

Declaration of Independence.

(In his autobiography, John Adams gives the following account of the circumstances which led to the selection of Jefferson to draw the Declaration of Independence.)

The Committee of Independence were Thos. Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.—Mr. Jefferson had been now about a year a member of Congress, but had attended to his duty in the House a very small part of the time, and when there had never spoken in public. During the whole time I sat with him in Congress I never heard him utter three sentences together.

It will naturally be inquired how it happened that he was appointed on a committee of such importance. There were more reason than one. Mr. Jefferson had the reputation of a masterly pen; he had been chosen a delegate in Virginia, in consequence of a very handsome public paper which he had written for the House of Burgesses, which had given him the character of a fine writer. Another reason was that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson was set up to rival and supplant him. This could be done only by the pen, for Mr. Jefferson could stand in competition with him, or any one else in eloquence and public debate.

Here I will interrupt the narration for a moment, to observe, that, from all I have read of the history of Greece and Rome, England and France, and all I have observed at home and abroad, eloquence in public assemblies is not the surest road to pre-eminence, at least, unless it be used with caution, very rarely and with great reserve. The examples of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, are enough to show that silence and reserve in public, are more efficacious than argumentation or oratory. A public speaker who exerts himself or is urged by others, into the conduct of affairs by daily exertions to justify his measure, and answer the objections of opponents makes himself too familiar with the public, and unavoidably makes himself enemies.

Few persons can bear to be outdone in reasoning, or declamation, or wit or sarcasm or repartee, or satire, and all these things are very apt to grow out of public debate. In this way, in a course of years a nation becomes full of a man's enemies, or at least of such as have been pleased in some controversy, and take a secret pleasure in assisting to humble and mortify him. So much for this digression. We will now return to our memoirs.

The committee had several meetings, in which we proposed the articles of which the declaration was to consist, and minutes made of them. The committee then appointed Mr. Jefferson and myself to draw them up in form, and clothe them in a proper dress. The sub-committee met, and considered the minutes, making such observations as then occurred, when Mr. Jefferson desired me to take them to my lodging, (and make the draft. This I declined and gave several reasons for declining.

1. That he was a Virginian, and I a Massachusettsian. 2. That he was a southern man and I a northern one. 3. That I had been so obvious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure, that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in Congress, than one of his composition. 4. And lastly and that would be reason enough, if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen, and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no hesitation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes, and in a day or two produced to me his draft. Whether I made or suggested any correction, I remember not. The report was made to the committee of five, by them examined, but whether altered or corrected in any thing, I cannot recollect. But, in substance, at least, it was reported to Congress, where, after a severe criticism, and striking out several of the most oratorical paragraphs, it was adopted on the 4th of July, 1776, and published to the world.

French Revolutions.

The first great revolution in France, with the succeeding wars, seems to have in a great measure extinguished the race of the saints, and the pignies are now scrambling for ascendancy, by writs g books and making speeches. Their parents are all statesmen, and their statesmen, all pedants. Monsieur Guizot would make a capital schoolmaster, and Monsieur Talir a first rate professor of rhetoric. One may trace the progress of society in the past, but will never give it a direction in the future; the other may write, but will scarcely become a subject for history. Neither of them will probably set the world on fire, or extinguish the flames afterwards.

It seems to me that in the apprehension of a repetition of the excesses of the first French revolution, the leaders of the second and third inclined too much to the opposite extreme, and perpetuated almost everything that made a revolution necessary. With the exception of universal suffrage, which is in a process of rapid curtailment, and the exchange of a King for a President, I don't see that the people of France have gained anything. The press is more fettered than ever; the laws more severe against all expression of public opinion, except in behalf of the existing government; the public expenditures are increasing, rather than diminishing; the public prosperity is in a directly opposite progress; and an enormous standing army is quartered on an impoverished people, not so much to defend them against foreign enemies, as to protect their rulers from the discontents of what is affirmed to be a small minority of the nation. At this moment, the government is more despotic than that of Louis Philippe, and really see nothing in the existing state of things, to have it worth while to excite that monarch. Either there was no occasion for a revolution, or the last will only be the forerunner of another, which will change things as well as names. It is certain the

