LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 15th of June in the year He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Conappointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June 1812. The interval between 1808 and the Lane. declaration of war, was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In Octo-Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels- lie to that slander! Charge !" quent engagement, where he was first in their world-renowned veterans. command he was victorious.

was the hero of the day, and covered him- stow. His brigade covered itself with glory.' self with glory. The battle lasted for many hours and was fought on the part of the

ing of particular mention. While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, sent, who hero of Lundy's Lane."

the British attempted to enforce their docthe American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

or the accent of the voice, were judged to be; the United States." Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside to England, to be, native allegiance. Twenty-three had been 'motives highly creditable to General Scott, less to do more than make a passing allusion. thus set apart, when Scott reached the deck. tions ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States and if necessary, a refusal to give quarters in battle should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but though unarmed could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress; and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. Anact was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after, Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislations consequent upon his efforts, was not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Genera Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quehec. They had just been released from the English prisoners,-and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, filteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the strife would at once begin between the is mere eye measurement.).

the fort, and hauled down the British flag

On the 10th and 11th of November 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions, one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promo ted to the rank of Brigadier General,

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, lest Scott at Buffalo, to instruct and drill the army, which was then concengress to pass an act in April, 1808 to in trating at that point. Scott had entire crease the army. Scott applied immediate- charge of this camp of instruction for about ly for a commission in one of the regiments three months. The result of the discipline about to be raised, and in May, 1809, was and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Nothern army, were soon to be developedn the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's

lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and close quarters, Scott called alond to McNeil's battalion-"the enemy say we are good at of that year, Lieutenant Elliot applied to long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! Scott for assistance in men to capture the I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the of learful excitement on account of the burn-They did of-war, then lying under the protection of charge! Before Gen. Brown could come ritory. The whole population of Northern the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were up with the rear division of the American both captured; but Elliot was compelled to army, Scott had already won the day, and abandon the Adams. She got aground, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy .the British attempted to retake her, but were The British had been beaten with their own administration was to preserve peace be- think it would be a grand plan for them; repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had and skill of the Boy-General of twenty eight culties could be settled by negotiation. For papers on the subject. Let them get up inmet the enemy, and here as in every subse- had vanquished all the boasted prowness of

Gen. Brown, in his official report of this A few days after was fought the memora- battle, says; "Brigadier General Scott is enble battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott titled to the highest praise a country can be- civic authorities, - and frequently, along a

as it is frequently called.) was fought on the He succeeded in his mission beyond the ex-Americans with most fearful olds against 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after them. The British army, having been reint that of Chippewa. The battle commenced forced numbered not less than thirteen bun- about forty minutes before sunset and condred men, while the Americans were redu-tinued until midnight. Here again Scott ced to less than three hundred. Finding was the master spirit of the fight. Amerithat the militia on the opposite shore refused can valor again thriumphed over the veteran he displayed at once the highest degree of or were unable to cross to their aid, and regiments of Britian. Scott had two horses energy, sagacity and humanity. that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic killed under him, was wounded in the side but band was at length compelled to surrender. still fought on until the close of the battle, But their gallant deeds upon that day car- when he was prostrated by wound in the ried inspiration to every American heart .- shoulder. This was the hardest fought bat- telligencer of September 27th, 1838, says : The disgarce of Hull's surrender was wip- the of the war. Our limited space will not ed off-the taunts of the enemy checked-the allow a more extended notice of its details, has acquitted himself within the last year, character-of-the-American army redeemed. and, indeed, it would be superfluous to re- upon our Canada-frontier and lately among Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. capitulate the events of that glorious day, fam-the-Guerokees, has excited the universal While he was there, an incident occurred liliar as they are every American school boy. which had a most important bearing upon. Where so many had gathered imperishable the future conduct of the war, and is deserved laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the dary difficulty. The disputed territory youthful Scott to be hailed by universal con-

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott tain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of jor General. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold "Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, mony of the high sense entertained by Conheard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. gress of his distinguished services in the the act of mustering the prisoners and sep-juniform gallantry and good conduct in sus- returned with fresh laurels upon his brow. arating from the rest such as by confession, taining the high reputation of the arms of

