

The Order of Jesuits.

Before the order of Jesuits had existed an hundred years, it had filled the whole world with memorials of great things done and suffered for the faith. No religious community could produce a list of men so variously distinguished; none had extended its operation over so vast a space; yet in none had there ever been such perfect unity of feeling and action. There was no region of the globe, no walk of speculative or of active life, in which Jesuits were not to be found. They guided the councils of Kings. They deciphered Latin inscriptions. They observed the motions of Jupiter's satellites. They published whole libraries, casuistry, history, treatise on optics, Alcaic odes, editions of the fathers, madrigals, catechisms and lampoons. The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely in their hands, and was conducted by them with considerable ability. They appear to have discovered the precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried without risk of intellectual emancipation. Enmity itself was compelled to own that in the art of engaging and forming the tender mind, they had no equals. Meanwhile, they assiduously and successfully cultivated the eloquence of the pulpit. With still greater assiduity and still greater success, they applied themselves to the ministry of the confessional. Throughout Catholic Europe, the secrets of every government, and of almost every family, were in their keeping. They glided from one Protestant country to another, under innumerable disguises, as gray cavaliers, as simple rustics, as Puritan preachers. They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. They were to be found in the garb of Mandarins, superintending the observatory of Peking. They were to be found, spade in hand, teaching the rudiments of agriculture to the savages of Paraguay. Yet whatever might be their residence, whatever might be their employment, their spirit was the same, entire devotion to the common cause, implicit obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling-place of his vocation for himself. Whether the Jesuit should live under the arctic circle or under the equator, whether he should pass his life in arranging gems and collating manuscripts at the Vatican, or in pursuing naked barbarians in the Southern hemisphere, not to eat each other, were matters which he left with profound submission to the decision of others. If he was wanted at Lima, he was on the Atlantic in the next fleet. If he was wanted at Bagdad, he was toiling through the desert with the next caravan. If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more insecure than that of a wolf—where it was a crime to harbor him, where the heads and quarters of his brethren, fixed in public places, showed him what he had to expect—he went without remonstrance or hesitation to his doom. Nor is this heroic spirit yet extinct. When in our own time a new and terrible pestilence passed around the globe; when in some great cities fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society together; when the secular clergy had deserted their flocks; when medical succor was not to be purchased by gold; when the strongest natural affections had yielded to the love of life, even then the Jesuit was found by the pallet which his bishops and curate, physician and nurse, father and mother had deserted, leaning over infected lips to catch the faintest accents of confession, and holding up to the last before the expiring penitent the image of the expiring Redeemer.—*Macaulay's History.*

[From the Glasgow (Mo) Times of the 28th ult.]

From Santa Fe.

Winter Journey on the Plains.—Further Details in regard to the Disaster of Fremont's party.

We learn from Oliver P. Haney, editor of the Santa Fe Republican, who with Mr. Brown and five men, and one wagon, arrived here yesterday, and passed on to St. Louis, that they left Santa Fe on the 10th February, experiencing much fatigue and great suffering on the route. They got along very well until they reached the Lower Cimarrone Springs, notwithstanding some unpleasant, wet weather. They camped at the Springs, and next morning about daylight were attacked by the Indians, who succeeded in running off all their animals but two. The attack was made under cover of a very dense fog, and so sudden was it that the Indians escaped with the animals without the firing of a shot. After a fruitless search, the next day they caught all their plunder, left their wagon, and, with 15 days provisions, their clothing and bedding, packed the two mules, and resumed the journey on foot, having before them a plain of 60 miles to traverse ere they would find wood or water; they made the crossing in three days and four nights, amid continued rain and sleet only stopping long enough to eat. When they attempted to sleep, notwithstanding they all piled together, so intense was the cold they found it impossible, and were forced to keep continually exercising to prevent freezing.

