

The Lehigh

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

VOLUME V.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 3, 1851.

NUMBER 39.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
Is published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday
BY AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,
At \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2 00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the proprietor.
Advertisements, making not more than one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion. Those not exceeding ten lines will be charged seventy-five cents, and those making six lines or less, three insertions for 50 cents.
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Office in Hamilton St., one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Friedensbath Office."

The Navigation Opened.



Philadelphia, Allentown & Mauch Chunk TRANSPORTATION LINE.
For transporting merchandise between Philadelphia, New Hope, Easton, Freemansburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Weissport, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, and all intermediate places along the Delaware and Lehigh Canals; shipping from *Hull & Conly's* Third Wharf, below Vine street, on the Delaware.
HECKER, LONG, & CO.,
Have lately purchased the

Line of Boats,

known for the last two years as the Trenton and Lehigh Transportation Line and previous as Cook's Line.
They being new beginners, hope, by careful and prompt attention to their business to get a liberal share of patronage.
The proprietors have large and commodious Store House at all the above named stopping places.
HECKER, LONG, & CO.,
Proprietors.

AGENTS:

Stephen Long, Philadelphia,
Samuel L. Opie, New Hope,
G. W. House & Co., Easton,
G. & A. Bachman, Freemansburg,
Charles Seider, Bethlehem,
William Hecker, Allentown,
Lewis Weiss, Weissport,
Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk,
A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton,
Horton & Blakeslee, White Haven.
March 6.

P. WYCKOFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 17, NORTH SEVEN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 1.

Clocks and Watches.

Charles S. Massey,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has received at his establishment, nearly opposite the German Reformed church in Allentown, a large assortment of
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES,
consisting of GOLD and SILVER Patent Levers, Quarter and plain English and French Watches sold by him are warranted, and as low as the same quality can be purchased at other establishments in town or elsewhere.
His assortment of Clocks consist of Brass eight day, thirty hours, and alarm, from \$12 to \$20.
His selection of Jewelry consists in part of Gold rings, Bracelets, Breastpins, Breaches Gold and Silver Pencils, Watch-chains, Keys, Gold Pens, of a superior quality, &c.
He has also on hand a variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Such as steel-bands for purses and work bags, Silver tea and table spoons, Gold and Silver Spectacles, to suit all ages, Spectacle glasses, Silver thimbles.
Every article sold by him, is warranted to be such as represented, and should they prove otherwise can be returned, and the money will be refunded.
His stock has been purchased with a view to supply the citizens of this county with good and genuine articles in his branch, and which have been selected from the best and most extensive houses in New-York and Philadelphia. He hopes by due attention to his business, and liberal prices, to have a share of patronage.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see, then judge for yourselves.
May 1, 1851.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known Tavern House of the
Bull's Head,
at the corner of Allen and Andrew st., where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and friends. His best efforts will be directed to his table, so that it be furnished with the most reasonable the market affords, his bar filled with the choicest wines and liquors, his beds clean, and his yard large and stable commodious, with an attentive hostler always at hand.
He trusts that by punctual attendance to business, he will be able to secure a liberal share of public patronage, for which he will ever feel thankful.
April 21.

Every Day Brings Something New!
Ours A Great Country!

Newly Established
Cash Boot & Shoe Store.
Good & Schwarz,
RESPECTFULLY inform their many friends and the public in general, that they have lately established themselves in the fashionable
Boot & Shoe BUSINESS
one door east of Gangwower's Hat Store, and nearly opposite the "Register" Printing Office. They have just received from Philadelphia, one of the largest and best selected assortment of STOCK ever brought to Allentown. They have purchased for cash, and are determined to do business upon no other but the
Cash Principle.
They would have been glad to state, that customers shall save themselves the trouble of asking a credit, as they will positively refuse it. To such, however, who will deal with them upon the Cash principle, will find a difference in the price of Boots and shoes equal to 25 per cent. less than they pay upon a Credit.
They will always be prepared to do custom work at the shortest notice, and will do up Ladies and Gentlemen's work in the latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies' Misses and Children's fancy dress shoes, and Gentlemen's and Boys fine and coarse Boots, always kept on hand.
They hope by practical attendance to business and such reduced prices, to be able to merit a share of public patronage.
March 13.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.
George Heck,
Adopts this method to inform the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Henry F. Nagle, on the south side of Hamilton street, near the Court House, in the Borough of Allentown where he has opened a new and fashionable
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
to which he invites the fashionable public for an early call.
He will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to him, and is fully determined on being second to none, warranting a good fit, with neatness and dispatch.
He is in regular receipt of the latest Paris, London and Philadelphia Fashions, which enables him to cut Coats, Vests and Pants, in real London style.
April 10.

Dr. J. P. Barnes,
DE-VTIST.
Adopts this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made Allentown his permanent residence. He has opened an office at his dwelling, opposite *Kohl's* American Hotel, a few doors east of Probst, Guth & Co.'s Store, where he will be happy to offer his professional services in the science of Dentistry. He will call at private residences, if requested.
His terms are reasonable, and having had much experience in the profession, feels satisfied that he can give general satisfaction.
Allentown, April 21, 1851.

**ENGLISH AND GERMAN
JOB PRINTING,**
Of every description neatly executed at the "Register" office.

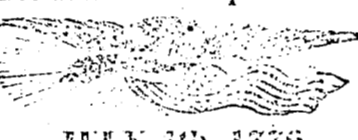
Poetical Department.

