutes until perfectly dry, and get right into bed. This is a most pleasant operation, and fully repays for the trouble of it. No one can sleep well, or refreshingly with cold feet. All Indians and hunters sleep with their feet to the fire.

Never step from your bed with the naked feet on an uncarpeted floor. I have known it to be the exciting cause of months of illness.

Wear woollen, cotton or silk stockings, whichever keeps your feet most comfortable; do not let the experience of another be your guide, for different persons require different articles; what is good for a person whose feet are naturally damp, cannot be good for one whose feet are always dry. The donkey who had his bag of salt lightened by swimming a river, advised his companion who was loaded down with a sack of wool to do the same, and having no more sense than a man or woman, he plunged in, and in a moment the wool absorbed the water, increased the burden many fold, and bore him to the bottom.

Weight of the Human Body.

M. Chausse dried a human body in an oven, the original weight of which was 120 lbs.; when dry it was reduced to 12 lbs. Hence the solid matter of the body was water as one to nine, or one-tenth. From this it will be seen how great a proportion the fluids of the body bear to the solids.

Water Proof Cloth.

A saturated solution of water, sugar of lead, and alum, being prepared, the cloth should be immersed in the fluid for a few hours; on withdrawing it, and allowing it to dry, it will be found impervious to rain. The cloth should afterwards be hot-pressed.

Interesting Statistics.

The following authentic list, says the New York Ledger, shows the quantity of marketing and groceries consumed in one of our large hotels in one week; Beef, 3,221 pounds; corned beef, 232 pounds; turkeys, 102 pairs; chickens, 515 pairs; ducks, 56 pairs; pigeons, 504 pairs; snipe, 840 pairs; quails, 1,728; partridges, 336; calves' livers, 14; sweet breads, 819; mutton and lamb, 2,632 pounds; veal, 140 pounds; calves' heads and feet, 34; lambs' fries, 280; pickled lambs' tongues, 72; beef tongues, 56; pork, 171 pounds; codfish, 394; salt cod, 75; lobsters, 250 pounds; small fish, 113 pounds; blue-fish, 245 pounds; salt mackerel, 78 pounds; eels, 37 pounds; striped bass, 412 pounds; green turtle, 108 pounds; butter, 897 pounds; stewing oysters, 21,517; frying oysters, 3,806; clams, 300; pickled oysters, 860; tripe, 29 pounds; milk, 3,080 quarts; cream, 159 quarts; lard, 129 pounds; cheese, 60 pounds; dried beef, 60 pounds; smoked salmon, 33 pounds; eggs, 13,826; coffee, 299 pounds; mace, 4 1-2 pounds; c'm tar, 5 1-2 lbs.; saleratus, 3 1-2 pounds; soft-shell crabs, 1,008; ham, 612 pounds; bacon, 103 pounds; black tea, 38 pounds; green tea, 15 1-2 pounds; soda crackers, 144 pounds; flour, 17 barrels; Indian Meal, 3 barrels; pulverized sugar, 960 pounds; loaf sugar, 861 pounds; brown sugar, 210 pounds; rice, 76 pounds; hominy, (small,) 51 pounds; hominy, (large,) 22 pounds; white beans, 1 bushel; sweet oil, 8 dozen bottles; boxes French peas, 42; boxes of French mushrooms, 36; table salt, 98 pounds; cookery salt 293 pounds; ice cream salt, 14 bushels; charcoal, 56 lbs.; hard soap, 560 pounds; soft soap, 20 lbs.; toilet soap, 12 dozen; apples, 14 lbs.; alcohol, 108 gallons; vinegar, 36 gallons; pickles, 850 bottles; Worcestershire sauce, 1 1-2 doz. bottles; sardines, 14 boxes; Stewart's syrup, 13 gallons; olives, two dozen; capers, 3 dozen; cranberries, 1 bl.; pigs feet, 40 dozen; sausages, 82 pounds; caulibages, 92 dozen; cauliflowers, 81 dozen; onions, 20 lbs.; leeks, 34 bunches; parsley, 36 bunches; Irish potatoes, 21 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 21 lbs.; celery, 64 dozen bunches.

Apples without Seeds.

