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PAY THE PRINTER.

BY HENRY BRADY.

As honest men, attend and hear The serious fact—the times are dear; Who owes a bill, 'tis just as clear As star light in the winter, That he should come without delay— That's if he can—that bill to pay, And ere he puts his purse away, "Fork over" to the Printer.

The Printer's cheek is seldom red, The fine machinery of his head Is working when you are in bed,
Your true and faithful "Mentor:" All day and night he wears his shoes, And brains to furnish you with news; But men of conscience ne'er refuse To pay the toiling Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all His dues are scattered and they're small,
And if not paid he's bound to full
In debt—for fuel, bread, rent, or Perhaps his paper; then to square Up with his help—a double care Bows down his head—now is it fair That you don't pay the Printer?

His wife and little prattlers too. Are now depending upon you;
And if you pay the score that's due, Necessity can't stint her;
But if you don't, as gnaws the mole,
'Twill thro' your conscience eat a hole!
And brand the forchead thus: "No soul!" Of him who cheats the Printer.

The cats will mew between your feet, The dogs will bite you on the street; And every urchin that you meet,
Will roar with voice of Stentor,
"Look to your pockets - there he goes The chap that wears the Printer's clothes ! And proud, though everybody knows The grub, he gnaw'd the Printer!"

Be simply just, and don't disgrace Yourself, but beg the "Lord of grace," To thaw that harden'd icy "case," That honesty may enter ; This done, man will with man act fair, And all will have the "tin" to spare; Then will the "Editorial Chair" Support a well-paid Printer.

Miscellaueous.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

It is somewhat remarkable, so far as we know, there is no entirely satisfactory account of the origin of the device of our national flag. There are early allusions to local standards, or to devices on colonial flags. Thus the standards and drums of the Connecticut troops, immediately after the battle of Lexington, had on them the colonial arms with the motto, "qui translutit sustinct" in letters of gold; which was translated-" God, who transplant-

it would require too much space to give the singular that none of our early histories name a The earliest notice of a banner emblematical

of more than one colony is of the New England flag, and this is seen as early as 1686. A representation of one of these flags, in a work printed in 1701, shows it to be simply an Eng- tions of thousands assembled on the joyful oclish ensign, with a quarter divided into four by casion, under the display of a UNION FLAG, a cross, and having in one of the corners the with thirteen stripes in the field, emblematical figure of a pine tree. This was a favorite em- of the thirteen United Colonies." blem in Massachusetts, and appears on its coin as well as its flag. There is no authority, however, for stating that this New England flag was used in the revolutionary period .-At any rate the flag used is not called by this name.

There are references to a common flag-one that had probably a symbol of a common sentiment-in 1774; and it is called "THE UNION FLAG." The newspapers, speeches, and essays, and toasts of this year glow with a union sentiment. Thus a liberty song printed October, 1774, commences:

"Ye sons of freedom smile!

America unites." At this period, also, Boston and Charlestown were suffering great distress in consequence of flying about them "The Union Flag." We never met with a description of it; and aged people who well remembered the processions and "the great flags" could not recall the device. The Encyclopedias describe the third flag of Great Britain as the union flag, -a banner in which the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew are blended. Those devices may have been on this 1774 banner as seen flying from liberty trees and in processions; but it is probable there was something peculiar on it, and designed to symbolize the new born union sen-

BRIGH BROWN

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to learn under what flag the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. But neither contemporary documents, nor the recollection of old soldiers, supplied a satisfactory answer. A eulogy on Warren, written soon after the event, in describing the astonishment of the British on the cast about for an ensign with which to distinmorning of the 17th, adds :-

Columbia's troops are seen in dread array,

And waving streamers in the air display. flag was used, with the motto "Come if you dare." Trumbull, in his picture of the battle, shows the pine tree flag.

There occur allusions to the "Union Flag"

through 1775. Now and then the British, in describing the doings of "the rebels," name their flag. Thus the colors carried by Gen. Montgomery's troops, in his memorable Canada expedition, were named by them as being red; letters from Boston say the same as the standards flying from the American camp, though some of them name "blue streamers;" and in the fall of this year, privateers captured and carried into British ports, had colors consisting pine; the motto, 'Appeal to Heaven.'" A letter of John Jay's (July 1776), states that Congress had made no order concerning continental colors, and that the captains of the armed vessels had followed their own fancies: and he names as one device a rattlesnake, rearing his crest and shaking his rattles, and having this motto-" Don't tread on me."