people of France have not got what they expected. Perhaps they did not exactly know what they wanted, and nothing is more dangerous than revolutions having no definite object. Without something like a common sentiment and purpose, the people run into the wildest eccentricities, and pull the halter different ways till they strangle each other instead of the serpent. The only certain conclusion to be drawn from the present state of France is, that it cannot last long, for it has none of the characteristics of permanency, nor does it afford any solid grounds of conjecture as to the future. It appears there are, at least, four parties in direct hostility to each other, which never unite on any occasion, except from exactly opposite motives. One is pulling backwards with all its might; another forwards with equal fury; while the two others are tugging manfully, one right, the other left, to get the broken vehicle in the old track again. France is the centre of Christendom, and when her pulse beats high, it is felt throughout all Europe. I hope much, but I fear more.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Chinese.

The Chinese are the most singular people in the world. They were acquainted with the compass, the use of gunpowder, the art of printing and other things, in which the Europeans value themselves as the inventors, and what proves they did not borrow, is that they do every thing different from all others. Their system of religion is also unique, and so far as it can be understood, consists in a great measure of moral precepts of Confucius, Mencius, and Chee Hi. The emperor has his own exclusive deity, and any others who attempt to divide his patronage with his majesty, are either banished or strangled; it being presumed that the care of one King is enough for one God. In almost, if not all other countries, it is considered the first of all duties to take care of the helpless children; but in China that of maintaining the parent in old age is considered much more sacred. They destroy many of their children, but cherish their parents, and pay a sort of worship to their memory at little altars erected in their houses. The trade carried on between the Chinese and Russians at the frontier town of Kiakta, presents a singular spectacle. The only circulating medium, or standard of value, is 'brick tea,' as it is called, which is made up in the form of bricks, the value of which is always settled before the trade commences, and remains unchangeable during the season. This simple expedient answers their purposes, and saves all the trouble of bribing legislators to vote acts of incorporation.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Lehigh Region.

The Pottsville Mining Register gives the following brief summary of the progress of improvement in the Lehigh region: As early as the year 1771, the Legislature of Pennsylvania were aware of the importance of the navigation of the Lehigh, and passed an act for its improvement. Under the several acts passed from that date to 1816, a company associated, and after expending more than \$10,000 in clearing out channels, relinquished their design of perfecting the navigation of the river. In January, 1816, Messrs. White, Hazard, and Hauro, jointly, obtained the control of the lands of the Lehigh coal company. In the succeeding March, the Legislature granted to these gentlemen ample power for improving the navigation of the river Lehigh. In 1820, coal was sent to Philadelphia, by an artificial navigation, and sold at \$8 50 per ton, delivered at the door of the purchaser; rather a contrast with the present selling rates of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal! By an act of Assembly, passed 13th February, 1822, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was incorporated, and the property of the prior associations and the privileges created by the act of 1818 were invested in them. Their capital stock was limited to \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$50 each; and of this capital, their former property formed part. This company like that of the Schuylkill, have been compelled to incur heavy expenditures in consequence of damages by freshets.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—Pepsin! an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice. A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the Great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

EDMUND J. MOHR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office a few doors west of the Court House.
He can be consulted both in the German and English languages.
Allentown, April 4. —4f

To Contractors.
The undersigned, the Commissioners of Lehigh County, will receive proposals, on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at the public house of James Trexler in Breinigsville, for 'materials and work' for the Bridge to be erected in Lower Macungy township, near the Lehigh Church, as follows, to viz: For Stone, delivered at the place, by the perch, or by Wagon Load; Lime, by the Bushel; Sand, by the Wagon Load (four horses); For the Mason work, by the perch or by the day and for Laboring hands, by the day.

None but good materials and workmen, need be offered.

BENJAMIN BRING,
SAMUEL KNAUSS,
PETER ENGELMAN, } Commissioners.
ATTEST:—F. M. EINE, Clerk.
April 21, —3w

Dr. J. P. Barnes,
DENTIST.

Adopts this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made Allentown his permanent residence. He has opened an office at his dwelling, opposite *Kobb's* American Hotel, a few doors east of Pratz, Guth & Co's. Store, where he will be happy to offer his professional services in the science of Dentistry. He will call at private residences, if requested.

