

DEMOCRAT & ARGUS.

"POWER IS NEVER SO SAFE AS IN THE HANDS OF THOSE FOR WHOSE BENEFIT IT IS TO BE EMPLOYED."—Jefferson.

Vol. 7.]

EASTON, AUGUST 4, 1836.

[No. 8.]

The Lady's Book, Or, Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

Several Ladies of the highest literary standing in the country, have complied with the terms offered by the Publisher, and their contributions will appear in succeeding numbers, commencing with Vol. 14.

This popular periodical has now completed the sixth year and twelfth volume of publication, and still continues, as at first, the most popular work of its class.

The publisher is grateful for the patronage extended to him, and will endeavor by unremitting exertions to merit it. The Lady's Book was the first publication that attempted to give correct colored representations of the Philadelphia Fashions. The work, as stated above, has now been published for six years, and the proprietor asks a careful examination of it from the many that have been subscribers from the commencement; and their candid judgment, whether it has not been constantly improving, from volume to volume.—He may with safety say, that the engravings, which adorn each number, are such as would be creditable to the same class of periodicals in England. The Fashions are superior to all but those in the Court Magazine, and equal to them. If the subscription shall continue to increase, greater exertions will be made. The promises made in the commencement of the year have by far been exceeded—and this is a fact that few periodicals can boast of—the promises made in advertisements, in general, far exceeding the performance.

Manner of Embellishing.

Each number also contains either two Views or two Heads, from the Portrait Gallery; Embroidery; Fac Similes; Music; 48 pages of reading and other matter, so varied as to require more space than can be spared to mention them. The price is \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5—in all cases payable in advance. Orders (post paid) to be addressed to L. A. GODEY, Publisher, Philadelphia, July 28, 1826.

COLORED ENGRAVINGS of Philadelphia Fashions.

January,
March,
May,
July,
September
November
February,
April,
June,
August,
October,
December.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS of different subjects.

the east, and by a public street called Bixlers street on the west, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of WILLIAM RUFÉ.

At the same time and place,

A certain lot or piece of ground situated in Freemansburg, in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Northampton. The buildings are a large stone rough-cast

Dwelling House,
26 by 30 feet, with an elegant shop or cellar underneath the whole of said house, well finished, and also an elegant stand for any kind of business—bounded by ground of Joshua Souder, John Freeman, John Bellis, and the great road leading to Bethlehem. Also, another

OUT-LOT,
Or piece of ground, containing in front 100 feet, in depth 200 feet, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Joseph B. Jones, John Wash, Benjamin Reigle, and also the great road aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ISAAC GROSS.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in Lower Nazareth township Northampton county; containing

10 acres and 30 rods.

Adjoining lands of Christian Hummel, Michael Hinkle, and Christian Wilhelm, on which is erected a one story log

Dwelling-House,
Twenty-five by twenty feet, with one room and Kitchen, a log stable, fifteen by twenty feet.

About
Fifteen Apple Trees,
And two acres of Wood land.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE BLUM, bail of John Blum.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in Lehigh township, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Joseph Sel fees, Daniel Koch, and Daniel Klechner, containing

Ninety-five acres,

More or less. The improvements whereon are a two story

Stone House,
34 by 25 feet, a log barn 36 by 24 feet, several springs and spring-house, a small orchard, and other the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of MATTHIAS GREBER.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in East Penn township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mumby, Jacob Fritz, and others; containing

Two hundred acres,

More or less. The improvements are a two story frame

Dwelling House,
20 by 18 feet, a log cooper shop 14 by 12 feet, a log barn 25 by 20 feet, a lime kiln, a spring house, an apple orchard, with other the appurtenances. There is about 90 acres arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and the residue timber.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE MILLER.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract of land situated in East Penn township, Northampton county; adjoining lands of Jacob S. Weiss, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and others; containing

Two hundred acres,

Be the same more or less. The improvements are a small log house, and a small

Orchard, &c.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of PHILIP CARR.

At the same time and place,

A certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Broadway in the town of Mauch Chunk; containing in width 33 feet, and in depth 200 feet; adjoining ground of Conrad Miller, Jesse Pryor and others. The improvements are a two story

Stone House,
26 by 30 feet, a large Kitchen attached thereto, & containing in depth 30 feet, with other the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ISAAC T. DODSON.

At the same time and place,

Five lots of ground situated in Mauch Chunk township, Northampton county, numbered 2, 3, 5, 6 and 19; No. 19 adjoins John Runkle, the landing on river, 100 feet front buildings on No. 2 and 3; stable on Nos. 5 and 6.—The improvements are a frame Tavern house, 40 front and 40 deep with a kitchen adjoining, one shed part frame and part log 40 by 20, one frame shed 50 by 25 feet, a frame dwelling house 30 by 20 and other out-buildings. One horse, 3 cows, a one horse sleigh and harness, three saddles, six beds and bedsteads, three looking glasses, 12 chairs, four tables, two clocks, a number of bottles and glasses, and sundry other articles.

Also,

A tract of land situated in the township of Lausanne, in said county, adjoining other lands of the defendant, lands of Jacob More and others; containing 30 acres or thereabouts, more or less.

Also,

A certain other tract of land in said township, warranted in the name of Michael Shrawder; bounded by lands surveyed in the names of Margaret Shrawder, Nathaniel Seidel, J. Franz, George Fogelman and others; containing 433½ acres and allowance.

Also,

A certain other tract of land in said township, warranted in the name of Margaret Shrawder; bounded by lands surveyed in the name of Nathaniel Seidel, Tobias Weaver, and the last above mentioned tract, containing 429 acres, and 100 perches and allowance.

Also,

A certain other tract of land in said township, warranted in the names of Jacob Franz and George Fogelman, bounded by lands surveyed to Nathaniel Seidel, John Helm, Peter Edmonds, David Hottenstein, and others, and the last above mentioned tract, containing 230 acres and 30 perches and allowance.

Also,

Another tract of land situated in Laurel Run, in said township, bounded by lands surveyed to Philip Shrawder, Barnet Hittle, Nicholas Santee, Thomas Weiss and Thomas Dodson, (being the residue of a tract of 1151 3/4 acres, after deducting several portions sold thereof,) containing 650 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less; on which are erected a saw mill, four dwelling houses, stabling, &c. &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JEDIAH IRISH.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in Ross township, Northampton county, containing about

Twenty-four acres.

Adjoining lands of Daniel Washbourne, John Green and others, on which is erected a one and a half story log

Dwelling-house,

25 by 20 feet, a log stable, two acres meadow, 6 acres woodland, and the residue cleared land; a good spring of water, with other the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN WASHBOURNE.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated on the banks of the Tunchanock creek and along the Wilkesbarre turnpike road, in Tobyhanna township; adjoining land of Kinnert Sox, Jr. John M. Taylor and others; containing

Four hundred Acres.

More or less. The improvements are a Saw mill,

A log House,
And a log stable, with other the appurtenances. About five acres thereof is cleared, about three acres meadow, and the residue in timber, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak and ash.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ADAM BOND.

At the same time and place, by virtue of a pluries Commissioners' Warrant,

A certain message or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situated in Hamilton township, Northampton county; adjoining lands of Andrew Storm, Nicholas Metzgar, John Fetterman and Melchior Moyer; containing

One hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a 1½ story Log Dwelling house, frame barn 30 by 40 feet, a spring house over a spring of water, and other out-buildings. Likewise

An Apple Orchard,

Of about 60 bearing trees; and the public road leading from Peter Snyder's to Stroudsburg passes through the same. Five acres of the above premises are good meadow, about 60 acres cleared land in a high state of cultivation and the residue first-rate Woodland.

Seized and taken in execution by virtue of a Treasurer's Warrant as the property of JACOB DREHER.

At the same time and place,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in Bushkill township, Northampton county; bounded by lands of William Wolfe, John Joseph Henry, Nathul. Ary and William Gross; containing

Sixteen acres—

More or less. The improvements being a one and a half story

Dwelling-house,
Partly log and partly frame, 33 by 20 feet, with two comfortable rooms and a kitchen, a log stable 20 by 18 feet, a spring of water, and an apple orchard, with other the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN LESHER.

And will be sold by

Conrad Heckman, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Easton,
July 21, 1836.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

A Rendezvous is now open in Market street between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, and also in Lehigh street, EASTON, PA., where are wanted a number of able-bodied men for the United States Marine Corps, both for Sea Service, and to remain in the several Navy Yards in the U. States.