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place tried and executed for the crime of high trea- in his Cabinet-that of the Secretary of War. in the recollection of the American people son, they being taken in arms against their | This complimentary offer was declined from and the whole civilized world, that it is use-

Being still feeble from his wounds, he The moment Scott ascertained the object of ; soon after went to Europe for the restoration the British officers he commanded his men of his health and for professional improve- September, 1847, he planted the stacs and to answer no more questions, in order that ment. He was also entrusted by the Gov-stripes over the National Palace in the Cino other selections should be made by the test | criment with important diplomatic functions. | ty of speech. He commanded them to remain He executed his instructions in so satisfacsilent, and they strictly obeyed. This was tory a manner that President Madison caused ter, -was stormed, and the battles of Cerro done in spite of the threats of the British to be written to him by the Secretary of State Gordo, Contreras, San Antonia, Churubus-

nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats. On the 8th July, while on the voyage the cholera broke out among the troops would not fail to avenge their gallant and with fearful violence. On the boat in which faithful soldiers; and finally pleged himself General Scott sailed two hundred and twen-in the most solemn manner, that retaliation by troops, there occured in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera and fifty-one death. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of he proceeded to Washington, and reported a letter written at the time by an officer of the army, "the Gen.'s course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that, which he has earned on the battle field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of battles but as

the bero of humanity." After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the U. S. Government commis- 131st aerial voyage from Portsmouth, Ohio dians in reference to all pending difficulties. I remarkable one, and the grandest he over In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became concerned. Her ascended a little after 4 he duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and was to procure a treaty, just to the Indians, eding the title to more than ten millions of acres being a great portion of the lands of

Iowa and Wisconsin. war, and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. not imagine that there was a person in the Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote in re- balloon. Some exceedingly useful meteo-

ply to Scott's official report as follows: Allow me to congrutulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous du- as follows:ty, and to express my entire approbation of he whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher mor- tents, whatever it may be rain, hail or snow. al courage than the operations of an active

campaign under ordinary circumstances. Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confident mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that

citizens of Charleston and the United States roops, stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time, was to prevent, if possible, any, direct act of collision, and at the same ime enforce the laws of the Federal Government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston, saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services on that occasion. cannot now be written, as much of it still re-

mains under the scal of secrecy. On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by mis- it is quite warm. representations made to the President procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion The battle of Chippewa, was fought on of a Court of Enquiry. That Court, after the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1900 full investigation, pronounced the charges Americans, met on an open plain and rout-ed with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran that "he had been zealous and indefatigable that "he had been zealous and indefatigable troops of England-the very flower of her in the discharge of his duties, and that his army. As the two armies approached to plan of campaign was well devised and prossecuted with energy, steadiness and ability.

In 1838, Gen. Scott was sent by the Presilent to the Canada frontier-then in a state | the Smithsonian Institution. ing of the Carolina within the American ter-New York seemed about to march into Can- surpassing Waterloo. We advise Prof. ada to avenge the wrong which had been done the national honor. The object of the aerial voyages to settle their disputes. We this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. to the regions above, along with Mr. Wise, There he labored night and day, passing rap- and make observations. This point might idly from point, to point superintending and be very useful to the Smithsonian Institute directing the actions both of the military and in getting meterologicial information. line of eight hundred miles, addressing im-The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara | mense gatherings of the excited citizens .pectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National In-"The manner in which this gallant officer admiration and gratitude of the whole nation.

In 1839 arose the North Eastern Bounwas about to become the battle ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considerable inevitable.trine of perpetual allegiance in regard to cer- was soon after promoted to the rank of Ma- In this crisis, General Scott was again deputed by the Government to calm the rising His able services on that occasion storm. medal to Major General Scott vin testi- showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented-There he found a party of British officers in successive conflicts of Chippewa, and of his the honor of the country preserved and Sc at and the "hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed -

> on all sides as the "Great Pacificator." The services of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, hand so fresh

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 11th of of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa,-the American Gibralfrom his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party solve. sand fighting men, he attacked and routed again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, posted behind the strongtest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military acchievement recorded in ancient or modern history, can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the services and glory of his country-and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man-reared and educated among Southerners-he has tought and bled alike for the North and South-and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the ast forty years of his life but a lie!

