

LEHIGH REGISTER

A FAMILY JOURNAL—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HAINES & DIEFENDERFER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM

VOLUME X.

Allentown, Pa., July 2, 1856.

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY.



THE proposition is that in a short time the ground will be ready to sow Oats, Barley, &c. How they know this we are not able to say, but this much we will say, that whenever it gets ready, you had better give us a call for one of the best Grain Drills, and warranted at that, (no large talk about refunding money,) but if the article is not as represented, it can be returned, and all matters satisfactorily arranged. Likewise, in due time we are prepared to furnish you with Mowers, and then we are prepared to furnish you with Allen's Mower, a splendid machine for cutting grass of any kind. And in addition, when you have also the combined Mower and Reaper, of Manny's Patent, which is manufactured upon a different principle from those made heretofore, and warranted to cut grass and grain as fast as one team of horses can draw it. And further, we have the Premium Corn Shelter of Lehigh county, and as there has been sold a very large number in a short time that have rendered universal satisfaction, we are confident in saying, that it has no superior here or elsewhere. We likewise have a mill for chaffing feed, which has been tested thoroughly in different sections, and all who have witnessed its operations, testify to the good qualities of the mill, and recommend it to farmers as an article to save time, and likewise grain in the amount which is yearly given to millers in the shape of "toll." In short we have almost any article which farmers require for agricultural purposes, such as Ploughs of almost any pattern, Corn Cultivators, Revolving Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Corn Ploughs, Corn Planters, Limb Spreaders, Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of different kinds, and all warranted to give satisfaction. Repairs, done in all the different branches, on reasonable terms and at short notice. Any person residing at a distance, in want of any of the above articles, can obtain them by addressing the subscribers at No. 31 West Hamilton st., Allentown, Pa. SWITZER & SAAGER.

GRAIN DRILL REFERENCES.
Rouben Helfrich, North Whitehall; Charles Henninger, do; David Boary, do; David Kulus, Macungy; George Heisel, Allentown.

CORN SHELTER REFERENCES.
David Bortz, Westcoastville; John Bortz, Cedar Creek; Jacob Wagner, Lower Macungy; C. & W. Edelman, Allentown; Rouben Gackelbach, North Whitehall.

FEED MILL REFERENCE.
Charles Sengweaves, Allentown.
Allentown, April 2.

WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Joseph Clewell, Allentown, Agent for Lehigh Co.

YOUR attention is respectfully solicited to the above method of Roofing, now much used in Philadelphia and vicinity, and which has been extensively used in many of the cities of the West, during more than eleven years past, during which time it has been tested under every variety of circumstances, and we confidently offer it to the public as a mode of Roofing unobjectionable in every important particular, while it combines, in a greater degree than any other roof in use, the valuable requisites of cheapness, durability, and security against both fire and water. This is rapidly superseding the use of all other kinds of roofs, wherever it has been introduced, giving general satisfaction, and is highly recommended by all who have tested its utility. These roofs require an inclination of not more than one inch to the foot, which is of great advantage in cases of defect or injury, drying purposes. They are offered at a price considerably less than any other roof in use, while the amount of material saved, which would otherwise be used in extending up the walls and framing for a steep roof, often makes a still further important reduction in the cost of building. Gutters may be formed of the same material as the roof, at much less expense than any other. In case of defect or injury, from any cause, there is no roof so easily repaired. The materials being mostly non-conductors of heat, no roof is so cool in summer, or so warm in winter. Those wishing to use our roof, should give the raters a plan of about one inch to the foot. For further information apply to Joseph Clewell, at Allentown, our agent for Lehigh and Carbon counties, who is prepared to execute all orders at short notice.

H. M. WARREN & CO.,
The following named gentlemen in Allentown have their houses roofed with the above named composition, and are able to testify to its superiority over any other kind of roof:
B. F. TRELLEN, Union st., between Ninth and Tenth.
B. SRETZER, Walnut st., between Eighth and Ninth.
F. BOLEY, Seventh st., between Hamilton and Linden.
L. R. WOLFE, Sixth st., between Fourth and Fifth.
R. W. WOLFE, Sixth st., between Hamilton and Linden.
S. R. & K. WATSON, Ninth st., between Linden and Turner.
A. Klotz, corner of Union and Seventh street.
R. E. WRIGHT, Fourth st., between Linden and Turner.
Feb. 13, 1855.

Dr. Edwin G. Martin,
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, that he has lately graduated as a Physician in all the various branches, in the University of Pennsylvania, and has commenced his practice in the Office of his father, Dr. Charles H. Martin, next door west of the Odd Fellows' Hall, West Hamilton street, Allentown, where he is at all times prepared, by day or by night, to aid the afflicted, and render his services to all who may honor him with a call.

DR. H. A. GRIM, A. M.
OFFICE AT THE EAGLE HOTEL, NO. 3 WEST HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.
Allentown, Feb. 6.