Rates of pay per month, good rations, with excellent and sufficient clothing, and in case of sickness the best medical attendance, viz:

Privates,	\$7 per month is \$84 per year.
Musicians,	8 " " 96 "
Corporals,	9 " " 108 "
Sergeants,	13 " " 156 "
Orderly Serj'ts,	16 " " 192 "

Terms of Enlistment—Four Years.

J. G. Williams,

Recruiting Officer in Pennsylvania.
Easton, July 7, 1836.

NEW SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the house of Thomas Gold, in Bushkill township, on Saturday the 13th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, to wit:

NO. 1,

A certain tract of land situate in Bushkill township, Northampton county and containing 327 acres. Adjoining lands of Thomas Gold, Jacob Cope, J. Joseph Henry, Michael Kind and John S. Haman. The improvements are a

Blast Furnace,

A two-fired Forge, two large Barns, two Coal houses, two Ware houses, one large Mansion House, one Office,

Thirteen Dwelling-houses,

And thirteen Stables, one large Stable, one cupola Furnace, one Blacksmith and Carpenter shop, with other the improvements.

NO. 2,

Situated in Plainfield township, being part of the Blue Mountain; adjoining lands of John Bossert, Peter Shaw and others, containing 4424 acres of Woodland, and allowance.

NO. 3,

Situate in Plainfield township; adjoining No. 2 and lands of Daniel Shober, Christian Shum and others, containing 350 acres of sprout land, more or less.

NO. 4,

Situated in Plainfield township; adjoining Nos. 2 and 3, lands of Conrad Bender and others; containing 100 acres of sprout land, and the allowance.

NO. 5,

Situated in Plainfield township; adjoining No. 3, and lands of Christian Shum and others, and containing 41 acres and 91 perches of sprout land, and the allowance.

NO. 6,

Situated in Plainfield and Upper Mt. Bethel townships; containing 400 acres of sprout land, more or less; adjoining land of Herman Gotshalk and others.

NO. 7,

A certain tract or piece of land, situated in Bushkill township; adjoining lands of Jacob Stehley, Thomas Gold and Matthew S. Henry, and others; containing 45 acres, be the same more or less. On the premises are a log house and log stable, about 10 acres cleared land, about 2 acres meadow, and the residue woodland.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of WOLLE & KERN—and will be sold by

Conrad Heckman, Sh'ff.

Easton, July 21, 1836.

COAL & WOOD YARD.

The subscribers have opened a Coal and Wood Yard immediately above the Lehigh Bridge, in Easton, where they will keep an assortment of Coal and Wood, which they are disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have opened their office in the public square, opposite the Pennsylvania Branch Bank, where orders will be received.

Hess & Kitchen.

The steam saw and grist mill, and sheet lead factory, owned by Martin Thomas, Esq. near St. Louis, Missouri, were wholly destroyed by fire on the 10th instant. Loss estimated at \$15,000, and no insurance.

A Forger taken.—One of the persons who robbed the Massillon Bank, Ohio, of \$7000 has according to the Tuscara was (Ohio) Advocate been taken. He turns out to be a tailor of Canton in that state.

The Hon. Richard Rush has been selected by the President to carry into effect the bequest left by Mr. Smithson, of England, to the people of the United States, for the purpose of establishing a University at the seat of government.

Joseph Balesier, to be consul of the United States for the island of Singapore, in the Malay sea.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Col. Crockett in a Quandary.
Speaking of the great difficulty of always being on the right side, and the danger of non-committal, 'I never was,' says Colonel Crockett, 'in a quandary but once.'

'During my electioneering campaign for Congress, I strolled out in the woods so much bewildered by politics, that I forgot my rifle. The first thing that took my fancy, was the snarling of young bears which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than forty feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, but soon found I could not reach the cubs with my hands, so I in, feet foremost, to see if I could not draw them out with my toes while I hung on at the top of the hole. While straining with all my might to reach them, my hands slipped, and down I went more than twenty feet, when I landed among the family of young bears.

'I soon found I might as well undertake to climb the greased end of a rainbow, as to get back, the tree being so large and smooth. Now this was a real quandary; if I was to shout it would have been doubtful if they heard me from the settlement, and if they did, the story told by my opponents would ruin my election. They would not vote for a man that ventured into a place that he could not get out of himself.

'While considering whether it was best to call for help, or wait there till after the election, I heard a kind of scratching and growling above me, and looking up, I saw the old bear coming sternly upon me. My motto is, 'go ahead.' As soon as she came within my reach, I seized her tail with my left hand and with a small penknife in the other, I commenced spurting her forward. I'll be shot if ever a member of Congress raised quicker in the world than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail.'

'Charity begins at Home.'

A respectable cabinetmaker of this city, who is famous for odd sayings, and whose shop is not more than a mile from Stevenson's hotel, whilst standing against the post office the other day, in a rather melancholy mood, was addressed by a friend with, "What's the word this morning?"

"Oh! I don't know (with a long sigh,) I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Well said his friend, "I wish the whole town was lined with such charitable men as you are; you are always giving away more or less—always giving away something to the poor. Who is made happy this morning by your charity?"

Judge of his friend's surprise, when, with a long sigh, the benevolent man replied, "My wife!"

Enlightened Patriotism.

When the rumor prevailed in England of a French invasion, two chimney sweepers fell into conversation upon the times.

"Jack," said one of the sable politicians, "what is it to us? our trade has nothing either to hope or fear from any change of government. What need we care? We shall be chimney sweepers still."

"That is a mistake," replied Jack, "for when the French come they will bring French chimney sweepers along with them, and we shall be out of employ."

This is not a bad notion, but not so good as that of the respectable aunt of Mr. Peter Moore, who was at Dover during the last war, and just at the period when invasion was, there happened to be a chimney on fire and the smell of the soot became very powerful.

"Good gracious!" said the old lady to her maid, "the French are coming! we shall be all murdered—ruined—annihilated!"

"Dear ma'am," said the maid, "why do you think the French are coming?"

"I smell them, Kitty," said the lady.

"Smell the Mounsheers," replied the maid, "I only smell soot."

"That's them—don't you see in the newspapers that all their flat-bottomed boats are rowed by sweeps?"

Clerical Anecdote.

A certain clergyman living in the town of —, not being in possession of 'the needful,' went to his neighbor every Saturday, to borrow five dollars, which he always returned on Monday following. On such punctuality he never was refused. His neighbor, however being curious to know the reason, questioned him for so doing. The answer was that he could not possibly preach without some money in his pocket, as a stimulus.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.

By the schr. Julius Cæsar which arrived yesterday from Texas, we have information that renders it very doubtful whether the Mexican army will really prosecute further operations for the present, at least, against Texas.

From Texian spies, sent for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy, it is ascertained that the Mexican army has not advanced, and that its numbers are continually diminishing by desertion.

The Texians are in "fine spirits," and have no lack of arms, ammunition and provisions, and with force sufficient to repulse the invaders with great slaughter. Santa Anna had solicited by letter the amicable interposition of Gen. Jackson, and had conveyed to the Mexican Government his opinion, that the conquest of Texas was impossible, and that the independence of Texas should be recognised.

The schr. Brutus, Capt. Hurd, was at Matagorda, blockaded by the Mexican brig of war Vencedor del Alamo, but would soon be relieved by the schr. Invincible, Union, and other vessels that had proceeded there in tow of the steam boat Ocean, for the purpose of capturing the brig. The steamboat was laden with volunteers, and for her protection there was raised a breastwork of cotton bales.

The Mexican brig will in all probability fall a capture to the Texians.

It seems that the Vencedor had been despatched from Vera Cruz, in order to protect the schrs. Cumanches, Fanny Butler and Watchman, which were stored with provisions for the Mexicans. Finding that the Texians had already intercepted the said vessels, and appropriated their cargoes to their own use, she very wisely proceeded to take if possible, what Texian vessels might fall in her way. It may not however prove a judicious step.

From all the information received, and which we believe to be substantially correct, we are firmly of the opinion that the Mexicans will suspend active hostilities against the Texians for the summer, and we shall not prove very bad prophets if it should not turn out, that their troops will be entirely withdrawn from the limits of Texas, and the independence of this Republic fully secured.