When the party reached Mann's Fort, both animals and men were well nigh exhausted, and without food! The Fort was vacant, but after much search they found plenty of salt pork which had been cached by its former occupants, which was a very seasonable discovery. After recruiting for several days, the little party again took up the line of march, but were stopped at Walnut-Creek by high water; while encamped on the bank, Messrs. Newman, Hall, Rees and others, express from Independence, made their appearance on the opposite bank.—The water soon subsided and both parties crossed. Mr. Hovey obtained a fresh animal and some provision, from Mr. Newman, and in 2 days reached the Little Arkansas, 100 miles from Council Grove. The men were entirely worn out, and their progress was slow. Messrs. Hovey and Woods determined upon taking the animals, and a Mexican boy who was along, leaving their provisions for the rest, and pushing on to Council Grove, which place they reached

in two days, having had nothing to eat since they left their camp on the Arkansas. Here they got fresh supplies, and reached Independence last Sunday, 25th, having been on the road 42 days, and walked over 350 miles of the route.

Mr. Hovey furnished us the following particulars in reference to Col. Fremont's trip and misfortunes, which he assures us may be relied on: Upon leaving Bent's Fort, Col. Fremont started upon a new route. The weather was intensely cold, and after traveling sometime, so severe became the weather, that he lost every animal in one night! It was supposed they were 300 or 400 miles from the Mexican settlements, when this occurred. Col. Fremont selected 20 of his best men, gave them fifteen days rations, and started them for the Spanish settlements with instructions to procure animals and return. They had been gone twenty days, when Col. F. and one man set out to see what had become of them; after nine days travel, he found the party encamped, having given up, and determined to make that the "camp of death." The leader of the party was dead, supposed to have been shot by old Bill Williams, who acknowledged having eaten a portion of him. The party was in a perishing condition, from cold and hunger, the snow being 3 feet deep, and they out of provisions. Col. F. and one man started next day and were fortunate enough to reach Taos settlement in time to send back provisions for the remainder of the party. Before they all got together again, from 11 to 15 of them had perished.

LATER.—Messrs. Austin and Webb left Santa Fe on the 1st of March. We conversed a few minutes with Mr. Austin as he passed down the river. Previous to their leaving (about the 22d of February), Col. Fremont had reached Santa Fe. He remained but one day, partaking of a dinner tendered him by Col. Washington, acting Governor of New Mexico. There is no news of importance. Times are dull in New Mexico.—The gold discovery in California created but little excitement.

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, April 13.
By the arrival of the steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, we are placed in possession of accounts from Europe of nearly three days later than was received by the Boston steamer Niagara.

There had been but very little change in the markets during the two days preceding the Hermann's departure, in consequence of Sunday intervening. The British funds rose a little on "Change on the 24th." Foreign last quotation for Consols is 91½. Foreign shares and Railway stocks were rather lower. The Produce markets were low and unchanged.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 21th, amounted to about 3500 bales at firm prices.

The advices by the Sarah Sands and Europa had been received at Havre and produced a slight reaction in the cotton market. Business at Havre and in the French manufacturing towns was improving.

A very active Spring trade was expected. A change of ministry was anticipated. The amount of gold received by various mercantile houses at London was about £40,000 sterling.

All efforts used by the Governments of France and Great Britain to renew the amity between Sardinia and Austria had failed, and hostilities would therefore be recommenced and carried on with great vigor on both sides.

Although the European sympathies were so strongly enlisted on the side of the Italian cause, yet it was generally feared that King Charles Albert would be beaten by his powerful enemy, who, with an army ten thousand strong, meditated a direct march upon Turin, there, as Radetzky's manifesto stated, to negotiate terms of peace.

The latest accounts from Hungary state that the Imperialists were not making much headway against the Magyars, as success had lately crowned the arms of the latter, and the Austrians had several times been beaten with considerable loss.

The proposal to appoint the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany was rejected by the Frankfurt Parliament. This unexpected decision caused great excitement, and would, it was feared, lead to unpleasant consequences between Prussia and Austria.

The Republic of Palermo had rejected the constitution and proposals made by the King of Naples.

The French and British fleets were about to withdraw and the Sicilians were preparing for hostilities, which would immediately ensue.

The King of Naples would with great difficulty keep his throne, as a formidable insurrection was about breaking out in Calabria, and the Neapolitans were themselves quiet.