HOLLO, MR. FARMER, where have you been that you have got such a heavy load. You will kill all your horses. Ah, I have been to Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, at No. 35 West Hamilton St., Allentown. I suppose you got all that load for about \$10. Yes indeed, and 25 cents change at that. Ah yes, see I got Mackerel, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Chocolate, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, &c., all for buying and harvest.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of almost every style and pattern, such as black and finest colors; Silks, plain and figured De Laines, Challis, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, &c., &c., at the Cheap Store of GUTH & SCHLAUCH, Cor. of Eighth and Hamilton Sts. April 23.

Stanzas for the Fourth of July.

Freemen, read the sacred record,
Written by your noble sires,
Fix upon your hearts the lessons,
As if stamped with living fires!

Let their words of solemn utterance—
"WE ARE FREE AND INDEPENDENT,"
Printed on the Rock of Ages,
Ever glow in gold replendent.

If a hand would raise that motto,
Traitor heart that hand would sway!
Let it rot upon a dunghill,
Soothing to its kindred clay!

Plant the staff, whence floats your banner,
Firm in freedom's sacred earth,
And, beneath the waving flag,
Bless those sires who gave it birth.

Raise ye! country and brothers,
Take your stand—be firm and strong!
For the traitor word "mixtures,"
By the breeze is borne along.

Aye, the breeze that spreads your banner—
Vibrates to your brave huzzas—
Bears that potent whisper,
Which would all your glory mar!

Take your stand round freedom's altar,
On your country's Sabbath day,
Secure our sacred Union,
IS FOREVER AND FOR AYE!

The Red, White and Blue.

Columbia, the gem of the Ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The Land of each Patriot's devotion,
The world offers homage to thee.

Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
And thy banners make tyrants tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

When war wages its wide desolation,
And threatens the land to deform,
We ask thee of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm:

With her garlands of victory o'er her,
And her proudly she bore her brave crew,
And her flag proudly waving before her,
Now hoist of the Red, White and Blue.

The wine cups, the wine cups, bring hither,
And fill them up to the brim,
May the wreath she has won never wither,
Nor the stars of her glory be dim;

May the surface united never sever,
But hold to her garlands so true—
Our Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O! say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceal'd, half-disclosed?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blessed with vict'ry and peace, may the Heavens resound
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.

Let Independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the price,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty!
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal Patriots! rise once more!
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine, where sacred lies,
In toil and blood, the well-earned prize;
While offering peace sincere and just
In heaven we place our manly trust.
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail. Firm, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let Washington's great name
Ring thro' the world with loud applause!
Let every clime, to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear,
With equal skill, with steady power,
He governs in the faithful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease,
The happier time of honest peace. Firm, &c.

Behold the chief, who now commands,
Once more to serve his country, stands,
The rock on which the ste'm will beat!
But armed in virtue, firm and true we are,
His hopes are fixed on heaven and you,
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When gloom obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind from change free,
Resolved on death or Liberty. Firm, &c.

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 entitles 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; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to 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 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, evince 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 suffering 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 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 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 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 remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for 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 created 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 times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature. He has effected 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 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 powers of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves investigated 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 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 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 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, good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and 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 alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.
James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross, Delaware. Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean, Maryland. Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Chas. Carroll, Carrollton, Virginia. George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton, North Carolina. William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn, South Carolina. Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, Georgia. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

SPEECH OF ELDER JOHN ADAMS.

Delivered on the subject of the American Independence of 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 defer 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

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 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 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, good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and 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 alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

LIBERTY TREE.
In a chariot of light in the regions of day,
The Goddess of Liberty came,
Ten thousand celestials directed the way,
And hither conducted the dame,
A fair budding branch from the garden above,
Where millions with millions agree,
She brought in her hand as a pledge of her love,
And the plant she named LIBERTY TREE.

The celestial exotic struck deep in the ground,
Like a native it flourished and bore;
The fame of its fruit drew the nations around,
To seek out this peaceable shore.
Unmindful of name or distinction they came,
For freedom like brothers agree;
With one spirit united, they one friendship pursued,
And their temple was LIBERTY TREE.

Beneath this fair tree, like the patriarchs of old,
Their bread in contentment they ate,
Unveiled with the troubles of silver or gold,
The cares of the grand and the great.
With timber and tar, they old England supplied,
And supported her power on the sea;
For battles they fought, without getting a groat,
For the honor of LIBERTY TREE.

But hear, O ye swains, (tis a tale most profane),
How all the tyrannical powers,
King, Commons and Lords, are uniting amain,
To out do this garden of ours.
From the East to the West blow the trumpet to arms,
Through the land let the sound of it flee;
Let the far and the near, all unite with a cheer,
In defence of our LIBERTY TREE.

A gentleman in Philadelphia offers to bet \$31,000 that Buchanan will carry every State in the Union. That is, \$1000 on each State.

How to Kill a Man.

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac

How to Kill a Man. Have a pot of fire, then put the size, and dip them in, and the last the new friend, they ing for a place when thing to a better ac