HEAD QUARTERS, Victoria, June 17. To Gen. Thomas J. Green—

Sir—My spies have just brought information from Matamoros, to the date of the 9th and 10th inst.

It consists of letters from Capt. Carnes and Tra, and Ma'r. Miller, who were arrested after having received passports from Gen. Filisola. The information is of the most important character; it details the fact that Filisola was ordered to turn back with his troops, about half way between Matamoros and San Patricio. Urrea had been appointed Commander in Chief, and had arrived in Matamoros on his march to Texas, with 4000 new troops. Four thousand more were to embark at Vera Cruz in a few days.

Urrea took up his line of march from Matamoros for La Bahia, about four days ago. They have all sworn to exterminate the Texians, or never to return to Mexico. My force does not exceed three hundred and fifty men. I have ordered in the cavalry that were directed to join you, and have also ordered Major Ward with his command, to join me immediately.

You will immediately see the necessity of joining me with all the force you can raise; you had best march by way of Casey's, on the Colorado; it would do well to detail all the cavalry you can in advance, as they are the most important troops for immediate service.

I have directed all supplies, &c. to Cox's Point, on the opposite site of the La Bacca.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS J. RUSK,
Brig. Gen. Commanding

Issue Proclamations and bring on all the volunteers you can raise on the march, as there is not a moment to lose.
(Signed) T. J. RUSK.

Mexico.

The Mexican papers received in this city to the 26th June from the capital, and to the 1st July from Vera Cruz, do not state any particular revolutionary movement, although, from the general tone, the public mind is in an unsettled state. All the correspondence of Filisola with his government is published. He is ordered to Mexico to answer to a Court Martial for having retreated according to the orders of Santa Anna after his captivity. The refusal on the part of the government to confirm any of the acts of Santa Anna in relation to Texas is explicitly stated, and the Secretary of War considers it an attack upon the rights of the country to call an insurrectionary department a Republic, and to designate an insurgent chief by the title of President.

General Jose Urrea is ordered to supercede Filisola in command.

By the Mexican from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the city of Mexico to 25th June. We have merely glanced at our papers and letters, and should judge that the state of the country was quite unsettled. The Government had of course determined to prosecute the war against Texas, at all hazards; and Congress had authorised the Government to order a forced loan of \$2,000,000 for this purpose. This would, and had already created, much dissatisfaction and would probably be resisted by the foreign Representatives. The officer that commanded at Matamoros, when the outrage was committed on the American Revenue Cutter, had been suspended, and was to be tried and punished if found guilty. Some difficulties had occurred between the authorities at Vera Cruz and the commander of a French Frigate in which the Frigate was threatened to be fired into unless she left the anchorage which, however she refused to do, and left them to execute their threats, which were not carried into effect, though some preparations were made for the purpose. The disaffections of Oaxaca continued and an attempt by the Government to change or relieve the commanding officer at Vera Cruz, had entirely failed.

Mexico.

The government of Mexico has resorted to a "forced loan" of two millions, in order to carry on the war against Texas. The legal form under which the citizens of the "republic" are thus levied upon, is as follows—

DECREE.

The President ad interim of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants.—Know that the Central Congress has decreed as follows:

- 1st. The Government is authorized to exact a forced loan throughout the republic to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of meeting in part the deficit in the national revenue.
- 2d. The maximum amount exacted from each individual shall not exceed one thousand dollars.
- 3d. The certificates given for this loan shall be received by the government after the lapse of one year, in payment of any tax that may be imposed.

TEXAS.

We are requested from New-Orleans to say that the individual in Texas who fired at Almonte, supposing him to be Santa Anna, was subsequently punished; that the letter written by Santa Anna to the President, was received by the Shenandoah and forwarded to Washington; and that the three American vessels whose cargoes were captured by the Texians, were laden with supplies for the Mexican army.

The Lycoming Robbery.

We announced a few days since that the Treasury Office of Lycoming County was broken open and robbed of the iron chest containing the County papers, and between 4 and 5000 in money.—The Williamsport Chronicle of the 27th inst. in giving an account of the recovery thereof, and apprehension of the individuals suspected of committing the act, says:—"The chest was found a short distance from the court house, broken open, and the important papers of the treasurer lying scattered around it.—The money was all gone except two small parcels which were wrapped up, and had escaped the notice of the midnight marauders.

The deputy Sheriff, accompanied by two young gentlemen of Williamsport, having strong suspicions of two individuals named Wood and Harris, pursued and succeeded in apprehending them the morning after the robbery, about 12 miles distant, quietly seated at their breakfasts. There was only about \$2 found in their possession. They were, however, taken before Justices Grafius and Renhart, and giving an unsatisfactory account of themselves were committed.

The money, amounting to four thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, was found on Saturday morning, about two miles from where the arrest was made, carefully divided into two equal quantities, with the exception of one five dollar bill, (the gold and silver divided exactly,) and secreted in a mountain under a rock.

A serious riot occurred at Pittsburg on Sunday, the 17th instant. Some negroes near the river had abused and severely maltreated a white boy, for some cause or other, and the bystanders who witnessed the outrage, having taken the matter in hand and chastised the "coloured brethren," a general row took place, and the Lynch law was about to be inflicted, when the Mayor interfered and prevented any further violence. One or two of the offenders were conveyed to jail.

Gigantic Skeleton.

Extract of a letter, dated

PITTSBURG, June 13, 1836.

Dear Sir—I lose no time in communicating for the information of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, and indeed of the public, if you think proper to make it publicly known, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Judge Wilkins, of Tecumseh, Michigan. The letter is under date of the 2d inst.

To the Cor. Sec. of the Pennsylvania Lyceum:—

"John Feret, who resides about a mile from this village, in digging a well lately, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, came across a skeleton of prodigious size. Dr. Sturges and Dr. Patterson both pronounced it a human skeleton of gigantic proportions, and necessarily of a genus long since extinct, and corresponding with the mastodon or mammoth in the brute order. The thigh bone is two feet and three inches in length, and the skull is frightful. One of the teeth, a grinder, is enormous, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It is as large as the cork of a porter bottle, with two prongs and indented exactly like a human tooth. The workman have not yet completed the extraction of all the bones, and great excitement prevails. Two medical men from New York have offered the owner of the farm 1000 dollars for the skeleton, which our doctors have advised him to refuse.—Susquehanna Reg.

Attempt to rob the Mail.

We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that on Tuesday morning, about two hours before day light, an attempt was made to stop the U. S. mail on the rail road, about four miles this side of East Brunswick. Three ruffians suddenly sprang from the woods and commanded the driver (for the mail car in the night is drawn by horses) to "stop the mail." The driver called to the guard in the car and put whip to his horses. The guard promptly fired at the ruffians, upon which they disappeared as suddenly as they came, and no trace of them has been discovered since. Several obstructions had been placed on the track in different places. A large stone was swept off by the broom in front of one of the fore wheels, near where the attack was made.

Some distance farther on, a plank was seen, by the light of the lamps, across the whole rail way, and, at different distances beyond, two others, making altogether four obstructions, which might have produced serious and fatal consequences if the train had been under steam power, but for the lamps.

The rail road company have offered a liberal reward of \$500 for the perpetrators of this shameful and unpardonable offence.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the late District of Columbia Lottery, was sold by D. BIGNALL, 146 Broadway, to Mr. John A. Moore, of this city.—N. Y. Eng.

Hemp in Kentucky.—One farmer in Fayette County, sold his last years crop of hemp a short time since, for the handsome sum of \$5,948.

Judicial clearness and precision.

A Tennessee Judge lately closed a legal opinion in the following lucid and somewhat emphatic manner:—"On all these points I am very clear, but the Judges of this State are such damned fools, that no man can tell how they will decide."

Mr. HERTZOGG, a Roman catholic priest, has been committed to our county prison, charged with having inflicted violent treatment on Mr. NICHOLAS KOHL, of Nockamixon township, who has since deceased. As this case is to undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear to publish any of the particulars that have reached us, and more particularly as we learn there is great excitement in the neighborhood of the transaction.—Doylestown Democrat.

The Missouri Republican of the 12th inst. says:—"We have intelligence from the north west to the early part of last week. All then was quiet, and no further difficulties with the Indians were apprehended. Indeed there was no solid foundation for the alarm which recently existed, in regard to the savages in that quarter."