When a citizens has been for nearly half a century in the services of his country, his past history, is the best guranty for his future conduct.

Remarkable Voyage in the Air.

John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa., made his sioners to treat with the North-Western In- on the 3rd inst. His balloon voyage was a o'clock in the afternoon, and as soon rose to an elevation of 2,000 feet. While slowingenuity, and the result of the commission by sailing along at this elevation, by the range of a hill in Kentucky, three rifle shots were fired at him, one struck the car, but so very lightly that it did no harm. He believes own and Wisconsin. Those After the termination of the Black Hawk who fired the shots, we have no doubt, did

> rological information was obtained by Mr. Wise in his voyage. These he states are 1st. Thunder storms have two plates of cloulds, the upper discharging the con-

undulates silently between the upper and lower cloud, in a waving motion. 3d. The discharges of electricity take place in the lower cloud, (by discharges are

2d. Sheet lightening of an orange color

neant thunder and lightening.) Ath. The distance between the upper and lower cloud is not less then 2,000 feet, this

5th. The uprising current was not conti nued higher than the lower cloud, and was rising and whirling as long as I was in the margin of the storm, being in it twenty-five

minutes 6th. The storm was much wider below than above, and the deposite diverging at least 25 deg. from a perpendicular line. 7th The deposition of hail and rain was

thickest in the centre of the storm. could not, of course, look through it, but I viewed one from its front, the other from behind its line of direction, and they both appeared the same.

8th. Under the shadow of the upper cloud it is very cold, and in the lower cloud

9th. The upper cloud was moved by the current which always blows from west to 10th. Other causes than the upper current

storms so us to increase or diminish their violence. I might deduce some data from what was so distinctly observed on this occasion but will for the present leave that to abler

heads, and particularly to Prof. Espy and

may affect the horizontal course of thunder

Mr. Wise enjoyed the grand and terriffic pectacle of looking down upon a war of the elements upon a scale of grandeur far Epsy and Dr. Hare to make a number of

de le use se ex en

Communicated. On the 27th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Dreger, in Nazareth, Mr. William H. Gausler, to Miss Sarah A. Knower, both of East

May the beloved couple participate in all the blessings which true love that noblest and worthiest gift of heaven ever can bestow; may their path of life be scattered with the sweet flow. ers of cordial love of heavenly peace and, constant happiness.

May the hallowed name of wife, Bring him rapture, truth and health, Her breast his pillow, her arms his home

Her heart his dearest wealth. A Friend to the Young Couple.

EDECED.

On Sunday last, the 27th of June, in Allentown, of liver complaint, Daniel Urffer,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG



Ratification Meeting!

The Democratic Republican Whig citizens of Lehigh county, and all those favor-HAM, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet on the Public Square, on Saturday and other eminent gentlemen will address the | make distribution according to law and re-MANY WHIGS.

Fourth of July Cele bration.

Commencement at 7 o'clock. The friends proper. of the school and the public in general are invited to attend.

Allentown, July 1.

Bethlehem Institute

FOR BOYS. Benjamin Van Kirk, A. M. Principal.

The next session of this Institute will open on Monday, the 2d of August next, at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa. Bethlehem, May 1.

Farmers Look Here! The undersigned have just received six

dozen Grain Cradles, also 25 dozen splendid English Grain Scythes, of James Griffith & Son's make, which will be sold cheap for cash. O. & J. SAEGER. Allentown, June 24.

Dr. Ph. A. Rudolph Graff. Takes this method to inform the civizane of Car

inform the citizens of Cat-asauqua, and vicinity, that he offers his professional services as.