A writer in the N. Y. Life Illustrated gives the process as follows:

"Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be successfully done, and by a very simple process—by merely reversing the usual growth in the tree, and causing the sap to flow in an opposite direction, and the limbs to grow where the roots usually do, and vice versa. In illustration, I saw a few years since, in the Saturday Evening Post, an account where some mischievous students at the country school, one day in a freak, dug up an old apple tree that did not bear, and planted it with the top in the ground, and the roots where that ought to be. To their surprise it to put out limbs from the roots, which bore apples without cores or seeds. Shortly afterwards I saw a letter in the same paper, from a gentleman in Ohio, who stated that he had several such trees in his orchard, and that his method of producing was to bury the ends of the limbs long enough to reach the ground in it, (or turn down the top of a scion), let a scion or scions spring up from it, then cut away the limb, and take up and plant the scion afterwards. In this way he had produced them, and in this way they may be produced from any tree where the limbs can be made to reach the ground."

Drunkennes.

Watson, an old Puritan divine, thus wrote of this crying sin:—"There is no sin which doth more efface God's image than drunkenness. It disgraces a person, and doth even unman him. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murder of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body—the cup kills more than the cannon; it fills the eyes with fire, the legs with water, and turns the body into a hospital. But the greatest hurt it doth is to the soul; excess of wine breeds the worm of conscience. The drunkard is seldom reclaimed by repentance; and the ground of it is partly because by this sin the senses are so enchanted, and partly because the drunkard being so besotted by his sin, God saith to him, as of Ephraim, he is joined to his cups, let him alone; let him drown himself in fire."

Four Good Habits.

There were four habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels and also by his own example, and which he considered essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns. These are punctuality, accuracy, steadiness, and dispatch. Without the first of these time is wasted; without the second mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the fourth opportunities of great advantage are lost which it is impossible to reach.

Execution at Lafayette.

The Lafayette Courier of Saturday, contains full particulars of the execution of Abram Rice, Timothy Driskill and David M. Stocking. Rice and Driskill for the murder of Cephas Farenbaugh on the 24th of May, 1855, and Stocking for the murder of John Rose, on the 8th of January, 1855.

The details are the most sickening of the kind that we have ever had occasion to read, and indicate a degree of depravity that we might suppose it impossible for a human being, created in the image of God, and endowed with intellect, to reach. They disregarded entirely the admonitions of the clergy who visited them, at a hearty dinner an hour before they were executed, dressed themselves deliberately, conversed irreverently with each other, as well as with spectators, and even on the gallows, with the ropes around their necks, standing within a minute of eternity, they continued to manifest utter indifference. They did not deny that they were bad men, but protested their innocence of the murders of which they were found guilty. Their conduct on the scaffold is thus reported:

The sheriff then proceeded to adjust the fatal ropes. Rice requested that a stool which had been placed for his accommodation on the scaffold might be removed, and on his request not being immediately complied with, he removed it himself. He then knelt down, inclined his head forward, remarking that he had "seen men hung," by which we understood that he regarded that as the proper position. Driskill on observing it said, "Abe, are you going to kneel?" Rice answered "yes." He then turned to Stocking and said "Stock, which way is the easiest way to die—kneel or stand? I want to die the easiest way." Stocking replied that he should stand unless he tho't there was danger of the rope breaking. The sheriff assured him there was no danger. He therefore stood up, but Driskill knelt.—The caps were then drawn over their faces, and at twenty-two and a-half minutes after 2 o'clock the bolt was withdrawn, and the culprits launched into eternity! None of them gave evidence of protracted suffering. A slight spasmodic action was observed in Rice for a minute or two, but, as far as we could see, neither Stocking or Driskill moved. The neck of both were evidently broken.

After hanging for twenty minutes the physicians present examined them and pronounced them dead; the bodies were then taken down and placed in coffins, and Rice and Driskill delivered to their friends. Stocking was buried at the expense of the county.

Rice was 27 years of age, and was born in Corydon, in this State. He was a tinner by trade. Driskill was a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and had just entered his 23d year. Stocking was born in New York, and was 30 years old. They were very bad men, and undoubtedly deserved to die.

A Great Country.

An innocent and pure minded Jonathan, in a warm argument with a John Bull, on our national institutions, was endeavoring to floor his antagonist, who had sneeringly remarked that "fortunately the Americans couldn't go farther westward than the pacific shore." Yankee searched his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly replied—"Why good gracious, they're already leveling the Rocky Mountains, and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter, last week, from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore—on made land."

REFRESHINGLY COOL.

A conductor on a New England road was sent for by the President of the road one day, and rather summarily informed that after that week the company would not require his services. He asked who was to be his successor, and the name was given him. He then asked why he was to be removed. After pressing the question some time, and failing to obtain a satisfactory explanation, a little light dawned upon him, and he addressed his superior officer nearly as follows:—"You are about making a great mistake. You know, Sir, I have a nice house, a fast horse, a splendid gold watch, and an elegant diamond ring. That fellow you have chosen to take my place has got to get all these things." It is said the argument was conclusive, and the conductor was allowed to retain his position.