On Sunday night the 17th, an attempt was made to rob the Great Eastern Mail from Cleveland near Ravenna, Ohio. But the villains were disappointed as the mail bag was removed from the boot of the stage to the driver's seat. On the succeeding night however, three men stopped the stage, one catching hold of the wheel horse, when the driver drew a pistol and fired it at them without effect; but the horse starting from the report, the robbers did not effect their purpose. There were nine passengers in the coach at the time.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

Distribution of Public Revenue.—We are at length furnished with an official statement which serves to give some idea of the amount of surplus of the public revenue which will be subject to distribution in January next, under the late act of Congress. The receipts of the Treasury during the year, including the amount in deposit at the commencement of the year, are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$61,933,641, and the charges upon the revenue, including the outstanding appropriations of the last year, are estimated at \$47,437,678. This gives a surplus over the whole amount of appropriations of only \$14,495,963. But it is manifest that a very large portion of the appropriations cannot be expended within the year. Even during the last year, when the chief part of the appropriations were made four months earlier, Congress having adjourned on the 4th of March, instead of the 4th of July, and when the amount appropriated was much smaller, than the present year—those for fortifications being omitted altogether, and those for the same object this year being double the usual amount—a large portion of the sums appropriated remained unexpended on the 1st of January, viz. \$8,726,990. It is evident that a very large part of the sums appropriated for fortifications, for harbours, the Cumberland road, the naval service, and for many other objects, must remain unexpended at the close of the year, and subject to be applied to their respective objects at a subsequent date, when the funds for them can be supplied from subsequent receipts into the Treasury. Supposing the unexpended balance of appropriations at the beginning of the next year to be the same amount as at the beginning of the present year, and it will give a surplus, according to the estimate of the Secretary, of over \$23,000,000. If we suppose the amount of unexpended appropriations to be double their amount at the commencement of the present year, it will give a surplus in the Treasury of nearly \$32,000,000. The Secretary very justly remarks, that the amount cannot now be computed with accuracy, but that it will probably exceed \$27,000,000. Admitting either of these suppositions, the amount to be distributed among the States, after deducting the \$5,000,000 to be reserved in the banks, will amount to the sum of twenty two to twenty seven millions of dollars. If we take the smallest of these sums, or the amount supposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount to be distributed to the respective States, in quarterly payments, during the ensuing year, will be as follows viz: To the state of

Maine	\$748,800
New Hampshire	523,810
Vermont	523,810
Massachusetts	1,047,620
Rhode Island	299,320
Connecticut	598,640
New York	3,142,860
New Jersey	598,640
Pennsylvania	2,244,900
Delaware	224,490
Maryland	748,800
Virginia	1,721,090
North Carolina	1,122,450
South Carolina	823,130
Georgia	823,130
Michigan	224,490
Ohio	1,571,430
Kentucky	1,122,450
Indiana	673,470
Illinois	374,150
Missouri	299,320
Tennessee	1,122,450
Alabama	523,810
Mississippi	299,320
Louisiana	874,150
Arkansas	224,490

\$22,000,000

The Mammoth Bank is authorized to establish a branch at Pittsburg, and has directed its worshippers to lay the corner stone of the new branch, and in convention to adopt such other political measures as may best secure and strengthen the power of that institution and paralyze the rights of the people. The order has been issued from the marble palace of this idol, set up by the last legislature and worshipped by men calling themselves freemen, and the faithful are bound to obey. Are they freemen, are they descendants of the patriots of the revolution, who, in the year 1836—just sixty years after the Declaration of Independence was published announcing that all men are created equal, and have certain unalienable and inalienable rights—can, with the servility of eastern slaves, join a corrupt monopoly in an unholy crusade against the equal rights of the People? Impossible!—Harrisburg Reporter.

U. S. Bank Stock.

The stock of the Bank of the United States is twenty-five per cent above par.—Twenty-five per cent upon thirty-five millions, the amount of its capital is eight millions and three-quarters. Thus by the charter transferring the rights of the people to the money of the rich, independent of the immense political power which is granted. Is this not exclusive legislation? Is this not making intolerable distinctions? The money of the rich is made more valuable by law, but the labor of the poor is left to shift for itself. Is this equality—or is it not the very substance and spirit of aristocracy?

Washington Monument.

The long agitated project of erecting a National Monument to the nation's father, seems now to be embraced in good earnest. A simultaneous effort is to be made forthwith in every part of the Union, to obtain subscriptions for erecting a monument at the city of Washington, to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It should have been done years ago; but it is not too late for the exhibition of a noble evidence of a nation's gratitude. The plan is, we understand, to afford every citizen an opportunity to give his name, with a small sum, in approbation of the great work. Every man, woman and child, should invest something in this memorial. From millions of freemen, millions of dollars should be obtained for such an object. From the character of the men who have consented to act as agents in this work, there can be no doubt of the faithful application of the money contributed, and of the erection of a monument worthy of the honored dead, and calculated to increase the honest pride of a grateful nation.

Officers of the Washington National Monument Society.

James Madison, President.
William Cranch, 1st Vice President.
Mayor of Washington, 2d do.
William W. Seaton, 3d do.
Samuel H. Smith, Treasurer.
George Wattersson, Secretary.

Managers.
Maj. Gen. A. Macomb Thomas Munroe, Esq.
Gen. N. Towson Thos. Carbery, Esq.
Col. Geo. Bomford J. P. Van Ness, Esq.
Col. A. Henderson M. St. C. Clarke, Esq.
Col. James Kearney Peter Force, Esq.
Com. John Rogers John McClelland, Esq.
William Brent, Esq.

The following is Ex-President Madison's letter accepting the Presidency of the National Monument Society.
Montpelier, July 25, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me "that I have been unanimously elected President of the Washington National Monument Society, in the place of its late lamented President, Chief Justice Marshall."

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the Society has placed me; and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition, it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances, it could supply the loss which the Society has sustained.

A Monument, worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud.

I tender for the Society, the acknowledgement due from me, and to yourself, the assurance of my high and cordial esteem.
JAMES MADISON.

William Cranch, Esq 1st Vice President of the Washington National Monument Society.

It is the intention in the erection of this great and magnificent Monument, to blend tenderness with elegance unparalleled in the world. Designed to be reared six hundred and forty feet high, it may be viewed from the Ocean, and a room will be set apart as a depository for the Contribution Books of each state, to hand down to future ages the names and signatures of every donor. Let each contributor esteem it as a privilege and honor, and not as a favor bestowed on the Society, to have such an opportunity, perhaps the last that will ever occur, of displaying his gratitude and veneration for the memory of Washington.

The collector, therefore, does not entreat; for if the meritorious name of Washington fails to elicit the small donation of one dollar for each name, to rear a great National Monument in honor of his memory, no importunity could.

Mr. HENRY HAMMAN, No. 29, Northampton street, Easton has been commissioned to receive contributions to the above National Work, for the county of Northampton.—Easton, July 23, 1836.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened a store in North Pomfret street, west side, and a few doors south of Hackett's tavern, where he has now on hand, and will always keep, a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass, Queensware, &c.

Which he offers for sale cheap for cash or country produce.
JOHN A. INNES.
July 21, 1836.

Brush

Manufactory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues at the Old Stand, No. 49, Northampton street, where he will be ready at all times to attend on all those who will favour him either with a call or their orders. He will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of

Fancy and other Brushes,
Made in his line of business, which he will dispose of at City prices. A continuance of the patronage of his friends, &c. is respectfully solicited.

Factory and Machine Brushes made to order. The highest Cash price paid for Hogs' Bristles.
JOHN POLLOCK.
Easton, July 21, 1836.

Electors of President & Vice President.

Robert Patterson
James Thompson
Thomas D. Grover
Samuel Badger
Joseph Burden
John Nagle
Gardner Furness
Oliver Allison
Henry Myers
J. B. Stengere
Henry Chapman
Jacob Kern
Jacob Dillinger
Paul Gaiger
Calvin Blythe

Henry Welsh
Thomas C. Miller
William Clark
John Mitchell
Leonard Rupert
George Kremer
Asa Mann
William R. Smith
S. L. Carpenter
Robert Patterson
Wal. M. Williams
J. Power
Robert Orr
John Carothers
J. P. Davis.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democrat & Argus.

EASTON, Pa.
Thursday, August 4, 1836.