The returns from the Bank of France were not quite so favorable for the trade of Paris as some of the previous returns.

A manifestation on the part of the Socialists and Communists was expected in Paris on the 26th, and great military precautions had been taken to preserve the public peace.

Lord Aberdeen's speech in the House of Lords relative to European affairs, had produced a good effect on the Paris Bourse. The three per cents were at 52f 70c; five per cents 82f 95c.

The French Government had received telegraphic dispatches announcing that the Sardinian army had crossed the Ticino on the 20th in three divisions. On the 21st the Austrian army had passed the same river and experienced some resistance. It was supposed that King Charles Albert would be forced to recross the river Ticino, and that a great battle would be fought on the plains of Verceil. A French expedition of twelve thousand men was ready to sail immediately should the Austrians set foot on the Pontifical States.

A Yankee transported a couple of hogs to the "diggins" in California, to root for "precious ore," and obtained 6 or 8 ounces every night from their snouts!

Destructive Fire at Williamsport.

A very destructive fire occurred at Williamsport, Pa., on the 6th inst. Nearly one whole square was laid in ruins. The fire broke out in Desange's store, (late Campbell's) adjoining the Court-house, and opposite the U. S. Hotel, which was totally destroyed. The following are among the sufferers: Mr. Cambell's dwelling and out-buildings; Bailey's livery stables; Heively's dwelling and warehouse, filled with grain; Mr. F. C. Campbell's warehouse, filled with grain, and several of his outbuildings; Mr. Hartman's brewery, which was occupied by several families as a dwelling; Mr. A. Hepburn's granary; six stables and barns, belonging to different individuals, were also destroyed. The old School Presbyterian Church, a new and costly edifice, was also destroyed. The Court-house and the New School Presbyterian Church were saved by dint of the greatest exertions. The *Lycoming Gazette* estimates the entire loss at \$18,000; of which sum \$15,000 is fortunately covered by insurance—\$7,000 in Philadelphia, and \$8,000 in the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company.

A NEWARKER RETURNED.—We had the pleasure of an interview this morning with Mr. Lewis M. Burnet, one of the Boyden California Company, who has just reached home on a visit from Panama, where the rest of the Company were waiting a passage to San Francisco. Such was the anxiety to proceed and the demand for passage among the 2000 American assembled there, that Mr. B. was constrained to sell the two second cabin tickets for the expected steamship California for \$1000 a clear advance of \$800 on the price paid for them in New York.—He returns on business for the Company, and will probably leave again in the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, which starts for Chagres on the 19th.

Mr. B. had a short and pleasant return trip across the Isthmus, which cost only \$15, though he paid \$40 in going over—owing to the great difference in the demand for conveyance. He corroborates in general our written accounts of the route, but speaks of the scenery of the river Chagres as beautiful beyond description, the mahogany and India rubber trees that line it on both sides being covered with overhanging vines that fill the air with fragrance the whole distance. The luxury of the voyage, he thinks an ample remuneration for the time and expense of a journey.

Gorgona and Cruces are the only settlements on the route, the country being covered throughout by dense, uninhabitable forests. Several Americans have pitched their tents among the harmless negroes of these settlements, and are earning gold by sifting, some of which Mr. B. brings to fill orders for goods for them.—*New York.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, about four miles around it whenever it is dug, when the workman arrived at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit, before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft oozy earth made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before; and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth, to the depth of sixty-three feet.

Malformation.

We went yesterday in company with a medical friend to Johnson's wagon yard, King street, to see what he characterized as the most extraordinary deviation from the normal type of the human form that he had ever heard of.

The subject is a young man named Cornelius Allman, twenty-one years of age, a native of Rowan county, North Carolina, who was born with malformation of the hands, legs and feet, so extreme, as nearly to deprive those parts of his body of all resemblance to the human shape. We shall not attempt to give the reader an idea of what indeed can only be imagined possible, by being seen.

In a general way, we may say that he has on both hands together, but four fingers and one thumb; while his feet and legs are, from their malformation, entirely useless, even for the most restricted exercise of their ordinary functions.