His terms are reasonable, and having had much experience in the professions, feels satisfied that he can give general satisfaction.

Allentown, April 24, 1851. —1y

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL,
In Allentown.

H. MOYER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known Tavern House of the

Bull's Head,
at the corner of Allen and Andrew st., where he will be happy to accommodate his old customers and friends.

His best efforts will be directed to his table, so that it be furnished with the most reasonable the market affords, his bar filled with the choicest wines and liquors, his beds clean, and his yard large and stable commodious, with an attentive hostler always at hand.

He trusts that by punctual attendance to business, he will be able to secure a liberal share of public patronage, for which he will ever feel thankful.

April 24. —2m

New Livery Stable,
IN ALLENTOWN.

THE subscriber takes pleasure to inform the citizens of Allentown and the public in general, that he has, in connection with his Hotel, established a new

LIVERY STABLE,
and has fitted it up in a manner which he confidently hopes will secure for him a liberal share of the public patronage. His Carriages are all new, and his horses good. Those who have riding to do, either for business or pleasure, are therefore invited to give him a call.

His charges are very reasonable and hopes by strict attention to business to satisfy all those who may favor him with their custom.

REUBEN MOYER.
April 24. —3m

NOTICE.
"Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton."
Capital Stock of \$300,000.
WITH LIBERTY
To increase to \$400,000.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Commissioners named in an Act, providing for the Charter of "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton" passed at the recent Session of the Legislature of this State, will open the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Bank, at the Hotel of David Connor in the Borough of Easton,

On Monday the 12th day of May 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the said books will be kept open at said hotel from day to day for six days, if deemed necessary, and all persons competent to enter into a contract will be permitted to subscribe according to law; each person will be permitted to subscribe on the first of said days in his own name, or in the name of any other person by whom he shall be authorized, for one or two shares, and on the second day for any number of shares not exceeding four, and on the third day for any number of shares not exceeding six, and on the fourth for any number not exceeding eight, and on the fifth or any succeeding day for any number of shares not exceeding two hundred, including such shares as shall have been subscribed on the previous days, and if at the end of six the number of shares authorized by Law shall not be subscribed, the Commissioners will adjourn from time to time, and from place to place until sufficient number shall be subscribed. The Capital stock of the said Bank will be divided into shares of 50 dollars each. Every person will be required to pay five dollars on each share before subscribing and twenty dollars on each share within sixty days thereafter, the residue to be paid in such instalments as by the By-Laws of the Corporation shall be directed.

Payments to be made in gold, silver or notes of specie paying Banks of this Commonwealth.

J. H. Keller,
Peter Gross,
R. S. Childsey,
John Stillwell,
P. S. Michler,
David Connor,
E. B. Missell,
Robert S. Brown,
J. De Young,
April 24. —4w

NORTHAMPTON Water Company.
The stockholders of the Northampton Water Company, are hereby notified, that an election for five Managers, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday the 12th of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the house of Major Eli Stecker, in the borough of Allentown.

By order of the Board,
M. D. EBERHARD, Secretary.
April 24. —4w

Public Sale
—OF—
Valuable Personal Property.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 3rd of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of *Henry Worman*, deceased, in the Borough of Allentown, the following personal property, to wit:

Beds and Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, Wood stove with pipe, an eight day clock, with case, bureaus, a leather trunk, gold watch, lard, patent bee hive, a brick press, a lot of manure, a complete set of cooper tools, a shot gun, 60 yards home made carpets, iron kettles, butter churn, benches, barrels, tubs and tanners, and numerous other household and kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

An acre of meadow grass will also be sold at the same time and place.

The Executors have a house and lot for rent, from now until the 1st of April next. Persons wishing to rent the same, will please make application to

WILLIAM WORMAN,
NATHAN METZGER, } Executors.
JOHN WORMAN, }
April 17. —4w

Borough Statement.
JOHANN REICHERD, Treasurer.
In account with the Borough of Allentown, from April 1st 1850, to April 8th 1850.