Van Buren & Johnson

Democratic Republican MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of the county of Northampton, will assemble in General County Meeting at the Court House, in the borough of Easton, on **TUESDAY**, the 16th day of **AUGUST** next, (first court week,) at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, preparatory to the Delegate county meeting. A general attendance is particularly desirable.

Geo. Frederick,
Jacob Schweitzer,
Joseph Keller,
Wm. Sox,
John Hess,
Andrew Durling,
Hugh B. Hinehline,
John Carey, Jr.
Standing Com. Northampton Co.
July 21, 1836.

County Meeting.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for a County Meeting by the friends of Van Buren and Johnson. Let every good Democrat—every friend to his country—not fail to attend. Now is the time for action. Our ancient enemies, deceived by an unfortunate division in the Democratic ranks, have the fool-hardiness to suppose that the same schism still exists, and thereby hope to conquer. But their wishes are in vain. United and Republican Pennsylvania can and will defy all the machinations of the British Bank-bought Federal party. "Union and Harmony" is now our watchword, and a glorious victory awaits us.

The present crisis is one of no ordinary character. On the eve of a Presidential election, and one no less important than the first election of President Jackson. One upon the result of which depends the existence of our Republican principles, and the continuance of those measures pursued by the present Executive, and which manifestly call upon every Democrat to be at his post. In the election of Van Buren and Johnson we shall secure the continuance of a Republican administration; an administration which will oppose the creation of the Bank of the United States, and all other monopolies, so injurious to the laboring classes of the community.

By a reference to our State Administration, how forcibly is every friend of his country and equal rights impressed with his duty to be up and doing. By an unfortunate schism in the Democratic party, a most desperate faction has obtained the ascendancy in our state. It will by any means, however unjustifiable, endeavor to maintain it. It is a happy reflection however, that their power is but short-lived, provided Democracy does its duty. When you, fellow citizens, recollect by what means the present State Administration secured their power—when you remember the arbitrary proceedings of our State Legislature in raising an inquiry to imprison some of our best citizens without trial—when you see a Legislature in direct opposition to the will of the People, recharter the Bank of the United States, with almost unlimited power—when, to cap the climax, you see our Legislature by the Apportionment Bill disfranchising thousands—yes, at least 3000 voters in your Senatorial District—can you remain at home unconcerned and inactive, and refuse your aid to put down so baneful an Administration?—It is impossible! Attend the meeting on Tuesday the 16th. Show your determination to resist tyranny. Rally around the standard of Liberty and Democracy, and a triumphant victory awaits you!

The Harrisburg Conventions.

It must be fresh in the memory of all our readers, that the heterogeneous Convention which assembled at Harrisburg a short time previously to that of the Democratic one of the 4th July, was a miserable failure—that not one-half of the fifty-two counties in the state were represented—and that on all hands, even by its friends, it was allowed to have been a complete abortion—a gathering together of the most opposite materials, to which even the red-petticoated cement of Granny Harrison could not give solidity. These are facts. Yet in the face of them, we hear the friends of the *hero* of North Bend vociferously vilifying and misrepresenting the late respectable Democratic Convention of the 4th July. With all the impudence imaginable, they state the most bare-faced falsehoods, and confidently rely upon their benighted and bigotted party to believe them. Now it is a well known fact, that the Convention in favor of

Granny Harrison at Harrisburg was principally composed of the sons of wealthy aristocratic families, or of the old aristocrats themselves, passing by the cognomen of *young men*! All of them were interested in the continuance of the United States Bank, that grand shaving machine, which will continue to oppress and burden the community for almost half a century. They had their own interests to subservise in supporting Harrison—but we must be allowed to protest against such a motley assemblage styling themselves the voice of Democratic Pennsylvania—a state which from the days of Jefferson down to our own times has been democratic to the core.

On the other hand, the Delegates to the Democratic Convention of the 4th July were composed of the bone and sinew of the people—men who by the toil and labor of an active life, know what true Democracy consists in—and who are determined as far as in them lies to transmit the same blessings they enjoy to their children. The golden rod of a Nicholas Biddle never coerced them into measures against which their own good sense militated, as is the case with the Whigs. They are of the People, and the People will most gloriously sustain the cause they advocate. The next fall election will place the British Bank party where they ought to be—in private life—and where, to do them justice, they are uncommonly amiable! There let them stay.

Belvidere Delaware Railroad

A company was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature of New Jersey to make a railroad from Belvidere to Trenton, which is not to be located more than two miles in any place from the river Delaware; and we learn by the Trenton Euphorium of last week, that the stock required to be subscribed in order to the organization of the company, to wit, half a million of dollars, has been subscribed.

An election for officers is advertised to be held at the house of Mr. John Dietrich in Belvidere, on the 23d of August instant, and we have been informed that it is their intention to locate the road and put it under contract this fall. The amount of money now paid for stage fare between Easton and New York, and Easton and Philadelphia, to both which places the proposed road will be the best route, will pay more than 6 per cent on the cost of construction, and the moment the rail road is completed the travelling will be more than trebled.

When the rail road shall have been completed, passengers will be able to reach Philadelphia in 5 hours and New York in 7 hours, with perfect ease and certainty, and when it shall be connected with the Lake country by the Delaware and Susquehanna rail road, extending from the Water Gap to Pittstown on the Susquehanna, and thence by the rail road up the North Branch to Tioga Point, this road will be part of the great thoroughfare from Philadelphia and New York to Buffalo. We trust that the good citizens of our place will awaken up and see their interest in this matter and the work must "go ahead."

The Schoolmaster abroad!

A friend has presented us with the following, which he took from the wall of a country tavern. We omit names, &c. and give it precisely as written.
"A lecture will be held at the house of —, on Friday the 13th da of Martch for lecten one Cunstapeler, an 2 supervisor, two Oversear of the Pure, and fore Artleters for sade touchip."

Corn and Oats in every part of the country look as fine as silk—Buckwheat never was more promising—and so great will be the Potato produce, that we should not be much surprised to see them selling at 12½ cents per bushel. With the exception of the Wheat crop, the Farmer may well exult at his prospect of plenty.

A SIGN.—The Lynchburg Democrat has hauled down the red-petticoated banner of Granny Harrison, and has run up the Democratic Van Buren flag. Success to it.

Monroe County Election.

As we expected, the vote of Monroe county, in relation to fixing upon the site of the seat of justice, as published in our last, proves to be incorrect—the official result giving a majority of 70 to Stroud, instead of 34 to Hamilton.

Barking up the wrong tree.

South Easton is famous for all kinds of business, and building there progresses more rapidly than in our own goodly borough. In fact, between the cotton factory, saw mills, and militia trainings, our neighbors have a busy time of it. On Sunday night, however, the whole village was aroused by an uncommon noise. It exceeded the united din and clatter of machinery, and was more astounding than the explosion of a ten-pounder. On an investigation of the matter, the citizens found out that a stranger had been trespassing upon the sixth commandment. The husband returning home about midnight, found a stranger in the place where he himself was in the habit of reposing—and, as the old saying is, he went to work at him "hammer and tongs!" So fierce was the combat, that the intruder, as we are informed, barely escaped in no enviable plight, leaving behind him his trousers, &c. &c., and carrying with him divers marks made by the fingers of the enraged assailant. He finally found refuge in a neighboring cornfield, and we suppose consoled himself with the *cobs* of reflection. Wonders will never cease, we verily believe.

Carrying the war into Africa. Arrival of Judge Lynch in the borough of Easton!

This distinguished Jurist arrived in our borough last evening, and took up his quarters upon the banks of the Lehigh. He was attended by all the officers of his court, and his first object of attack was a Negro Shanty, commonly known as Amalgamation Hall, where Whites and blacks lived together "quite promiscuous," as Jack Downing says. In the course of an hour, this "temple of Diana" was entirely demolished, and the trappings of its inmates given to the winds and waves. We understand that the Court of Quarter Sessions intend to review the proceedings of his Honor Judge Lynch, as they deny that he ought to have any jurisdiction in Northampton county.

COAL.—We are likely to be somewhat pinched in our supply of Coal the ensuing winter—the demand being so great, that the Company will with difficulty meet all their orders. It now brings \$5 per ton for hard, and \$4 50 for soft—whereas we last year got the former for \$4, and the latter for \$3 50. It would be well for those who have the ready to make their purchases immediately.

The Red Petticoat.