STATISTICS OF CINCINNATI.—The city of Cincinnati is a prosperous place, as the annual statement of its trade and commerce shows. The annual value of its manufactures is \$52,109,374. Its imports annually are valued at \$75,000,000, and its exports at \$60,000,000. There are 6,000 miles of railway now diverging from the city, and 4,000 miles under construction.

The reason why man was made after everything else, was because if he had been created first, he would have annoyed the Almighty by endless suggestions of improvement.

Composition and Value of Salt.

Although salt forms part of the daily food of nearly the whole of the human race, yet few have any idea of its composition. Salt is a compound of two substances, a metal and a gaseous body. The metal is called sodium, and the gas chlorine; and as chemists always endeavor to use such terms as they think will convey a clear idea of the things they describe, salt in chemical language is termed "chloride of sodium." The sea which flows to every part of the earth affords its inhabitants an inexhaustible supply of salt; and lest it might be thought that nature had not in this respect been sufficiently bountiful, she supplies salt from the bowels of the earth. We have salt mines yielding "rock salt," and salt springs, which in many instances are far away from the ocean. The salt mines in Spain, in Hungary, and Poland, are of an enormous extent. A salt mine near Craecov, in Poland, has been worked for more than six hundred years. Within it is found a kind of subterranean republic, which has its polity, laws, families, &c. When a traveller has arrived at the bottom of this strange abyss he is surprised at the long series of lofty vaults sustained with huge pillars of rock salt, and which appear by the light of the flambeaux to be so many crystals of precious stones. The most remarkable property of salt is its solubility in water; hence it is supposed that the sea in washing over beds or strata of salt has in consequence become saline, as we now find it. The use of salt with food is obvious from an analysis of the blood and the gastric juice. With the addition of water, and under certain influences, salt changes its composition. Water being composed of hydrogen and oxygen, the change in salt which takes place by means of the vital force is shown as follows:—The sodium of the salt and the oxygen of the water form soda for the blood—and the chlorine of the salt which the hydrogen of the water produce hydrochloric acid for the stomach. Now soda is invariably found in the blood, and hydrochloric acid in the stomach; and as the blood and the stomach play their part correctly enough in our daily life, we can come to no other conclusion than that salt, which supplies these materials, is absolutely necessary to our well-being. Salt is not only useful to man in his primitive condition, but as it affords soda, its value is manifestly increased. The manufacture of soda from salt is one of the most important of our arts, for without soda no hard soap could be produced; and for a thousand other things are we a debtor to salt and its ingredients, among which may be mentioned the bleaching of all our cloths in our immense cotton manufactories, which process is performed by the use of chlorine.

A Fact of Course.

As a good looking friend of ours, whose moustache is jet black and curls magnificently over his lip, was passing the residence of a couple of damsels, the following conversation is said to have been overheard:

Louisa—"I do wonder how it goes to kiss one of those creatures with such a horrid moustache?"

Adelaide—"Why, Louisa, of course I don't know."

Louisa—"Well, I'm going to get the hat brush and try it!"

And she did—but we won't tell you girls.

How Plaster Busts are Made.

To take a plaster of Paris cast from a person's face, the person must lie on his back, and his hair be tied behind; into each nostril put a conical piece of paper, open at each end to allow of breathing. The face is to be lightly oiled over, and the plaster being properly prepared, it is to be poured over the face (taking particular care that the eyes are shut) till it is a quarter of an inch thick. In a few minutes, the plaster may be removed. In this a mould is to be formed, from which a second cast is to be taken, that will furnish casts exactly like the original.

LONDON.

Is now the greatest city in the world, and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibbon the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; Nineveh is estimated to have had 600,000; and Dr. Medhurst supposes Peking to have 2,000,000. The population of London, according to recent statistics, amounts to 2,500,000—414,722 having been added to it during the last ten years.—The census shows that it contains 307,722 inhabited, and 16,389 uninhabited houses.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow is like a juggler that deceives us, a quack that pretends to cure us, and thin ice that will not bear our weight. It is a fruit beyond our grasp; a glittering bubble that bursts and vanishes away; a will-o'-the-wisp that leads many into mire; and a rock on which many mariners have struck, and suffered shipwreck. It is an illusion to all who neglect the present hour, and a reality to those only who improve to-day.