At the close of the year 1775 the two ideas of Union and Independence were making rapid progress; and this should be taken into account in tracing the device. There were relief and joy in the American army, then besieging the British army in Boston, when it was announced that Georgia had acceded to the Union. This made the union of the thirteen colonies .-The camp, too, was alive with the kindling idea of independence. It was (Oct., 1775) offensive to pray for the king, and the policy of a declaration was " a favorite point" in the army. It was a period of intense anxiety; for Washington, in the face of his disciplined enemy, was obliged to disband his old army and to raise a new one. Even at this late period local prejudices were very strong. The troops of each colony were attached to their name, and were unwilling to be called continental; while Washington was exerting every nerve to supplant this local jealousy by a more national spirit. These, then (Dec., 1775)were the prevailing ideas :- UNION of the colonies and SEPA-RATION from Great Britain. Any theory that sees in the origin of the device an idea of future union with Great Britain is radically defective.

From theory we proceed to facts. The first mention, we think, there is of the THIRTEEN STRIPES on the flag is by Washington, in a leted us hither, will support us." Other local ter dated Jan. 4, 1776, who states that on the standards are alluded to. The Massachusetts day (Jan. 1. 1776,) that gave birth to the new colony had on its standard a Pine Tree. But army, "the Union Flag was hoisted, in comnotices of such flags that are before us. It is British authority, a lieutenant who was on Charlestown heights, states (Jan. 25, 1776,) that this Union Flag had thirteen stripes; and that it was saluted with thirteen guns and thirteen cheers. In the succeeding February, (1775) at Philadelphia, Admiral Hopkins sailed with the American fleet, "amidst the acclama-

In the succeeding May, when the Virginia convention so nobly instructed its delegates to Congress " to declare the united colonies free and independent States," and to propose "a confederation of the colonies," there was a great civic and military parade, when the contemporary account states, "the Union flag of the American States waved upon the capitol during the whole of the ceremony."

The flag is spoken of in a manner to indicate that it was something new. It is called "the great Union flag;" and it was first unfurled to the breeze in the army under Washington. No account we have seen names the colors of the stripes, though it is probable they were red and white; and nothing is said of the stars. Various suggestions have been given as to the the operation of the port bill; and to relieve it origin of these devices; and one of them is, large contributions were made from all the that they were both derived from the coat of colonies. These donations, accompanied with arms of the Washington family. A distinpatriotic letters and committees, were often re- guished British antiquarian, Lower, in a volceived with parade: when teams loaded with ume of researches on various subjects, which grain, or wood, or other articles, would have has recently been issued in London, has the following curious passage on our national flag and the Washington coat of arms. It occurs in a discourse on heraldry :

"As to George Washington's descent from nobility or royalty, I have not at hand the means of verifying the statement, though it is highly probable, as he was descended from a | Chawles." good family in the county of Northampton .-Like Oliver Cromwell, the American patriot was fond of genealogy, and corresponded with our heralds on the subject of his own pedigree. Yes, this George Washington, the man who gave sanction, if not birth, to that most demo- bustle."

The writer of this article made much inquiry | cratical of sentiments—that all men are free and equal, was, as the phrase goes, a gentleman of blood, of ancient time, and of coat armor; nor was he slow to acknowledge the fact. When the Americans in their most righteous revolt against the tyranny of the mother country, guish themselves from their English oppressors, what did they ultimately adopt? Why, nothing more no less than a gentleman's badge-a Tradition, a doubtful authority, says a red modification of the old English coat of arms borne by their leader and deliverer. A few stars and strines had in the old chivalrous times distinguished his ancestors from their compeers in tournament and upon- battle-field: more stars and additional stripes (denoting the number of States that joined in the struggle) now became the standard around which the patriots of the West so successfully rallied. It is a little curious that this poor out-worn ray of feudalism-as many would count it-should have thus expanded into the bright and ample banner which now waves from every sea."

This is not the first time this suggestion has been made. But there were stars and stripes of "a white bunting with a spreading green on the Douglas arms as well as on the Washington. Stripes, too, had been long used in national ensigns. Thus the flag of the Netherlands had on it three colors, red, white and blue, arranged in three equal horizontal stripes, which device was adopted as early as 1582 .-The idea of the standard-a symbol of union -was the same as that first designed by our stripes: and as Holland, more than any other nation, gave us the idea of our Federal Union, why may not our fathers have derived the idea of the stripes from its flag?