We heard the following story related before we saw it in the St. Clairsville Gazette. There is more truth than fiction in the insignia, "I'll run!"

The Harrison Whigs unmercifully quizzed.—At the dawn of the memorable 4th of July, in Cadiz, the Harrison Whig liberty pole exhibited at its topmost height, streaming in the breeze, not the star spangled banner, but what was vastly more appropriate, a well hooped and wadded flaming RED PETTICOAT, with the following pungent motto—"WILLIAM H. HARRISON—REWARD OF VALOR—IF CROGHAN WILL FIGHT, THE BLOOD WILL BE UPON HIS OWN SHOULDERS—P'LL RUN." The effect this significant ensign produced upon the Whigs of Cadiz, was quite amusing—some were for fight, some were for pulling it down, and others, partaking more of the nature of the dear General, left a strong inclination "to run;" but after an hour or two of parleying, all hands proceeded to the work, procured another quaking ash, and after much fretting and frothing they succeeded, by the free use of axes and mattocks, in razing the other to the ground and great indeed was the fall of the Red Petticoat.—St. Clairsville Gazette.

The Bank Party.

Nothing can exhibit more clearly the reckless course pursued by the bank party, than their wilful misrepresentations in relation to the proceedings of the late convention of young men. In order, in some measure, to divert the influence arising from the assemblage and united voice of so numerous and respectable a body of active politicians, they resort to open and palpable falsehoods. We will now refer to one, which, like the rest of their statements, is utterly devoid of truth. It is asserted by them that "the President was compelled to fly the chair, and leave the house without the formality of an adjournment, exclaiming 'it had been better if we had never met.'" Nothing could be more unfounded than the above. Mr. SNOWDEN remained in the chair until the convention formally adjourned, and made use of no such expression as the one imputed to him. He did state, however, in the early part of the proceedings, in substance, "that the object of the convention was, to unite in an expression of the opinion of the democratic party, and that, unless the proceedings were harmonious that object would not be attained, and their meeting together of no effect." The correctness of these views must be apparent to all. But why notice further the miserable subtleties that the bank aristocrats are compelled to resort to complete illustration of the old adage, "drowning men catch at straws."—*Har. Reporter.*

AMUSING.

It is truly amusing to see with what enthusiasm the Whigs support Harrison for the Presidency, and what pains they take to prove that he is a *Military Chieftain*—the red petticoat offered him by the ladies of Chillicothe to the contrary notwithstanding. Their warmest opposition to Jackson grew out of the fact that he was a *Military Chieftain*. They professed to fear that if he were elected he would rule the Nation with a sword and assume to himself the authority of a Despot, and all that.—But now how changed. They take up a man who is neither known as a *Military Chieftain* or a Statesman, and endeavor with their might to persuade the People that he is a *HERO* and a *Chieftain*.

They say nothing now about precedent. But when the party elected Jackson, they deplored amazingly the dangerous precedent they were establishing. Every General, they said, and every military character, who aspired to, might hereafter be elected to the Presidency. And now that the Republican party have taken Martin Van Buren, a man who has raised in life exclusively upon his own merits, without the aid of rich and influential friends, they have taken a military man, and urge his claims upon the People, on the very ground they opposed the election of Jackson. O, consistency!

Sudden death.—Capt. Elliott, of the ship Rowena, fell down and expired in Canal street, the day before yesterday. No other cause than over anxiety and distress of mind, occasioned by difficulty with his hands, can be given for this sudden visitation. Capt. E. was a worthy and esteemed young gentleman and had won the regard of many of our citizens. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous collection of his friends.—*New Orleans Bee*, 15th.

---MARRIED---
On Tuesday evening the 14th of June, last, by the Rev. Mr. B. C. Wolf, Mr. THOMAS M. D. FORSMAN, of Manch Chunk, to Miss MARTHA PARKER, of Easton.

Van Buren & Johnson! Democracy!—No Bank!—and Equal Representation!

THE Democratic Republicans of Lehigh County, friendly to VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, and opposed to the U. S. Bank in any and every form, are invited to attend a General County Meeting, to be held on Saturday, August 13th inst. at the house of Jeremiah Trazel, in South Whitehall township, for the purpose of adopting measures whereby the triumph of a Democratic MAJORITY over the forces of an Aristocratic MINORITY may be secured at the ensuing Elections.

Standing Committee.
Jacob Marks,
Philip Knappenberger,
Abraham Rinker,
Benjamin Breinig,
Michael Harlacher,
George Frederick,
Jacob East,
John Ritter,
Daniel Mertz,
Daniel Newhard,
Anthony Gangwer,
Philip Mumbauer,

August 4, 1836.

A CARD.
Medice Vivere est Misere Vivere.

In honor to the profession and in behalf of my own personal interests which are identified with it, I feel I shall not have discharged my conscience in reference to a duty (which every man owes to the community among whom he commingles,) without noticing for the purpose of repelling in this manner, the first rising surge of persecution against a new arrival. I am credibly informed that a report is in pretty current circulation, that my medical parchments and vouchers no not weigh in equal ratio with those of my brother knights of the pill box, with all its associated inference. I know its source and am well aware the object of it is for effect. But fearing it may have every effect but the right one is my apology for this communication. No man detests the mechanical routine system more than I always have from the first initiatory lecture on a dry bone—consequently, have always endeavored to give such tone to the medical character as contributory to its improvement, and exerted my feeble efforts in removing obstacles in its progress as a science. And in confirmation of this fact, I invite and solicit an analysis of my medical career from its commencement to the present hour, which may very readily be done, being confined principally to the cities of N. York and Utica, with a previous introduction in New Jersey. I must of necessity be a little egotistic in this notice, although revolting to the characteristics of my nature. My preliminary and classical course to the profession was surpassed by few. (Many living witnesses could be subpoenaed to testify to this fact.) Subsequently I officed with Dr. Hanson of New York city, went through the three years close application, attended two courses of medical lectures, in connexion with the Hospital Clinical course, and in fact complied with every requisition of the age, and every law both from my native state N. Jersey and N. York—and had we a higher tribunal in this our empire state, regulating the practice, (which by the bye is a reproach to the profession,) I would be foremost in the rank to yield to its injunctions implicit obedience. Some two or three of my Diplomas can be examined by calling at my office. I throw out these remarks merely in justification of myself, perfectly regardless of consequences. Not to invite a newspaper war by any means—but am the last man to strike the colours in defence of personal rights, (which are as dear as life,) and in vindication of the honour and dignity of medical science.

Dr. JNO. P. B. SLOAN.
Easton, August 4, 1836.

N. B. I therefore proffer my medical services to the inhabitants of Easton, and in fulfilling the arduous and responsible duties of the profession, every honorable exertion shall be called forth to render me deserving of the trust assumed, and not unworthy the patronage of this enlightened community.
J. P. B. S.

Important to TAX COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given, that all the tax collectors of the county of Northampton previous to the year 1836, who have not yet settled up their duplicates, must absolutely do so before the close of August court.
Those who then remain in arrear may confidently depend upon being immediately prosecuted. After that time no excuse whatever will be listened to, and all will fare alike without the least distinction of persons.
The collectors of 1836 must settle up their duplicates by the 1st of May next, and large payments upon account are expected of them during the present summer and fall.
A. H. Reeder,
County Treasurer.
Easton, July 28, 1836.
N. B. Storekeepers and Tavernkeepers will save cost by attending to their licenses.

Notice.

THE subscribers having applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the said Court have appointed Monday the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court house, in the borough of Easton, for hearing us and our creditors; of which notice is hereby given according to the order of said Court.

John Derr,
Carpenter, Bethlehem township.
William Thomas,
Teacher, Forks township.
Peter I. Failing,
Painter, Easton.
Charles Weiss,
Gunsmith, Plainfield.
Abraham Sigman, Sen.
Vendue Crier, Easton.
Easton, July 28, 1836.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Jane, has acted in an improper manner, this to notify the public that I will not pay any debts of her contracting, us all connexion is dissolved between us.
Thomas Demott.
July 28, 1836.



Proclamation!

WHEREAS the Honorable JOHN BANKS, President of the Third Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, and John Cooper & Daniel Wagner, Esqrs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the county of Northampton, and by virtue of their offices Justices of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county of Northampton, have issued their precept to me dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1836, commanding that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the said county of Northampton, be holden at Easton, on **Monday the 15th day of August, next, to continue two weeks.**

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Northampton that they be then and there with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said county of Northampton, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences, be then and there to prosecute and testify as shall be just.

