

The Lehigh Register

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Poetical.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.

We proudly hail the present morn,
As sacred Freedom's day of birth;
And while the light yon skies adorn,
Or man exists to till the earth,
May we continue thus, to feel
The flame of patriotic zeal.

We'll cast aside each party end,
And join as brothers round the shrine,
Where peace, concord and concord bend,
To pay the homage, next divine;
Let union link each faithful heart
To duty in this noble part.

Our spangled banner floats unfurled,
In graceful waves of glorious pride,
And beckons to the olden world,
A spot where exiles may reside;
From all tyrannic bondage free,
Beneath its fold of Liberty!

Ho, let the following cannon roar,
And gladsome shouts each bosom cheer;
Repeat our feelings o'er and o'er,
The altar of enjoyment rear:
Let "peace on earth, good will to men,"
Be sung from every hill and glen.

Beat loud the drum, blow shrill the fife,
Exhibit all the pomp of arms;
Show forth a freeman's happy life,
In all our native love and charms;
Devote this consecrated day,
To memory and America.

Thanks to those men who fought and bled,
On Bunker's height, and Monmouth plain;
Who vowed to fall among the dead,
But they this Freedom would obtain;
Thanks to thee, God of earth and sky,
Who gave them souls to do, or die.

YANKEE DOODLE.

In the summer of 1775, the British army, under command of Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east side of the Hudson river, awaiting reinforcements of militia from the Eastern States previous to the marching upon Ticonderoga. During the month of June these raw levies poured into camp, company after company each man differently armed, equipped and accoutred, from his neighbor, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as never equalled, unless by the celebrated regiment of the merry Jack Falstaff. Their *outra* appearance furnished great amusement for the British officers. One Dr. Shackburg, an English Surgeon composed the tune of Yankee Doodle and arranged it to words, which were gravely 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 1824, we have not, however, met with before in many years:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Good'in,
Where we see the men and boys
As thick as Hasty-pudding.

There was Captain Washington
Upon a splendid stallion,
A giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And then the feathers on his hat,
They looked so tarnaal fine,
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jennina.

And there they had a swampin' gun
As large as a log o' hump,
And on a duced little cart—
A load for father's cattle.

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.

And there I see a little keg,
Its head was made of leather—
They knock't upon't with little sticks,
To call the folks together.

And there they'd fide away like fun,
And played on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood,
All bound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up
And fire right in our faces;
It scared me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
The 'lasses cakes to carry home,
To give his wife and young ones.

But I can't tell you half I see,
They kept up such a smother;
So I took my hat off—made a bow,
And scampered home to mother.

"OUR BOYS."

Our Yankee Boys! the world is wide,
And search it as you will,
Our Yankee Boys the noblest are,
And best and bravest still;
The truest and the gallentest,
For knowledge, fun or fray,
And wide awake to beat the world,
What e'er the world may say.

Our Yankee Boys, &c.
Our Yankee Boys are free and fair,
And kind of heart as true,
And stout of hand for peace or war
As ever nation knew;

To scorn the wrong, defend the right,
In truth and honor's name,
Our Yankee Boys contented are,
And ask no prouder fame.

Our Yankee Boys, &c.

LEHIGH REGISTER

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS

Devoted to Local and General News, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Am

VOLUME IX.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JULY 4, 1855.

Declaration of Independence!



Fourth of July, 1776!

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds 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 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 inalienable 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; that when any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation 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 most 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 right, 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 these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated 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 wholesome and necessary for the public good. 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 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 depository 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 such dissolution, 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 remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions from within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition 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 new 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 acknowledged 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 benefits 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 fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the form of our government;

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 wage war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

It is, at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work 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 fall 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 attempts made by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstance 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 connexion 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 connexion 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 alliance, 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.

Signed, by the order and in behalf of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Thomas Jefferson.
His agency in bringing about the revolution, and in guiding it, and in shaping our free institutions, which have so blessed our country and benefitted the world, may be learned from this brief synopsis of his views and acts. Let them speak for themselves, and let him be judged by his works.

He was 32 years old and a member of the Legislature, when in 1774 the news of the Boston Port-bill reached Virginia. In the evening, he and a few kindred spirits met in the Council chamber to consult on the proper course to be taken. Then and there it was agreed to recommend a day of fasting and prayer throughout the colony. The Legislature approved of the proposal, and he presented the

proclamation. The day was the first of June—then the Port-bill took effect. Soon after he wrote the manifesto inviting the colonies to appoint deputies to meet in Congress. The first Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. During 1775, he was a member of Congress, acting on the maxim, "the God who gave us life, gave us liberty too." June 28, '76, the youngest member of Congress, he as chairman reported the Declaration of Independence, which had been written by him at the unanimous request of the committee. The Declaration was adopted July the 4th;—the debate was warm, and while going on, Dr. Franklin told Mr. Jefferson the famous story of "John Thompson the hatter." July 4th, '76 he was appointed on a committee to devise a suitable "coat of arms" for the United States.