It is not clear what there was in the place now occupied by the stars. We have before us a fac-simile of what is termed the "flag of the confederated States," which was used between July, 1776, and June, 1777. It has represented, in the union emblem of the stripes, a rattlesnake, coiled, and ready to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." A flag with the rattlesnake device is alluded to as having been used on board our privateers. Thus the London Chronicle of July 27, 1776, has an account of the American standard as follows: "The colors of the American fleets have a snake with fourteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike, with this motto. 'Don't tread on me.'

The subsequent history of our national flag has been too often given to need a repetition in these things as you would have them done. In detail. The following is the original resolution adopting the stars and stripes:

"In Congress, June 14, 1777, Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be laugh at you. No one but a fool will be caught thirteen stripes, alternately red and white: that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This probably was the time the stars were embodied in the flag. As new States were ad- lovely an appearance as a neat and plain dress. ded to the Union, from time to time, new All the flummery and tinsel work of the dressstripes were added to the flag till the number had increased to fifteen or twenty. At length pliment to the Thirteen United Colonies." A | the stripes were reduced by act of Congress to the original number of thirteen.

The following is the law April 4, 1818: "Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the alternate red and white, that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

And that, on the admission of a new State of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

A Gem.

One of the sweetest gems of poesy ever writen is the following, from the pen of Frances Anne Butler: "Better trust all, and be deceived,

And weep that trust, and that deceiving, Than doubt one heart, that if believed Had blessed one's life with true believing.

"Oh, in this mocking world, too fast The doubting fiend o'ertakes our youth!
Better be cheated to the last,

Than lose the blessed hope of truth." In the early time of youth we trust all and

are deceived; in the reaction we doubt all, and finally discover that man is a mixed being, ing just large enough to admit a human hair.' from alloy. Out of this knowledge grows char- nerve in the crown of the tooth. In the molar ity, and expecting less from poor frail human teeth it is about the size of a small shot. Some dicum of good, and less indignant at its huge tal pulp. The ivory of the tooth (that part preponderance of evil.

Girls who Want Husbands.

There is a great deal of truth in what Nellie Gray says to "girls who are anxious to marry." Some may object to the manner of telling it, but the facts are facts, notwithstanding; and to those marriageable maidens, "who make fools of themselves ; and go into a fit of the laps every time they see a hat," we commend them .- ED.

Girls, you want to get married, don't you Ah, what a natural thing it is for young ladies who have such a hankering for the sterner sex. It is a weakness that woman has, and for this reason she is called the weaker sex. Well, if you want to get married, don't go into a fit of the hips every time you see a hat or a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put yourself in the way of every young man in the neighborhood in order to attract notice, for if you don't run after men they will run after you. Mark that.

A husband hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers; she puts on many false airs, and she is so nice that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person. She may generally be found at meeting, coming in, of course, about the last one, always at social parties, and invariable takes the front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday. Men will flirt with you, and flatter you simply because they do love to do it, but they have no more idea of making you a wife than they have of committing suicide. If I was a young man. I would have no more to do with such a fancy than I would with a rattle-

Now, girls, let Nellie give you'a piece of advice, and she knows from experience if you practice it, you will gain a reputation of being worthy girls, and stand a fair chance of getting respectable husbands. It is all well enough that you learn to finger the piano, work embroidery, study grammar, etc., but don't neglect letting grandma, or your dear mother teach you to make bread and get a meal of victuals good enough for a king. No part of the housekeeper's duties should be neglected, if you do marry a wealthy husband you will need to know how to do such work, and if you do. it will be no disadvantage to you to know how to oversee a servant girl, and instruct her to do the next place, don't pretend what you are not. Affectation is the most despicable of a complishments, and will only cause sensible people to by affectation. It has a transparent skin, easily to be seen through.

Dress plain, but neatly. Remember that nothing gives a girl so modest, becoming and maker and milliner are unnecessary.

If you are really handsome, they do not add to your beauty one particle; if you are homly they do only make you look worse. Gentlemen don't court your faces and jewelry, but your own dear selves.

Finger-rings and folderols may do to look at. United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, but they add nothing to the value of a wife, all young men know that. If you know how to talk, do it naturally, and do not be so distressingly polite as to spoil all you say. If your into the Union, one star be added to the Union hair is straight, don't put on the curling tongs to make people believe that you have negro blood in your veins. If your neck is very black, wear a lace collar, but don't be so foolish as to daub on paint, thinking that people are so blind as not to see it; and if your cheeks are not rosy, don't apply pink saucers, for the deception will be detected and become the gossip of the neighborhood.