God save the Commonwealth.
Conrad Heckman, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And for sale at this Office, and at Hammann's Bookstore, price 12½ cents.
Hirie's Oration,
Delivered at the request of the Mechanics of the Borough of Easton, July 4, 1836.

Dr. J. P. B. SLOAN,
Office, No. 23. Northampton street; dwelling house, Spring Garden street, near the Episcopal Church, Easton.

...Easton Prices Current...

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat Flour, per bbl.	\$ 7 25
Rye, do do	4 75
Wheat, per bush.	1 50
Rye, do	95
Corn, per bush.	85
Clover seed, do	5 00
Timothy seed, do	2 50
Barley, do	70
Oats, do	57
Flax seed, do	1 30
Whiskey, per gall.	40
Butter, per pound,	15
Eggs, per dozen,	10
Plaster, per ton,	9 00
Stone Coal, hard,	5 00
do. do. soft,	4 50
Hickory Wood, per cord,	5 00

BY AUTHORITY.

Common School SYSTEM.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a General System of Education by Common Schools, approved June 13, 1836.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That every township, borough or ward in this commonwealth, not within the city and incorporated districts of the county of Philadelphia, shall constitute a school district: Provided, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment of county rates and levies, shall with the said township form a district

Sec. 2. Annually at the same time and place that elections are held for supervisors and constable, and in wards and boroughs at the time and place of the borough election, and in like manner, two persons shall be elected school directors for each district, whose term of office shall be three years, and the persons so elected shall be notified thereof within five days by the judges of said election: Provided, That in districts where directors have not been elected, or in new districts which may be established by the division of a town-

ship or otherwise, six directors shall be elected in such districts at the first election, two to serve one year, two to serve two years two to serve three years.

Sec. 3. Within twenty days after said election, each board of school directors shall organize by choosing a president and secretary out of their own body; they shall also appoint a treasurer for the district, and shall require him to give sufficient security to insure the faithful performance of his duty; they shall also have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their board by death, resignation or otherwise, until the next election, when such vacancy shall be filled by electing a person to supply the same.

Sec. 4. The school directors of every school district that has adopted the common school system, or which may hereafter adopt the same, shall annually, on or before the first Monday of May, authorize to be levied such an amount of tax on said district as they may think necessary for school purposes, not less than equal to nor more than treble the amount which the district is entitled to receive out of the annual state appropriation, and for the purpose of raising any additional sum that may be deemed necessary, meetings shall be called of the taxable inhabitants of the township or district by the directors, on the first Tuesday of May annually; notice, of the time and place of holding such meeting being first given by at least six advertisements, put up in the most public places in such township or district for the space of two weeks, a majority of whom shall decide by ballot, how much and what additional sum shall be raised for school purposes; and any additional sum so authorized shall be assessed and collected paid over and distributed in the same manner that is provided for by this act.

Sec. 5. The assessor of every ward, township or borough composing any school district as aforesaid, shall upon demand, furnish the school directors of the district with a correct copy of the last adjusted valuation in the same for county purposes, whereupon the board of directors shall, on or before the first day of June annually, proceed to levy and apportion the said tax as follows, viz.

First. On each male taxable inhabitant of the district, a poll tax at their discretion, not exceeding fifty cents.

Second. On all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, and on all single freemen above the age of 21 years, who do not follow any occupation, not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for county purposes.

Third. On all personal property which was made taxable by an act entitled "An act assessing a tax on personal property to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth," passed the 25th of March, 1831, and the said property shall continue to be assessed according to the provisions of said act, and upon all property not taxable for county purposes: Provided, That said act taxing personal property shall not be so construed as to make widows' dower liable to the payment of taxes.

Sec. 6. When the school tax is so levied and apportioned in any district, the secretary of the board of directors shall make out a correct duplicate of the same, and the president of the board shall issue his warrant with the duplicate aforesaid to the township or borough collector, or to some other suitable person residing within the district to collect the said tax, and shall require from him sufficient security to insure the faithful discharge of his duty, and the board of directors of each district shall have the right at all times to make such abatement or exonerations for mistakes, indigent persons, unseated lands, &c. as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the secretary of the board shall enter in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of all persons so abated or exonerated, together with the reasons for such exonerations.

Sec. 7. The said collector shall have like powers to enforce the payment of the school tax as collectors of county rates and levies have to enforce the payment of the same, and shall receive the like compensation for his services. From time to time as the said tax is collected, the collector of the district shall pay the amount over to the district treasurer, and shall settle up his duplicate on or before the time fixed upon in the warrant of the President: Provided, That if the tax so levied on unseated lands shall not be voluntarily paid by the owner or owners thereof; the district collector shall certify the same to the county commissioners, and the said county commissioners, shall enforce the collection thereof in the same manner as the collection of the taxes on unseated lands is enforced when assessed for county purposes, and when so collected the same shall be paid to the district treasurer for the time being by orders drawn by the said commissioners on the county treasurer.

Sec. 8. The school directors of every school district which shall have adopted the common school system, shall perform the following duties in addition to those above specified:

1. They shall if they deem it expedient divide their district into sub-districts and shall establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual above the age of four years, in the district, who may apply either in person or by his or her parents, guardians, or next friend for admission and instruction, and shall keep the said schools open at least six months in every year, if they shall have funds for that purpose.

2. They shall cause suitable buildings to be erected, rented or hired, for school houses and supply the schools with fuel.

3. They shall exercise a general supervision over the schools of their respective districts, and fix the amount of the salaries of the teachers.

4. They shall pay all necessary expenses of the schools by orders drawn on the district treasurer, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board.

5. Each board of directors by one or more of their number, shall visit every school within their district at least once in every month, and shall cause the result of said visit to be entered on the minutes of the board.

6. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to establish one or more schools out of two or more adjoining districts, the school directors of such adjoining districts may establish and regulate such schools, and the expense thereof shall be paid as may be agreed upon by the directors of said adjoining districts.

7. They shall annually, on or before the first Monday in January, make a report to the superintendent of the common schools, setting forth the number and situation of the schools in their districts, the character of the teachers—designating whether they are males or females, the number and sex of the scholars admitted during the year, the branches of study taught in each school, the number of months in the year during which each school shall have been kept open, the cost of the school houses, either for building, renting or repairing, and all other expenses which may have been incurred in maintaining the schools of their districts, together with such other information as may be beneficial in forming a just estimate of the value of common schools.

8. No school director or treasurer shall receive any pay or emolument whatever for his services as such, but he shall be exempt, during the time he continues to perform the duties of his office, from military duty or from serving in any borough or township office.

9. When the school directors shall have divided the several districts into sub-districts for separate schools, the voters of each sub-district may meet, on notice being given for ten days at least, signed by not less than four voters of said district, and choose a committee of three of their number to serve for one year, who shall have the appointment of the teacher for such sub-district.

10. The directors of each school district shall have the power to direct in which of the schools, so established in pursuance of this act, the individuals in said district who may be admitted shall be instructed.

11. In case the school directors deem it inexpedient to divide their district into sub-districts, or in case the voters of any sub-district shall neglect or refuse to elect a committee as provided for in the ninth article of this section, then the duties of said committee shall devolve on and be performed by the school directors.

Sec. 9. The district treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the district, whether the same be derived from appropriations by the state, district taxes, private donations or otherwise, and shall pay out the same on orders drawn by the president & attested by the secretary of the board of directors by order of the board, and his accounts shall be audited and adjusted as accounts of townships and boroughs are directed by law to be audited and adjusted.

Sec. 10. The secretary of the commonwealth shall be superintendent of the common schools, and shall perform the following duties:

1. Prepare suitable blank forms with necessary instructions for making district reports and for conducting the necessary proceedings under his jurisdiction, and shall cause the same, together with all such information as he may deem necessary for the further improvement of the schools, to be transmitted to the commissioners of the several counties for distribution among the several boards of directors, at the same time and in the same manner as the pamphlet laws of this commonwealth are transmitted, and at such other times and in such other manner as he may think expedient.