The unfortunate young man was decoyed from his home by some unprincipled adventurers under the assurance that he might secure a living by allowing himself to be exhibited, but after a short time they abandoned him, leaving him helpless and penniless, to the mercy of accident. He was picked up in the neighborhood of Camden, by a kind-hearted wagoner, & brought to Charleston.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DREAMS.—Lively dreams denote nervous action; soft dreams, slight irritation of the brain, often a nervous fever approaching a favorable crisis; ugly dreams, determination of blood to the head; dreams about blood and red colored things, an inflammatory condition; dreams about rain and water, disease of the mucous membrane and dropsical affections; dreams of distorted forms abdominal obstruction and disease of the liver; dreams of any particular body, of disease in that part; and dreams of death, the approach of apoplexy, and determination of blood to the head.

American Institute.

President Taylor having received an invitation to be present at the next Annual Fair of the American Institute, New York, and particularly the Agricultural and Cattle Show connected therewith, sent the following answer:—

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your communication of the 6th inst., inviting me to the Twenty-second Annual Fair of the American Institute, in October next. Nothing could gratify me more than to witness the exhibition of American productions usual at your annual fairs. Such exhibitions have done much to stimulate the enterprise and increase the self-reliance of our people.

The pressure of public duties, which cannot be expected to diminish all the approach of another session of Congress, will render it difficult for me to attend the fair in October, but I will yet endeavor to do so.

With my sincere thanks for your flattering invitation, I remain your most obedient servant.
Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Tallmadge and Meigs.

MARRIED.

On the 8th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Mr. Jonas Bloss, of Washington to Miss Lucy Ann Peter, of North Whitehall.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Eben Eckert, to Miss Eliza Nagel, both of Allentown.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Daniel Levan, to Miss Judith Baer, both of Allentown.

On the 25th of March, by the Rev. E. A. Bauer, Mr. Amos Gerber, of West Penn, Carbon county, to Miss Mary Steigerwald, of East Penn, Carbon county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Daniel Kistler, to Miss Catharine Whetstone, both of West Penn, Carbon county.

On the 6th of April, by the same, Mr. Nathan Klotz, of Leighton, to Miss Casander Hill, of Weissport, Carbon county.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Yeager, Mr. Solomon Loras, to Miss Maria Nagel, both of East Allentown.

On the 5th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Buchs, Mr. F. J. Beitelman, of Lower Macungy, to Miss Maria Butz, of South Whitehall.

DIED.

In Warren, Ohio, after a short illness, John Platzgraff, aged 62 years.

On the 7th of April, in North Whitehall, Henry Wilson, son of Jacob and Polly Roth, aged 6 months.

On the 8th inst., in the Lehigh county Poor House, of croup, Leonard Platzburg, aged 42 years.

On the 7th inst., in Mauch Chunk, Eugene Irwin, son of George Esser, aged 4 years.

In the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 4th inst., in the 28th year of her age, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd Heston, consort of Rev. Newton Heston, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this place.

On the 5th inst., in Salisbury, Maria, consort of John Bortz, aged about 31 years.

On the 8th inst., in this borough, Anna, consort of Joseph Gross, aged 30 years.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

EDITED BY J. S. SKINNER & SON.

To the Friends of Agriculture, Manufacturers, and all the useful branches of American Industry.

The object of this work is not merely to amuse its readers with accounts of extraordinary crops from single acres, and prodigious weights of bullocks, sheep, and hogs. No!—Through the purpose is to keep the reader advised of all really new and valuable discoveries and improvements in the implements and animals employed in agriculture, and in the processes and principles of Husbandry in all its various branches, this is not all. If it were, the single word PLOUGH might sufficiently indicate that purpose; but the fact is far otherwise. By adding to it the LOOM and the ANVIL, the Editors design at once to indicate that, in their belief, the Plough never has, nor ever can prosper so well, as when the Loom and the Anvil are at work as near to it as the nature of things will admit; and therefore, that the Planter and the Farmer ought heartily to unite to cause the establishment of an efficient and permanent policy, such as will draw around them, not only the Loom and the Anvil, but the Saw, and the Trottel, and the Lapstone; the Coal Heaver and the Iron Monger—in order that those engaged in cultivating the soil may save in the sale of their produce both time and labor, for the enrichment of their lands and themselves.