The Declaration of Independence having gone forth, and Washington being at the head of the army, and fighting the battle manfully, Mr. Jefferson concluded to retire from Congress. Still he was re-elected, but on the 2d of September he resigned. On the last day of September, Congress appointed him one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with France. But he declined the appointment. He thought that the great moral revolution just begun, would be more aided by him in the Legislature of Virginia, than in any other station. He was elected and took his seat in October. He wished to have his state walk in the right path in passing from her monarchial to her republic condition; and he thought it all important to the great cause of liberty, to have a state government which should be a pattern for all the states which would compose this great confederacy.

While a member of the Legislature from '76 to '79, he turned his great mind to the accomplishment of the following objects:—To reform the Judiciary system; to repeal the law of entail, which destroyed aristocracy; to abrogate the right of primogeniture; and thus prepare the way for an equal division of inheritance among all the children and other representatives in equal degrees; the assertion of the right of expatriation; the establishment of religious freedom upon the broadest foundation; the emancipation of slaves born after a certain period; the abolition of capital punishment in all cases except for murder and treason; the establishment of a systematic plan of general education reaching all classes of citizens, and adapted to every grade of capacity. Most of these objects were accomplished, and other kindred ones of great importance. June, 1779, he was elected Governor of Virginia. His first act was to ameliorate the sufferings of American prisoners, who had been taken by the British. On the right of suffrage his maxim was, to allow those to vote who pay or fight for the support of government.

In 1781 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary (with others) to negotiate a peace; but he declined. In '83 he was again elected to Congress. In December, Washington delivered up his commission to Congress, and Mr. Jefferson prepared the noble reply to General Washington.

In '81 he reported to Congress the money system—consisting of the dollar unit. This year he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign nations.

In 1785 he was appointed ambassador to France, and remained there four years.

In 1789 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington. Soon after he made his famous report on coins—weights and measures. While he was Secretary of State, Gen. Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and then it was that the questions sprung up, out of which grew the two parties—the Republican and Federal—which have substantially continued to the present. The former party by the same name, the latter by various names—but always the same ends and aims in view.

In '94 he was chosen President of the American Philosophical Society.

In '97 he was elected Vice President of the United States.

In 1801 he was chosen President of the United States by Congress, on the thirty-sixth ballot, and on the fifth day of voting.

Richard's himself again!

On, then, onward to the polls—"gallop away, my fiery-footed steeds," an' make the welkin tremble with anti-spasmodic yells!—Daley! Cock yer muskies—I'm comin'—

"Hence ye, Brutus, broad-axe an' glory!"
Let's licker!

The Wife's Commandments.
The Cincinnati Non-Resist gives the following correct version for the use of all doubting husbands:

1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
2. Thou shalt not take into the house any beautiful brazen image of a servant girl, to bow down to her, and to serve her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectable.
5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not fret.
7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.
8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco, nor smoke segars.
9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not visit the tavern;—thou shalt not covet the tavern keeper's run, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whiskey, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar.
11. Thou shalt not visit the billiard halls neither—nor worshipping in the dance, nor heaps of money that lie on the table.

And the 12th commandment is, that thou shalt not stay out later than 9 o'clock at night.

GIRLS.
Holmes in one of his poems, says in a parenthetical way,
"My Grandpapa
Loved the girls when he was young."
No doubt of it, for Holmes was a sensible man, and must have had a sensible grandfather. All sensible men love girls when they are young and when they are old.

Dick Daley's Stump Speech.
BY NED STEELE.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—This are a day for the population o' Boonville, like a bob-tailed pullet on a rickety hen roost, to be a lookin' up, up! A crisis has arriven—an' somethin's bust! What are we? all in a bunch. Whar am I? here I is, an' I'd stand here an' expiate from now till the day o' synagogues if you'd whoop for Daley. Feller Citizens—Jerusalem's to pay, an' we haint got no pitch. Our hyper-bolical an' majestic canal boat o' creation has onshipped her rudder, an' the Captain's broke his neck, an' the cook's div to the depths o' the "vasty deep," in search o' dimun' Our wigwam's torn to pieces, like a s' brush fence, an' the 'istory of the