2. Prepare and submit an annual re-

port to the legislature containing a statement of the condition of the common schools throughout the commonwealth, estimates and expenditures, plans for the improvement of the common school system, and all such matters relating to his office of superintendent and the concerns of common schools as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

3. He shall sign all orders on the state treasurer for the payment of monies to the treasurers of the several school districts, but no order shall be drawn by him in favor of any district treasurer until he shall have been furnished with a certificate, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board of directors of the district, that a sum at least equal to the amount of the district's share of the annual state appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, has been levied on said district for school purposes.

4. If any controversy should arise among the directors of any district or adjoining districts, concerning the duties of their office, the distribution of the state appropriation or the levying and collection of taxes, he is hereby authorized to settle and adjust the same without cost to the parties, and all monies reasonably expended by him in this and other matters appertaining to the execution of his duty as superintendent, shall, upon due proof, be allowed to him by the auditor general and be paid out of the state treasury.

5. He shall annually, in the month of February, transmit to the commissioners of each county a statement of the amount every district therein that has, and every district that has not adopted the common school system, may be entitled to receive out of the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars, and the commissioners shall immediately cause such statement to be published three times in one or more newspapers printed in said county: Provided, That nothing in any section of this act shall be so construed as to deprive the districts which have not adopted the common school system of their due proportion of the common school fund until after the first of November, 1838.

Sec. 11. One hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars payable by the Bank of the United States, both of which sums to be accounted and distributed as the state appropriation are hereby appropriated out of the school fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and a like sum annually thereafter, which shall be apportioned among the several school districts of the commonwealth and the city and county of Philadelphia, according to their number of taxable inhabitants, but shall only be subject to the drafts of the superintendent of common schools agreeably to the provision of this act: Provided, That the balance of appropriation made under the act entitled "An act to establish a general system of education by common schools" passed the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the supplement thereto, and the balance of the first appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars which shall remain undrawn on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and all subsequent balances shall remain in the treasury and accumulate for the use of such district or districts entitled to the same, for any term not exceeding one year from and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, & all such undrawn balance remaining in the treasury on the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight shall be repaid into the school fund, and in like manner the undrawn balance of subsequent appropriations shall be repaid into the said fund annually thereafter.

Sec. 12. As soon as the president of the board of directors of any school district shall have issued his warrant for the collection of a school tax agreeably to the sixth section of this act, he shall certify the same, stating the amount of such tax, and also the name of the district treasurer to the superintendent of common schools, who shall forthwith draw his warrant on the state treasury for the whole amount such districts is entitled to receive.

Sec. 13. The school directors of every school district which shall not have adopted the common school system, shall annually call a meeting of the qualified citizens of the district on the day of election for directors, to be held at the usual place of holding township, ward, or borough elections, by at least six advertisements put up in the most public places in the district for the space of two weeks. And the said meeting shall be organized between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. on the said day, by appointing a president, and the secretary of the board of directors or in his absence some other member of the board shall perform the duties of secretary to the meeting. When the meeting is so organized the question of es-

tablishing the common school system in the district shall be decided by ballot, and the said president and secretary shall perform the duties of tellers to the meeting, and shall receive from every person residing within the district, qualified to vote at the general election, a written or printed ticket containing the word "schools," or the words "no schools," and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until the electors who shall come to the said election, shall have opportunity to give in their respective votes; and the said tellers shall count the votes, and if a majority shall contain the word "schools," the secretary shall certify the same to the board of directors of the district, who shall proceed to establish schools therein agreeably to the provisions of this act, but if a majority shall contain the words "no schools," the secretary shall certify the same to the county commissioners of the proper county; & the school directors of every school district which may have adopted the common school system, may, if they deem it expedient call a meeting of the qualified citizens of the district on the first Tuesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and on the same day in every third year thereafter, to be held at the usual place of holding township, ward or borough elections, at which time and places an election shall be held to decide by ballot whether the common school system shall be continued or not. The notice for holding said meetings, and the time for and manner of holding elections to be in conformity with the preceding part of this section; and should there be a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district in favor of "no schools," the secretary shall certify the same to the county commissioners of the proper county, and the operation of the common school system shall be suspended in said district until such time as a majority of the citizens shall otherwise decide.

Sec. 14. The school directors of every school district in which the common school system has been adopted, or shall hereafter be adopted, shall have power to purchase and hold real and personal property which may be necessary for the establishment and support of said schools, and the same to sell, alien, and dispose of, whenever it shall no longer be required for the uses aforesaid, and in all cases where real estate is held by trustees for the general use of the neighborhood, as a school house or its appendages, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, the survivor or survivors of them to convey the same to the school directors aforesaid, and from thenceforth the said board shall hold the said property for the same term and for the same uses for which it was granted to said trustees.

Sec. 15. School directors elected under the provisions of former acts, shall severally hold their offices during the term for which they were elected, and all appropriations authorized by former acts, whether by the state or county, and all taxes authorized to be raised for school purposes, shall be collected as they would have been collected if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 16. The county commissioners of every county within this commonwealth, except the county of Philadelphia, when levying a tax for county purposes, shall estimate the amount which will be required to educate the poor gratis in the several districts of their county which shall have rejected the common school system, & when an estimate is so made, they shall levy the amount on said districts, and collect the same in the usual manner; and continue to provide for the education of the poor gratis therein, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine, or such special acts of Assembly as may be in force in any of the counties where there may be districts rejecting the provisions of this act: Provided, That the whole expense thereby incurred shall be paid out of the amount levied on said districts as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. Where a school is or shall hereafter be endowed by bequest, or otherwise, the board of directors of the district in which such school is located, are hereby authorized to allow such school to remain under the immediate direction of the regularly appointed trustees of the same, and to appropriate so much of the district school fund to said school as they may think just and reasonable: Provided, That such school shall be generally conducted in conformity with the common school system of this commonwealth.

Sec. 18. The act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and al-

so the supplement thereto, passed the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, are hereby repealed: Provided, That every thing heretofore done in pursuance of said acts, shall be held valid.

Sec. 19. If the corporation of the city of Lancaster shall at any time adopt the common school system, agreeably to the provisions of this act, then the act to provide for the education of children at the public expense in the city and incorporated boroughs of the county of Lancaster, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and the supplement thereto, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall from the time of the adoption of the common school system in said city, be inoperative, null and void.

Sec. 20. In all cases, where, under "An act to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and also the supplement thereto, passed the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the directors of any district may have met and decided to accept the law, and have appointed a delegate to attend the county convention for the purpose of accepting & carrying into effect the provision of said law, but if from any cause said delegate has failed to attend said convention, said township shall be entitled to all the benefits and provisions thereof, on the same terms and conditions as those who have literally complied are entitled: Provided, said delegate shall on or before the first day of August next, record the vote of said township in the affirmative, with the clerk of the convention.

Sec. 21. The school year mentioned in this act, and in an act entitled, "An act to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and the supplement thereto, passed the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall be taken and understood to end on the first Monday of June, to wit: the school year of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven will end on the first Monday of June of that year, and so of all other years.

Sec. 22. Immediately after the passage of this act, the superintendent of common schools shall cause circular letters, with a printed copy of this act attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of every county; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to cause the same to be published in one and not more than three newspapers in the county of three successive weeks, & the expense thereof shall be defrayed out of the county treasury, & the said superintendent shall also cause this act to be printed in pamphlet form, and shall forward to the county commissioners of each county a number of copies thereof, equal to the number of school directors in their county, to be distributed among the several boards of directors.

Sec. 23. The act and its supplements now in operation in the city & county of Philadelphia, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia," are declared to be concurrent with the provisions of this act, and are in no wise to be considered as altered, amended or repealed, except so far that said city and county shall be entitled to receive their due proportion and share of the annual state appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the controllers of the public schools for the city and county of Philadelphia be, and they hereby are authorized, whenever they shall think proper, to establish one central high school, for the full education of such pupils of the public school of the first school district, as may possess the requisite qualifications, and the moneys expended in the establishment and support of the said high school, shall be provided & paid in the same manner as is now, or shall hereafter be directed by law, with respect to the other public schools of the said district. And Provided further, That so much of the 10th section of the act of March 3d, 1818, as renders the exclusive use of the Lancasterian system in the first school district, obligatory upon the controllers or directors, and all such provision, (if any) in the said act and the several supplements thereto, as limit the benefits of the said public schools to the children of indigent parents and so much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed; & in said public school all children over four years of age shall be admitted.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.
NER MIDDLESWORTH,
Sp'r. of the House of Representatives:
Approved, June 13, 1836.
JOS. RITNER.