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrics. GRAFF AND BRUNNER

Here also wish to draw the attention to their neat and splendidly arranged apothecary Store in Catasauqua, where they will always keep on hand a general assortment of fresh Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Oil Colors, Varnishes, Shoe and Coachmakers' Varnish, also all kinds of Perfumeries, such as Toilet Sonps, Transparent and Barber's Soap, Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Pearl and hair powder. They keep an assortment of Window glass and such other articles. It is the new Apothecary Store of

Dr. PH. A. R. GRAFF, U. H. BRUNNER. Chemical examinations will be attenled to with all promptness by Dr. Ph. A.

Rudolph Graff, practical Physician, and Obstretrics, Apothecary and Chemist. June 24.

J. S. P. FAUST.

TEACHER OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC-Informs the public that he is prepared to give lessons in vocal music to choirs, singng societies, glee associations and in private.

Also Lessons on the Violin.

The attention of the public is called paricularly to his system of teaching upon the violin, which is designed especially to beginners. The course consists of 100 lessons with 28 extra lessons in the rudiments of music. The lessons are progressively arranged so as to gradually develope the talent of the pupil and are sure in their operation, as no pupil is dismissed until he can perform independently all the exercises embraced in the first course of lessons. The object of these lessons is not merely to learn the pupil to play a few tunes, but to give him a correct knowledge of the instrument, Bowing, Fingering, Tuneing, after which he will be able to find his way through more difficult composition. Those persons wishing to take lessons, are assured hat no music of a light or frivilous character will be introduced, but such as is calculated to elevate the taste and lay a correct foundation. Terms \$5 00 for the course, 4 lessons can be given each day at alternate hours, and a lesson in the evening on the rudiments of music, or one lesson each day. But in no case will less than three lessons be given per week, nor to a less number than 5 persons at a time for the term above mentioned. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber on the main street, near the Homeophatic building. June 10.

Large Two Story House FOR RUNY.

A large and commodious Two Story Brick Dwelling House, with Open Front basement, situate in east Hamilton street, in the Borough of Allentown, lately occupied by Jas. Roney, one door east of Dr. John Romig. For further information apply to
ELI J. SAEGER.

Allentown, April 22.

ECKERT & CO'S.

%---3w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tobacco, Snuff and Segar STOBE.

A few doors below the Ger-E man Reformed Church,

Hamilton Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

E to goods all warranted at E Dec. 18. LEEUR E'EGELLUL

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County.

In the matter of the account of able to the election of Gen. WINFIELD Jacob Correll, acting Administra-SCOTT and Hon. WILLIAM A. GRA-tor &c. of Peter Kutz, late of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, deceased.

And now, May 8, 1852, on motion of Mr. Bridges the Court appoint John D. Lawall, evening the 3d inst, at 8 o'clock. A general A. L. Ruhe, and Ludwig Schmidt, Auditors attendance is requested. A. E. BROWN, Esq., to audit and re-settle, the said account, and port to the next stated Orphans Court

From the Records,

TESTE,-N. METZGER. Clerk. We the undersigned, Auditors appointed The pupils of the Allentown Seminary, by the above order of Court, will meet on intend holding a Fourth of July celebration, Monday the 19th day of July next, at 10 on Saturday evening next, in the lawn of the lock A. M., at the House of John Y. Institution. There will be Addresses deliv- Bechtel, in Allentown, were all those who ered, Singing and setting off of fire-works, are interested can attend, if they see

JOHN D. LAWALL, AUGUSTUS L. RUHE, LUDWIG SCHMIDT,

Juue 24, 1852.

.B. De Pron Davis,

TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office in the room one door east of Lewis Smith's Drug Store, formerly occupied by R. E. Wright, Esq.

LV Mr. Davis can be consulted in both languages. May 13, 1852.

Another Grand Exhibition.

Great attraction at the New Cash Store, or the "Red sign," opposite Seider's Hotel,

J. W. GRUBB, has just received another splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goods consisting in part of Berages, Berage De Lains, Mous. De Beruge, S.c. S.c.,

which he is prepared to sell at prices lower then these articles have over before been ofered and solicits a call from all at the old stand. May 27.

