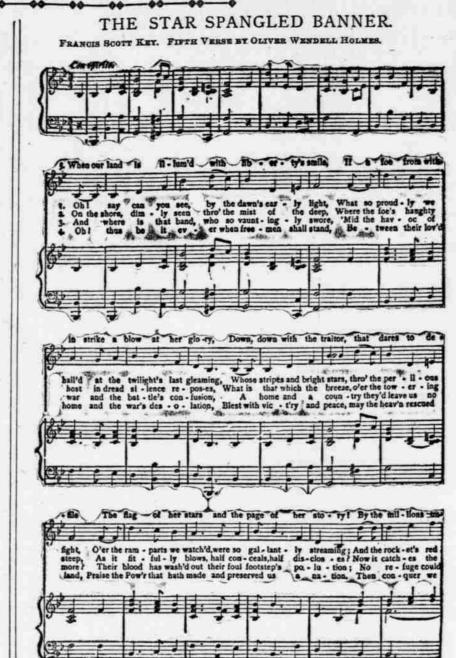
WORDS AND MUSIC OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC SONGS TO BE SUNG AT THE SCHENLEY PARK OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.









1776--THE FOURTH--1890. WHY THE OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION SHOULD BE FOSTERED.

How to Keep the Fires of Patriotism Burning-Sing the Old National Songe and Sound the Praises of the Glorious Day-The Story of the Starry Fing. Happy, if such a day shall not be descerated by our service: happy, if for us that descending

sun shall look out on a more loving, more elevated, more united America.-Choate, These words were uttered at a time when

Of recent years "the Glorious Fourth" has changed its character somewhat. It became the subject of an "old-ashioned Fourth," and earnestly seconded the efforts of MAYOR GOURLEY to arouse the patriotic feelings of citizens of Pittsburg and the grand old "State of Allegheny," and is happy in the knowledge that the good old day will be

honored as of yore. In the past patriotic orators-Warren, Hancock, Sumner, Choate, Everett and others-delivered memorable, heart stirring addresses to the masses on the famous Olp Fourth. Their fervency appealed directly to the people, and their patriotic phrases were indelibly stamped upon the minds of the youth of their day. Through the fervent utterances of these noble crators a glorious patriotism was fostered, their children and their children's children growing up in the everlasting echo of the voices which resounded on the Old Fourth-voices which are heard now, and will in the days to come nurture the seed of National life which only needs the dew of Patriotism to strengthen

and preserve. Let the Old-Fashioned Fourth, which has been so carnestly resurrected in busy but flag-loving Pittsburg, be perpetuated. May the songs to be sung and the words to be spoken rekindle the old-time feeling in the hearts of the fathers and sow the seed of National Pride in the happy hearts of the youth of to-day, who in their time will transmit it to their children, to be handed down from generation to generation-the priceless heritage of a people whose watchword is Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!

In order to foster the new-born spirit of the Old-Fashioned Fourth THE DISPATCH presents herewith the Patriotic Hymns and Songs, which were inspired by the same feeling pervading the people of Pittsburg to day. It would be a good thing if they should become as familiar as the nursery rhymes on the tongues of the children of this happy

THE DISPATCH wishes one and all A GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.

THE STARRY FLAG.

HISTORY OF THE EMBLEM WHICH FLOATS

OVER AMERICA'S FREEMEN. Fings and Standards of Aucient Origin-Revolutionary Emblems - Standard of the Colonists-How the Snake Nearly Triumphed Over the Eagle-How Gior lous Our Flag Was Designed.

THE DISPATCH, al-

ways anxious that its

readers may be well

versed on all subjects of national importance, and that they may never be out to confusion after the manner of many citizens when questioned as to their knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, gives a full history of flags

standards and used as ensigns, appear. They were generally such objects as were associated in the minds of men with feelings of awe and devotion-sacred animals, boats, figures and tablets, bearing a king's name, the bearer of which was looked upon as one of peculiar privilege and honor. Banners, ensigns and standards are frequently mentioned in the Bible. "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his standard with the ensign of their father's house (Num. ii., 2)." The Persians bore an eagle fixed on the and of a large and also represent

The North American Indians carried poles fledged with feathers from the wings of the

OF HERALDIC ORIGIN.

fixed on the end of a lance, and also represented the sun as their divinity.

a dark shadow lowered over the nation, when patriots rallied round the flag on Liberty Day and eagerly listened to the saving words of heroic orators.