But this is not the place to go into arguments to prove these positions. We respectfully solicit those to whom our best days have been devoted, to study the subject in the pages of the work we offer; for, of all classes of society, this question of Protection or Free Trade, is most important to those whose interest it is to multiply prosperous consumers, not givals, in the production of the fruits of Agriculture.

The Terms are in advance—\$2 each, where five unite—\$5 for two subscribers, and \$3 for a single one.

Sixty-four pages monthly, printed in the best style, and on the best paper. The work is stereotyped, and back Nos. can always be supplied.

Postmasters, Country Merchants, Manufacturers, and all others who take an interest in the prosperity of American Industry, are requested to act as agents on the above terms.
Address, J. S. SKINNER & SON,
No. 81 Dock Street, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

Don't miss the chance to Purchase Cheap.

The subscriber, late of the firm of Selridge & Wilson, takes this method to inform his old friends and customers, that he just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with an entire new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c. and has opened the same for sale, in the new brick building of Jesse Grim, in Hamilton street, near the Market Square, immediately between the stores of Yeager & Weidner and Grim & Reninger.

He flatters himself in saying that a more fashionable stock of Dry Goods never was brought to this or any other country town in Pennsylvania, and which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

He invites the public to give him a call, examine his goods, and convince themselves of what is said above. No deception in his goods—they bear inspection. His

LADIES DRESS GOODS, consist of Silks, Alpaca of any quality and prices, Mouslin de Laines, Marinos, Calicoes, Gingham, Chinoes, &c., which in point of neatness cannot be beat in Allentown. Ladies are requested before purchasing dresses, to give him a call, as goods are shown with great pleasure, and without charge. All are invited to call, and nobody is bound to buy if his goods do not suit them.

For the gentlemen he has **Cloths Cassimeres, and Vestings.** In this branch of business, he lacks none. His stock is of the newest and most fashionable styles and colors, and of the best manufactures, and suitable for the season, besides Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, he has other fashionable Dress Goods for Summer wear, all of which was selected by him with the greatest care, both in regard to quality and price. He does not deem it necessary to attach to his goods the foreign names, such that but few understand. He ensures the public that he has all in his line of business and that he will dispose of them at the lowest terms.
T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Groceries. Sugar of all kinds, from the cheapest brown, to the highest refined, Molasses, Coffee, Liquors, Spices, Tea &c. a large quantity of fresh, just received and for sale at the New Store of T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Mackerel. No 1, 2 and 3 in quarter, half and whole barrels, for sale cheap at the New Store of T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

SALT. Ground and Fine Salt, a large quantity just received and for sale at the Store of T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Wanted. 1000 bushels potatoes for which the highest market price will be paid at the New Store of THO. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Queensware. A new and splendid assortment of Queensware, consisting of a general assortment of Plates, Cups and Saucers, all kinds of Dishes, Bowls, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, and all kinds of Glassware for sale at the New Store of THOM. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Produce. Such as Butter, Eggs, Smoked Meat and Lard taken in exchange for goods at the New Store of THO. B. WILSON.

April 12.

COAL. Lump coal, Egg and Stove coal, Nut coal and Coal dust for sale at the New Store of T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

Looking Glasses. A very handsome assortment of Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses for sale at the New Store of T. B. WILSON.

April 12.

E. C. CHESEBROUGH, Commission Merchant. For the sale of FISH and PROVISIONS, No. 4 South Water street, below Market, Philadelphia.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of dried and pickled Fish, &c. Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Cheese, Pails, Butter, &c.

April 19.

HIDES? PHILADELPHIA HIDE ASSOCIATION, Willow St., above Eleventh St. PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES taken in with great care, as regards cuts and flaws.

Country Tanners supplied on the most liberal terms.
AYKROYD & GROSS,
April 19.