Finally, girls, listen to the counsel of your mothers, and ask their advice in everything .-Think less of fashion than you do of kitchen duties of life-and instead of trying to catch husbands, strive to make yourself worthy of being caught by them. NELLIE GRAY.

Anatomy of the Teeth.

A nerve, an artery, and a vein, enter the root of every tooth ; "and all through an opennone wholly evil, none so good as to be free The dental pulp is in the termination of the nature, we are more easily satisfied with its mowhich lies under the enamel) is composed of an immense number of little pipes, or tubuli, which IT It is delicious to have a pretty girl open make that part of the tooth porous. This ache front door and mistake you for her cousin ; counts for the rapid decay of a tooth when the but still more delicious-to have her remain de- enamel is gone. The acids of the saliva, heat cieved till she has kissed you twice, and hugged and cold, penetrate these numerous cells and the buttons off your coat. "Maw, here's cause a sudden destruction of the tooth. Filling the cavity solid with some metal is the "Ma," said a little urchin, peeping from only cure. The nerve from one tooth connects behind the bedelothes, "I am cold : I want some with the nerve to every tooth in either jaw .more cover on the bed." "Lie still, my dear;" This is the reason why the pain is so often felt said the mother, "until your sister comes from on the side from where the cause exists. Pain church; she has got the comforter for a is often felt in the upper jaw, when the cause exists in the lower.

Where Mosquitoes come From.

A writer on entomology, discussing about these summer pests, thus handles the subject : -" The mosquito proceeds from the animalcular commonly termed the wiggle-tail. I took a bowl of clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days, some half a dozen wiggle tails were visible. These continued to increase in size till they were about 3-16ths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity, they remained longer at the surface, seeming to live in two mediums-air and water. Finally, they assumed a chrysalis form, and, by an increased specific gravity, sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours, I perceived short black furze, or hair, growing on every side of each, until it assumed the size of a minute caterpillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted or lightened, it rapidly floated to the surface, and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere hatched out the fly, and it escaped leaving its tiny house upon the water. How beautiful, vet how simple!

After the water had gone through this process, I found it perfectly free from animalcula. I therefore came to the conclusion that this wiggle-tail is a species of the shark, who, having devoured whole tribes of animalculae, takes to himself wings and escapes into a different medium to torture mankind, and deposit eggs upon the water to produce other wiggle-tails, who in turn produce other mosquitoes.

Any man who has "kept house" with a cistern in the yard has doubtless observed the same effect every summer. Open your cisterncover any morning in the mosquito season and millious of them will fly up in your face. Close the windows of your room at night at the risk of being smothered for want of air, being careful at same time previously to exclude every mosquito, and go to bed with a pitcher of that same cistern water in the room, and enough will breed from it during the night to give you any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow, half-stagnant pool, in a mid ummer's day, you may see the wiggle-tails becoming perfectly developed mosquitoes, and they will rise from the surface of the water, and fly into your face and sting you. What it is neces ary to know at this day is-has there yet been discovered any positive exterminator of that infernal pest and disturber of night's slumbers, the mosquito?

The Raining Tree.

The Island of Fierro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and it is conceived that its name was given to it upon this account -that, its soil not affording so much as a drop of fresh water, seems to be iron, and indeed tants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience in a way so extraordinary, that man will be forced to sit down and acknowledge that he gives in this undeniable demonstration of his wonderful goodness. For in the midst, there is a tree, which is the only one of the kind, inasmuch as it has no resemblance to any of those known to us. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in constant verdure, winter and summer, and its branches are covered with a cloud, which is never dispelled, but resolving into a moisture, causes to fall both man and beast.

Easy Way to Compute Interest.

In a late Baltimore paper a correspondent rives the following plan for computing interest at 6 per cent. for any number of days :- Divide the number of days by six, and multiply the dollars by the dividend, the result is the interest in decimals; cut off the right hand figure and you have it in dollars or cents, thus :-What is the interest of \$100 for twenty-one days? 21 divided by 6 is 31; 100 multiplied by 31 is 350, or 35 cents. Again; What is the interest on \$378 for ninety-three days? 93 of the cakes that they may be "done brown," divided by 6 is 15½; 378 multiplied by 15½ is without burning, on both sides. The batter or

New Geography .- " John, give, us a description of the airth."