Dr.
1850, April 1st. Balance on hand per last account, \$393 93
Cash from Wm. Egge for fines, 3 01
" S. Bernhard subscription for cross walks, 3 91
" J. Losh for damages, 6 88
" J. Hagenbuch, stones sold, 5 00
" Charles Weind for cross walk, 1 00
" J. Dillinger, proceeds of sale of Bricks, &c., 21 97
" for Licenses, 30 00
" John D. Lawall, appropriation from Fire Committee for Fire Department, 50 00
" Chas. Eckert, Water stock dividend, 232 00
" Jac. Erig, Borough tax for 1848, 61 67
" for 1849, 369 26
" Wm. Egge, Borough tax for 1850, 1395 50
" Isaac Erdman, tax in full, 10 00
Total, \$2622 56

Cr.
Cash paid, Interest on loans, \$631 32
" S. Bernhard, for excavating and repairing streets, 572 16
" John Hagenbuch for excavating and repairing streets, 922 79
" R. Reiss for School Tax, 5 25
" Jac. Erig, for election expenses, 18 90
" Jacob Erig, for High Constable salary, 26 00
" E. J. Saeger for Clerk salary for 1849, 45 00
" Daniel Newhard for flag stones, 37 62
" Daniel Mill for pebble stones, 48 00
" Henry King for Prof. services from 1848 to 1850, 40 00
" Rafferty & Hannum for publishing Borough account, 1850, 5 00
" A. L. Ruhe, do. 1848 and 1849, 10 00
" Repairing Engines, 60 00
" Jos. Kramer, painting Engine, 53 00
" E. R. Newhard and others for hauling ground, 6 97
" Adam Kuntz, repairing fire plugs, 9 50
" J. Samuels, Borough Engineer for 1849 and 1850, 38 40
" Borough Notes cancelled, 8 25
" Incidental expenses, 2 00
" Treasurer for receiving and paying \$1771 69 at 1 per cent, 47 71
" Balance in hands of the Treasurer, 31 79
\$2622 56

We the undersigned committee appointed to audit the above account report the same as correct.

PETER WEIKEL,
THOMAS WEAVER.
Approved the 8th-day of April, Anno Domini, 1851.
J. D. LAWALL, Chairman.
ATTEST:—E. J. SAEGER, Town Clerk.
April 24. —4w

DO YOUR OWN PAINTING!
USE BARBET'S
Patent French Cement Paint.

Recommended by the French Academy of Science for its beauty, cheapness and durability. The materials are easily obtained; and it can be prepared and used by any one with a common whitewash brush, at one tenth the cost of Oil and Lead.

The Art of Right of preparing and using this valuable preservative of walls, buildings and fences, in all the various colors, is now offered to the American people. The work can be sent by mail, at single letter postage. Single copy, One Dollar; seven copies, Five Dollars. Address, postage paid, JULIAN BARBET, No. 104 Nassau street New York.

Editors giving this advertisement, (including this notice, a few insertions, sending their papers with it, marked to the "National Police Gazette," New York, shall have a copy of the work sent them:

SALSBURG
Green Tree Store

Jacob S. Hillegas,
INFORMS the citizens of Salsburg, and the public in general, that he has since the first of April purchased and occupied the well known property, formerly owned by Mr. *Kline*, near Allentown, and has opened

The Salsburg Green Tree Store,
where he has received one of the largest and most extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,
ever offered at the stand before. The greatest care has been observed in the selection of his Goods, and they were purchased at the lowest prices. *Old Jake* is one of 'em, he goes upon the motto of

Small Profits and Quick Sales.
His stock comprises all the varieties and patterns of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
such as Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, Mouse-lin, Du Laines, Burgers, Alperines, Alpaca, Prints, &c., &c.

For the Gentlemen he has
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
as well as a large selection of Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

He has also an excellent assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Fish, &c.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is large, and will positively be offered at the lowest possible prices.

He will always pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
April 17. —3m

NEW
Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned has just received from Philadelphia and New York a very desirable assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

He respectfully invites his customers and the public in general, to call and examine his stock, which is large and well selected, and embraces in part,

Ladies Dress Goods,
such as black and colored, figured and plain
Silks, Barage de Lains, Mousselin de Laines, Silk and Worsted and Silk and Linen Poptins, Alpaca, Lawns, Brazil

Lustre, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
a full assortment of plain and fancy Cassimeres, black, blue, brown and mixed Cloths, Cashmerettes and Summer Cassimeres, Vestings of all kinds, &c.