cagle, which bird also seems to have been tree. Sound carolina has an energy of order of the favorite of other semi-savage races. It is the emblem of might and courage, and has been invested with other attributes of greatness on account of its extraordinary British under Sir Peter Parker the crescent powers of vision, the vast height to which it soars in the sky and perhaps also its longevity; it is generally represented with longevity; it is generally represented with walked the whole length of the fort in the oard with the Samuel of the standard midst of a terrible starm of the fort in the oard with the Samuel of the standard midst of a terrible starm of the standard midst of the standard a day of recreation rather than patriotic longevity; it is generally represented with walked the whole length of the fort in the miniscence. In order to revive the spirit of the old holiday THE DISPATCH took up ard with the Stars and Stripes.

The Greeks bore a piece of armor on the end of a spear in early times, the Athenians, the clive and the owl, the Corinthians a pegasus, the Thebans a sphinx. The Roman standard is an important one, having direct bearing on the history of heraldry.

The year of 1776 was one of immense im-

Parliament ordered the colonists to use the union flag created by James I. in 1606. Ten years before the Revolution saw many characters and devices on the flags of colonists, all expressive of the one prevailing idea. Orders called "Sons of Liberty" were formed and liberty poles raised. During the first months of the war each colony had its own flag. The flag of Connecticut con-"Qui transtulet sustinet"—"God who trans-ported us hither will support us." The motto of Massachusetts was "An appeal to Heaven;" it was white, with a green pine tree South Carolina had an ensign of blue

midst of a terrible storm of shot and shell, recovered the flag and, in the sight of the whole fort, placed it upon the ramparts. At the battle of Lexington the Americans are not known to have carried a flag, and doubts are held about one being carried at the battle of Bunker Hill. THE RATTLESNAKE BANNER. In 1775 the favorite device seems to have

Dictures of the landing of the Puritans. This banner was favorite until the English Parliament ordered the colonists to use the union flag created by James I. in 1606. Stripes, alternate red and white, emblematic of the union of the 13 colonies. The new



flag was hoisted or the first time on the 2d of January, 1776, over the camp at Cam-bridge. When independence was deter-The year of 1776 was one of immense importance; it not only saw a nation born, which has become one of the greatest upon the same of the mation instead of the stars have been supposed to have been s

WASHINGTON TOOK THE COLORS used in the flag from his baptismal robe, which was of white silk, lined with red, the sleeves of which were tied with blue ribbons. sleeves of which were tied with blue ribbons. This is the first official United States flag used on land or sea. The first military glory obtained under an American flag was at Fort Schuyler, August 12, 1775, when the soldiers made a flag by tearing their shirts into strips, and using for the blue a cloak stolen from the enemy at Peekskill. They were victorious under this rude flag, and also contured five flags from the enemy.

and also captured five flags from the enemy, which they placed under it on the fort. The first naval victory under the American flag was by John Paul Jones, man of War, Cooper. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, and that the Union be 13 white stars on a blue field, representing a 13 white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation." The Stars and Stripes were unfurled for the first time, at the battle of Saratoga, on the occasion of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. On the 13th of January, 1794, by an act of Congress, the flag was altered to 15 red and white stripes and 15 stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original 13 stripes, as the adding of a new stripe for each additional State made the flag unwieldy. The new star is added to the flag on the Fourth of July following the admission of each of July following the admission of each State into the Union. A collection of flags

was made at Annapolis in 1814.

When the American flag first appeared on

Declaration of Independence OF THE UNITED STATES

When, in the course of human events, i becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers on such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all ex-

S. F. SMITH.

injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world: He has refused his assent to laws the most

me and necessary for the public He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so sus-

pended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable

o tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the peo-

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remain-

nto these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundanentally, the forms of our governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and leclaring themselves invested with power to egislate for us in all cases whatsoever: He has abdicated government here, by de-claring us out of his protection, and waging AMERICA; or, MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE.

war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the

He has kept among us in times of peace

standing armies, without the consent of our

dependent of, and superior to, civil powers.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws: giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed

For protecting them, by a mock trial,

For imposing taxes on us without our

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the tree system of English

laws in a neighboring province, estab-lisbing therein an arbitrary government,

and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instru-

ment for introducing the same absolute rule

ing on our trade with all parts of

from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of

legislation.