"Yes, sir. The airth is a vast globe, filled with mud, filth, Sebastapols and Shanghais." "What are its products?"

"Whiskey, gin, Nebraska bills, and also bursted bank bills." How many races are there.

"Three-races of Union course, race for elecion, and races for money."

"Where is America?" "All over creation-it is the paradise that Adam, the fust fillibuster, was ever on." "Smart boy-go up to the head,

Making a Needle.

I wonder if any little girl who may read this ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making things which she every day uses. What can be more common, and, you may think, more simple, than a needle? Yet, if you do not know it, I can tell you that it takes a great many persons to make a needle; and it takes a great deal of time, too. Let us take a peep into a needle factory. In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill, in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shops is hung round with coils of bright wire, of all thicknesses, from the stout kinds used for codfish hooks to that for the finest cambric needles. In a room below, bits of wire, the length of two needles, are cut by a vast pair of shears fixed in the wall. A bundle has been cut off; the bits need straightening, for they came off from coils.

The bundle is thrown into a red-hot furnace; then taken out, and rolled backward and forward on a table until the wires are straight .--This process is called "rubbing straight."-We now see a mill for grinding needles. We go down into the basement, and find a needlepointer scated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on tho grindstone, first one end and then the other.-We have now the wires straight and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutters at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eyes; and the boy who does it punches eight thousand in an hour, and he does it so fast your eye can hardly keep pace with him. The spliting follows, which is running a fine wire through dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman, with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and seperates them. They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty and, what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and, when red hot, are thrown in a pan of cold water. Next, they must be tempered; and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap dashed by spoonfulls over the cloth; the clothis then rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of wash-pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough ; but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and a tossing in sawdust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. But the sorting and the doing up in papers, you may imagine, is quite a work by itself.

Che Kousekerper.

BANBURY CAKES .-- Work one pound of butter nto the same weight of dough, made for white bread, as in making puff paste, then roll it out very thin, and cut it into oval pieces, or as the cakes are wanted. Mix some good moist sugar with an equal weight of currants, and wet them evenly with brandy, then put a little upon each piece of paste; close them on a tin, with the closed side downwards, and hake them .-Flavor some powdered sugar with candied peel, grated, or essence of lemon, sift a little over the cakes as soon as they come out of the oven.

LEMON BISCUITS - One pound and a quarter there is in this island, neither river nor rivulet, of loaf sugar, six ounces of fresh butter, four nor well nor spring, save that only towards the eggs well beaten, one onnce lemon peel cut very seaside there are some wells, but they lie at fine, one desert spoonful of lemon juice. N. B. such a distance from the city that the inhabi- -These biscuits keep perfectly good for several months in a dry place.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING .- Pare and quarter tart apples and place them in a buttered square tin ; then make a batter of three eggs, one cup of cream, half cup of sour milk, one and a half teaspoonsful of saleratus, and a little salt .--Pour the batter over the apples, and bake thirty five minutes.

To WHITEN LINEN WHEN YELLOW .- Cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over the fire in a wash-kettle .--When the soap has entirely melted, put in the from its leaves a very clear water, and that in linen, and boil it half an hour. Then take it such abundance that the cisterns which are out; have ready a lather of soap and warm placed at the foot of the tree to receive it are water; wash the linen in it, and then rinse it never empty, but contain enough to supply through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last.

> To Make Gridle Cakes .- These cakes are est made with milk altogether instead of water; two eggs, yellow and white, to a pint of corn meal, the milk to be warmed, and the whole to be well beaten up with a spoon or ladle. The quantity of milk used must be sufficient to render the mass so liquid that it can be poured with facility from the pan upon the griddle--one spoonful of lard or good butter, and one of fine flour. The griddle should not be made very hot, and be thoroughly cleansed and greased while warm, to facilitate the turning dough should be prepared immediately before

Egg Pone.—Take three fresh eggs to one quart of meal, and mix with milk and add one tablespoonful of butter; mix all well together, and make up of a consistence somewhat thicker than the cakes, or so thick that it will not pour out; bake in a tin pan set in a Dutch oven, not too hot at first, but by a gradual augmentation of the heat till done. The object of this is to secure the baking of the bottom first, which will secure the rising of the cake, causo it to become beautifully brown on top, and when placed on the table and cut, to resemble ' pound cake.''