I have not the assurance to say that I will sell my goods 100 per cent or even 20 per cent less than my neighbors, but I do say, and with confidence, that they will compare in quality and price with any other establishment in the place.

THOS. B. WILSON.
April 10. —3m

CARPETS.

The subscriber invites his customers and others to call and examine, (before purchasing elsewhere) his splendid assortment of 3 Ply Super Ingrain and other Carpets. Also, Floor, Srand and Table Oil Cloths, all lately received from Philadelphia, and which he will sell at a very small advance.

THOS. B. WILSON.

Ground Plaster.

Ground Plaster constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of the subscriber as also at the Mill of Jos. Deitrich.

THOS. B. WILSON.

Mackerel.

A new supply of Mackerel in Barrels, Halbs and Quarters, just received and for sale by

THOS. B. WILSON.

Looking Glasses.

A large assortment of Looking Glasses just received and for sale low at the store of the subscriber.

THOS. B. WILSON.

CROCKERY.

Just received a large assortment of Queensware, consisting in part of Tea and Dinner Sets, Fancy Glass Ware, Mantle Ornaments, together with a general assortment necessary for Housekeepers, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Philadelphia
Flour	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush.	90	05	1 00
Rye	—	65	60	65
Com	—	55	50	60
Oats	—	40	30	30
Buckwheat	—	47	40	50
Flaxseed	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Oliverseed	—	4 00	4 00	3 20
Timothyseed	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	—	60	35	55
Salt	—	45	45	42
Butter	Pound	14	14	20
Lard	—	8	8	8
Tallow	—	8	9	7
Beeswax	—	25	25	25
Ham	—	10	8	8
Pitch	—	8	6	6
Tow-yarn	—	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	20
Eye-Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	25
Apple-Whiskey	—	25	25	25
Lined Oil	—	85	75	72
Hickory Wood Cord	4 50	1 50	1 50	6 00
Oak Wood	—	3 50	3 50	5 50
Egg Coal	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	—	2 50	3 00	3 00
Lump Coal	—	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster	—	4 50	4 50	2 00

New Goods!

HURRA! HURRA!
The People's Cash Store,

—OF—
SAMSON, WAGNER & Co.
Is again filled brim full of

"NEW" GOODS
of all descriptions, kinds and qualities, which will be sold for cash or ready pay, cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO:
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

of all kinds, from a Hickory shirt to the finest Coats, at prices lower than ever before offered in this market.

Groceries and Crockery,
A full assortment of all kinds, just arrived, and now open for inspection.

Grain Wanted

All kinds of Grain wanted by the subscribers, for which the highest market price will be paid.

SAMSON, WAGNER & Co.

COAL.

Nut, Stove and Egg Coal for sale, at the lowest Cash prices by

SAMSON, WAGNER & Co.

MACKEREL.

50 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3, just received and for sale cheap by

SAMSON, WAGNER & Co.
April 10. —1w

The Navigation Opened.

Give notice that they are now prepared to receive Merchandise and forward with promptness and dispatch from Philadelphia to Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Penn Haven, White Haven, and Wilkes-Barre, and also to all intermediate places on the Delaware and Lehigh Canals, and Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road.

The Proprietors would inform their friends, and customers that they have

REMOVED

from their Old Stand, Brocks's Wharf, to the First Wharf above Vine Street, directly opposite the Salt Store of *A. Wright & Nephew.*

They also forward Goods to and from New York to Wilkes Barre and intermediate points via Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Delaware and Lehigh Canals.

Goods Shipped by this Line from New York will go by *A. S. Neilson & Son's* Line of Vessels to New Brunswick, which will be forwarded at the Albany Basin, Foot of Cedar street, North River. Any information required can be had of Messrs. Stewart & Mettler, No. 64 Dey Street, at Messrs. Neilson & Son Agent's office, No. 85 West street.

Merchants and others having goods to ship from New York to any of the above places, will find this route