Parasols! Parasols! Just received another large lot of the above article, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, corner Wilson's Row. J. W. GRUBB.

May, 27. ¶---6m

Laying of a Corner Stone. The corner-stone of the new Union

Church, about being built at Catasauqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county, will be laid on Sunday, the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Several divines will be in attendance, who will officiate in the English and German languages. Hucksters will not be suffered to

come on the premises. George Breinig EULONON BIERY CHARLES MOLL SAMUEL KEHLER Catasauqua, June 17, 1852.

Orices Current.

Dats — 42 38 38 Buckwheat — 47 50 65 Flaxseed — 150 150 150 Cloverseed — 300 50 52 25 Potatoes — 40 50 75 Potatoes — 40 50 75 Salt — 40 46 30 Butter Pound 14 18 30 Lard — 10 8 8 Pallow — 8 9 7 Beeswax — 22 25 28 Ham — 10 8 6 Flitch — 10 8 6 Tow-yarn — 8 8 7 Eggs _ Doz. 10 12 20 Rye Whiskey Gall. 22 22 23 Apple Whiskey — 85 40 48 Hickory Wood Cord 4 50 4 50 0 Hay — Ton 14 00 12 00 12 00 Rye Whiskey	TNF SS SS	•						
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	Nut Coal	· —						
Plaster : — 4 50 4 50 2 60	Lump Coal							
	Plaster	; <u></u>	4	50	4	50	2	60

Eagle Hotel. No. 129, North Third Street, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES ALLMOND, { Proprietors.

These gentlemen take great pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the above named well-known and de-



up with entirely new Furniture and Bedding of a superior quality. The house has also been renovated and mproved in a manner, which will compare favorably with the first class Hotels in the

city, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to hose who may patronize the establishment. Their Table will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome provisions the market affords, and their Bar, with the purest and best liquors. The stabling belonging to their house, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by caroful

Nothing in short, shall be left undone to make their Guests comfortable, and they latter themselves, that by strict attention to pusiness, they will merit and receive a liberal share of public encouragement

Moducor.

Philad., May 27.

Notice is hereby given to the members of he" Farmers, Midual Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County." that the annual meeting of the said Company, will be held on Saturday, the 14 day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the public house of CHARLES FLARTZELL, Innkeeper, in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county.

And at the same time and place, an election will be held for the purpose of electing thirteen managers, for said county, for

the ensuing year.

By Order of the Board of Managers,

MICHAEL MEYERS, Secretary. June 21, 1852.

Doctor William J. Romig.

professional services to his friends and the public. Office at his residence, in Hamilton street, south side, first corner below Pretz, Guth & Co's. Store, in Allentown.

February 19, Allentown Academy.

The Summer Term of the Institution will begin on the 11th of May, under the charge of J. N. Gregory, A. M. Principal with able and accomplished assistants. Mrs. Emily Dunbar Gregory Teacher of

Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss Jane Gregory, Principal of the Female Department.
The instruction in French will combine

the advantages of Ollendorff's Method (Value) and that of Professor Picot. Italian according to the systems of Ol-

lendorff and Robello. The rates of Tuition will remain as announced in the last annual Catalogue.

The Teachers have been bred to the proession and have wrought together successfully for years. Other Assistants will be engaged as they may be required and thorough instruction given in all the branches of a complete academical education.

Mr. Gregory, brings to the responsible duties of his station, fourteen years' practical experience in his calling, having fitted many young gentlemen for College and for mercantile life, - having commenced and finished the school education of many young ladies; and he invites from the citizens of Allentown and Lehigh county a support corresponding to the just appreciation they entertain of the advantages of a good school; that the stendy growth of the institution in usefulness and credit so happily commenced under the auspices of the late popular Principal may continue to the honor of the com-

May 6. A PRIME ARTICLE OF ORLEANS, SUGAR House and Syrup Molasses, always on hand at the new cash store, corner

of Wilson's Row. J. W. GRUBB ENGLISH AND GERMAN

Neatly executed at the "Register Office."

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