these States:

the world:

onsent:

troops among us:

egislatures. He has affected to render the military in-

lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete armies of loreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally un-worthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high sens, to bear arms against their country to become the event

against their country, to become the execu-tioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mereiless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of

warfare is an undistinguished destruction warfare is an undistinguished destruction all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been ble terms; our repeated injury. A

prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethern. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our

emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnacimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disayow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deal to the most fine transfer that the have been deal to the most fine transfer. ence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace triends.

war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish com-merce, and do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the sup-port of this declaration, with a firm reli-ance on the protection of DIVINE PROVI-DENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THIS SOUVENIR of Pittsburg's Inauguration of the Old-Fashioned Celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY will be GRATUITOUSLY DISTRIBU. TED by THE DISPATCH at Schenley Park during Friday's Exercises. It can be obtaied by Agents, Carriers and the Public on application at the Business Office, Cor. Smithgeld and Diamond Sta.

YANKEE DOODLE.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE Doodle,—In the summer of 1775, the British army, under command of Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson river, a little south of the city of Albany, awaiting reinforcements of militia from the Eastern States, previous to marching on Ticonderoga. During the month of June these raw levies poured into camp, company after company, each man differently armed, equipped and accountered from his neighbor, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as was never equaled, unless by the celebrated regiment of merry Jack Falstaff. Their owner appearance furnished great amusement to the British officers. One Dr. Snamburg, an English surgeon, composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words, which were greatly dedicated to the new recruits. The joke took, and the tune has come down to this day. The original words, which we take from Farmer and Moore's "Historical Collections," published in 1820, we have not, however, met with before in many years. As far back as 1600 this tune is found as "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket."



And every time they fired it off It took a horn of powder; It made a noise like father's gun, Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself As Jacob's underpinin',

And father went as near again-

I thought the deuce was in him. (It seared me so I ran the streets, Nor stopped as I remember, Till I got home, and safely locked In granny's little chamber.)



And there I see a little keg, Its heads were made o' leather. They knocked upon't with little sticks, To call the folks together.

And there they'd fife away like fun, And play on corn stalk fiddles, And some had ribbons red as blood, All bound around their middles.

But I can't tell you half I see, They keep up such a smother; So I took my hat off, made a bow, The troopers, too, would gallop up And fire right in our faces; And scampered home to mother.

It scared me almost half to death

To see them run such races.

Uncle Sam came there to change

For 'lasses cakes to earry home

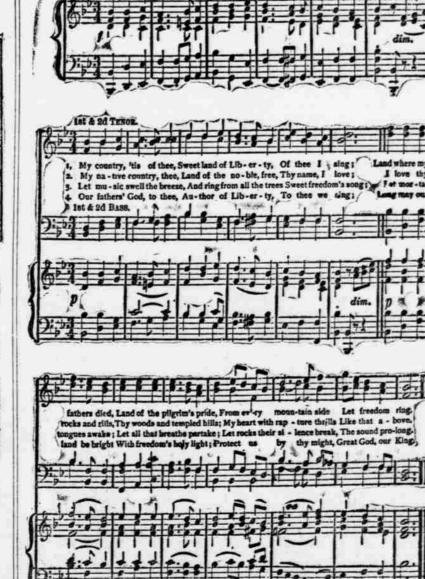
Some paneakes and some onions

To give his wife and young ones.

He has endeavored to prevent the popu lation of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws or the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising he conditions of new appropriations o He has obstructed the administration o

justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass



Independence, gives a full history of flags in general, and our own in particular, the appearance of which will add so much to the enthusiasm of the Fourth. Since time summemorial, wherever men assembled to a flag of some description used to express a flag of some description used to express a flag of some description used to express a common sentiment, and to serve as a rallying point for the common forces. They were also needed to remind men of past devices that enhanced to rescourage that enhanced to express and not brook defeat. Among the carvings and past heroes and to flee feelings of the flee feelings of the flee feelings of the flee feelings of the proof one destription were chiefly those of England, and although of many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be country were so delighted with its appearance of the many reasons in its favor. It is said to be importance connected with this one which many reasons in its favor. It is said to be country were as cellished with the eagle. Doctor Ben Franklin gave at Brington, in Northamptonshire.

The stars were the natural symbol of the state, which was much at the explaint of the common of the common forces. They were also made with the const of China the inhabitants of that government, and the thing from a country were as delighted with its appearance of the themselves by attention of the common of control the flee with its appearance of the themselves by attention of the common of the common of control. The flee of themselves the country denotes the country d