ROPES. A large assortment of Hemp and Manila Ropes, for sale cheap by PRETZ, GUTH & Co.

April 12.

ENGLISH & GERMAN JOB PRINTING, Of every description, neatly executed at the Office of the "Register."

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phila
Flour	Barrel	4 75	4 75	4 75
Wheat	Bush.	96	1 05	1 30
Rye	—	65	65	76
Corn	—	50	65	66
Oats	—	27	30	36
Buckwheat	—	40	40	66
Flaxseed	—	1 25	1 30	1 40
Clowseed	—	3 00	4 00	4 00
Timothy seed	—	2 50	2 75	2 60
Potatoes	—	40	35	65
Salt	—	45	45	40
Butter	Pound	12	12	18
Lard	—	9	10	9
Tallow	—	9	9	8
Beeswax	—	25	25	37
Hemp	—	9	8	10
Fitch	—	7	6	6
Tow-yarn	—	6	6	6
Eggs	Doz.	10	10	15
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	25	25	28
Apple Whiskey	—	15	35	28
Linseed Oil	—	65	65	65
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Oak Wood	—	3 50	3 50	6 00
Eggs Coal	Ton	3 75	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	—	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	—	3 50	2 50	2 65
Plaster	—	4 50	4 50	2 80

New Family Grocery Store.

READ THIS ONE AND ALL! The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity that he has opened on the corner of Market Square and Allen Street, in Allentown, formerly occupied by the Lehigh County Bank a new

Family Grocery Store, where he will always keep on hand, a large assortment of Groceries of every description, which he will sell, at the lowest CASH prices or in exchange for country produce. His stock consists in part as follows:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Black and other Teas, New Orleans, Muscovado, Refined, Polverised and crushed Sugars, Molasses of all kinds, Oil, Candles, Soap, Rice, Rio, Java and other Coffee, Cheese, Salt, Brushes, Brooms, Pails, Wash-machines, &c.

ALSO a large assortment of Wines, such as Lisbon, Port and Madeira, Brandy of all kinds, Gin, Whisky, &c.

The undersigned will make it his business to buy none but the best of Liquors, and can confidentially recommend them to his customers.

He trusts that by punctual attendance to business he will partake of a share of public patronage. So don't forget the place, the stand formerly occupied by Grim & Reninger.
C. I. DEPEW.
April 12.

NEW GOODS! Great Attractions at the NEW YORK STORE.

Just received from New York and Philadelphia the largest and best stock of New Goods ever offered for sale, in Lehigh county. This immense stock comprises every variety of Foreign and Domestic goods from the richest of Italian Silks to the cheapest of home manufactures.

We will not enumerate a long list of Fancy and Fandangled names to our goods, but respectfully invite one and all to call and examine our beautiful stock before buying elsewhere, for this immense lot shall and will be sold, and we challenge any concern in the county to compete with us in really selling goods cheap.

We will not be undersold.
KERN & SAMSON.
March 29.

Mackerel. 40 half, quarter and whole Bbls. No. 1, 2, and 3. mackerel, just arrived and will be sold very cheap by KERN & SAMSON.

March 29.

SALT. Great inducements to Country Storekeepers! From 1 to 2000 Bushels of ground and fine Salt, which will be sold cheaper than any ever before offered for sale in this Borough.
KERN & SAMSON.
March 29.

Sugar & Molasses. All kinds of Molasses and Sugar for sale Wholesale and Retail by KERN & SAMSON.

March 29.

A Frame House for Sale.

A new and convenient one and a half story frame Dwelling House, situated in a pleasant part of the Borough of Allentown. The House is 16 by 24, on a lot 20 feet front by 230 deep.

The terms can be made very accommodating, and the property will be sold very reasonable. For particulars enquire at this Office.
Jan. 25.

ATTENTION! North Whitehall Troop.

The members of this troop, will meet for parade in full uniform and clean weapons, on Saturday the 6th of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of Owen Schrad, in Ruchsville, N. Whitehall township, Lehigh county.

By order of THOMAS RUCH, Captain.
THEODORE HOW