The American Boy.

Father look up and see that flag
How gracefully it flies,
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies.
It is my country's flag my own,
And proudly drinks the light
Of ocean waves—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.
Father, what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds,
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds,
It is the voice of cannonry,
The glad shout of the free,
This is the day of Memory dear,
'Tis freedom's jubilee.
I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest,
But father why don't you,
I'm getting old and weak, but still
My heart is big with joy,
I've witnessed many a day like this,
Saw't ye about my boy.
Hurrah! for freedom's jubilee,
God bless our native land,
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!
Well done my boy—gave up and love
The land that gave you birth,
A home where freedom loves to dwell
In paradise on earth.

Miscellaneous Selections.

Declaration of Independence.



JULY 4th, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it 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 entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

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 pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and 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 new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in 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 transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having 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 wholesome and necessary for the public good.
He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, 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 to 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 people.
He has refused, for a long time after a

disolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereas by the legislative powers, incumbent of him, he returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of 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 harass our people, and eat out their substance.
He has kept among us in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.
For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.
For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.
For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.
For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.
For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.
For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and a instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:
For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenary 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 unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fill themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of 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 answered only by 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 attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of the attempts by legislative, 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 magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections, and correspondence. 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, 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 ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States,

they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Speech of the Elder John Adams, Delivered on the subject of the American Independence, in 1776.

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand, and my heart, to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning, we aimed not at independence. But there is a Divinity that shapes our ends, the injustice of England has driven us to arms; and blinded to her own interest, for our good she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours.

Why then should we d. for the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to his own life, and his honor? Are not you Sir who sit in that chair; is not he, our venerable colleague, near you; are you not both already the proscribed and predestined objects of punishment and vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws.

If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on, or give up the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of Parliament, Boston port-bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trampled down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit.

Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plight, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives? I know there is not a man here, who would not rather see a general conflagration sweeping over the land, or an earthquake sink it, than one jot or tittle of that pledged faith fall to the ground.

For my self, having, two-tee months ago, in this place, moved that George Washington be appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty, may my hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate in the support I give him. The war, then, must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the declaration of independence? That measure will strengthen us, it will give us character abroad. The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do, while we acknowledge ourselves subjects in arm against our sovereign. Nay, I maintain that England, herself, will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of independence, to acknowledge that her whole conduct to us has been a course of injustice and oppression.

Her pride will be less wounded, by submitting to that course of things which now predestinates our independence, that by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects. The former she would regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own deep disgrace. Why then, why then, sir, do we not as soon as possible, change this from a civil, to a national war? And since we must fight it through, why not put us in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory?

If we fail, it can be no worse for us, than we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies. The people, if we are true to them, will carry us, and will carry themselves, gloriously through this struggle.

I care not how little other people have been found. I know the people of these colonies, and I know, that resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire the people with increased courage. Instead of a long and bloody war restoration of privileges, for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British King, set before them the glorious objects of entire independence, and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life.

Read this declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolved to stand with it, or fall with it. Send it to the public halls; proclaim it there; let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let

them see it, who saw their brothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunker Hill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls, will cry out in its support.

Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs; but I see clearly through this day's business. You and I, indeed may rule it. We may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good. We may die—die colonists—die slaves—die. Be it so. Be it so. If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But, while I do live, let me have a country or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country.

But whatever may be our fate, be assured, that this declaration will stand.—It may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both.—Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in the heavens. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears, copious gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress,—but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy.

Sir, before God, I believe that the hour has come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I hope for in this life, I now here ready to stake upon it; and I leave of as I begin, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for this declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment independence now, and INDEPENDENCE FOREVER.

Letter of John Adams to his Wife.

On the 5th day of July, 1776, John Adams wrote to his wife as follows:—
"Yesterday the greatest question was decided that was ever debated in America, and greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting Colony, that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. The day is passed—the fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe, it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, show, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure which it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory; I can see the end is well worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

Now Hear What They Say in the South.

State Rights Convention.

The Southern Rights Association have been holding a Convention at Montgomery, Alabama It met on the 9th inst., Col. Thomas Williams, of Montgomery, presiding. Some ten counties of Alabama were represented, and about eighteen associations. The following preamble and resolutions passed without a dissenting vote, to wit:—
"Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, events of recent occurrence indicate that one of the sovereign State of this Union is placing herself in a situation to secede from the Union:
"And whereas in the opinion of this body, any State has the right to secede, and from the very nature of the case, is the only judge of the justice and propriety of such act:
"And whereas it is not improbable that the exercise of such right by the seceding State will be opposed with arms by the General Government:
"Therefore, be it resolved, That in the event any Southern State, in the exercise of its own judgement, should think proper, for causes which now exist, to secede from the Union, in the opinion of this Convention, it would become the duty of this State, as of all the other States, to oppose with force any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce such seceding State."
Mr. Gayle, of Dallas, offered a resolution recommending the convention to go into the nomination of a suitable person as candidate for Governor; alleging that Gov. Collier occupied equivocal ground, &c. A warm discussion ensued, in which its impolicy was strongly urged, and the resolution was negatived. The Convention adjourned sine die.

Mr. Aunt Nancy says, it is strange that people make such a fuss about runaway negroes, for when her husband ran away once, they only offered "One cent Reward."