

Foreign Intelligence.

The Hungarian War.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from Frankfort, "the Hungarian war, indisputably the grand event of the present eventful period is still, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of Austria and Russia, apparently as far from its end as at any time since its beginning. The courage and resolution of the Hungarians seem to increase as difficulties thicken. Kossuth has just issued an appeal to the people, in which the whole able bodied male population is called to arms, and a general crusade proclaimed. The country is to be made a desert before the enemy as they approach; the ministers of the gospel are not only to excite the people to arms, but with the cross in their hands to march at their head; and every thing is to be done, by harassing the enemy's march, by rising in insurrection behind them, by setting fire to towns and villages on their entrance, and cutting off supplies of food, to give the Russian and Austrian march the character of the French expedition to Moscow.

When we see, however, the Russians taking without a blow, the town of Debreczin, which lies beyond the Theiss, and which Wladimir could not reach with all his efforts the whole past winter, we are almost inclined to despair of the Hungarian cause; yet we cannot well judge of the significance of this without knowing the Hungarian plans. They seem to have anticipated the taking of the place, as some time since they removed from there to Szegled. Kossuth's bank note machine, quantities of military munition, and other things of importance collected there while the seat of government. The very fact that the Russians have been permitted to reach the heart of the country so little opposed, seemed to indicate some design on the part of the Hungarians.

The plan of the allied Imperialists, who move in four bodies from different quarters, (the Austrians, under Haynau, from the west, Jellachich, with his croats, from the south, a body of Russians under Paskewitch, from the north, and a second body of Russians from the east through Transylvania,) is no doubt to meet at some central point, reducing every thing in their way, and leaving no outlet for the Hungarians. It is only the Russian body under Prince Paskewitch that has yet made much progress in carrying out its allotted part of the scheme, and this has been from little opposition, the reason of which the future must reveal.

Were the Austrians able to unite with Paskewitch, then we might indeed give up the Hungarians as lost, but this is not yet the case. For the last two weeks they have not made a step forward. The young emperor, under the light of whose countenance the troops were to march to easy victory, has returned to Vienna, which is any thing but a favorable sign for the Austrians.

The affair at Acs, on the 2d of July, at which the emperor was present, cost the imperialists an immense loss and had no result. Some of the conservative papers estimate their loss at 4,000 and even 10,000 is mentioned. The cannonade is said to have continued three days, the emperor being determined to force the Hungarian defences raised at Acs, and even the fortress of Comorn itself. One Russian regiment with the Austrians lost alone 1,000 men, 400 of them being taken prisoners. If the brave and valiant Hungarians can hold in check Haynau at Comorn, with a part of their forces, while with the main body they fall upon Paskewitch on the Theiss, the tide of war may then again turn in their favor.

The Ban Jellachich makes little progress in the south, and in Transylvania the Russians have only taken Kronstadt. But supposing the worst for the Hungarians in their present position, that they are driven from Pesth, and beyond the Theiss, there will yet remain the mountains between Transylvania and Hungary, where, with such generals as Bem, Dembinski and Georgey, they will make a long resistance.

The Hungarians have just taken the fortress of Arad, which has been held against them the last 9 months. The Austrians and Russians are suffering much from the cholera and other diseases. The Hungarians, being more accustomed to the climate of their country, are less affected.

Kossuth and Bem have lately had an interview together at Gross-Wardein. This is not without significance, in connection with the apparent inactivity of Bem and Dembinski. It is said provisions are extremely high at the imperialist headquarters, while in the Hungarian camp they are cheaper than usual.

The following is the substance of Kossuth's last appeal to the Hungarian people. It will give some idea of the character the war is likely to assume:

"Our fatherland is in danger! Citizens! to arms! to arms!

If we thought ourselves able by ordinary means to save the country, we would not cry out it is in danger. If we were at the head of a cowardly, childish nation, ready rather to fall than defend itself, we would not order the alarm bells to ring throughout the whole land. But as we know that the people of our country are a manly race, resolved to defend themselves to the last against Godless oppression, we lay all unworthy concealment aside, and call openly, that the country is in danger! Because we know that the people are able to defend themselves and the country, we lay open the danger in all its magnitude, calling upon every citizen, in the name of God's country, to look it in the face, and seize arms to meet it.

We will neither flatter nor discourage, but we declare openly, that unless the whole nation rise up to defend itself to the last drop of its blood, all the noble blood already shed is in vain, and our country will fall; the Russian knout then ruling over an enslaved people, on the ground were the ashes of our ancestors repose.

We therefore, here, in fulfillment of our duty communicate to all the inhabitants of Hungary, that the Austrian Emperor has let loose upon us the barbarous hordes of

Russia; that a Russian army of 46,000 men has broken into our country from Galicia, and marches continually forward; that Russian forces have also entered Transylvania, against whom our troops are struggling, and that finally, although our fall would be followed by the enslavement of the people in all Europe, we can expect no foreign assistance, as the people which sympathize with us are kept down by their rulers, and gaze only in dumb silence on our struggle.

We have nothing to rest our hopes upon but a righteous God and our own force. If we do not use our own force, God will also forsake us.

Hungary's struggle is no longer our struggle alone. It is the struggle of popular freedom against tyranny. Our victory is the victory of freedom; our fall is the fall of freedom; God has chosen us to free the nations from bodily servitude. In the wake of our victory will follow liberty to the Italians, Germans, Czechs, Poles, Wallachians, Slavonians, Serbians, and Croats.

With our fall goes down the star of freedom over all.

People of Hungary! will you die under the exterminating sword of the savage Russians? Will you look on while the Cossacks of the far north tread under foot the bodies of your fathers, mothers, wives, and children? If not, defend yourselves!

Will you see a part of your fellow-citizens sent to the wilds of Siberia, made to serve in the wars of tyrants, or bleed under the murderous knout? If not, defend yourselves!

Will you behold your villages in flames, and your harvests destroyed? Will you die of hunger on the land which your sweat has made fertile? If not, then defend yourselves!

We, the freely elected government of Hungary, call upon the people in the name of God and the country, to rise up in arms, ordering, in virtue of our powers and duty, a general crusade of the people against the enemy, to be declared from every pulpit, and from every town house of the country, and made known by the continual ringing of bells; every healthy man under 48 years of age to take arms, whatever he can get hold of, an axe, scythe or hook, if no better to be had;—notice to be given of the approach of the enemy, by the ringing of bells, and that preparation be made to resist or harass him, but particularly to destroy all forage and food, quitting and setting fire even to the villages;—the priest to seize the cross, and lead the people in the name of religion and liberty.

One great effort only is necessary, and the country is forever saved.

We have indeed an army, which numbers about 200,000 determined men; but the struggle is no longer between two hostile camps; it is the struggle of tyranny against freedom—of barbarism against all free nations. Therefore must all the people seize arms and support the army, that we might the victory of freedom may be won. Fly, then, united with the army to arms every citizen of the land, and the victory is sure!

BUDA-PESTH, June 27 1849.

KOSSUTH, GOVERNOR.

SZEMERE, ESADYA, GEORGEY, BURKOVICH, BALTHYRANY, HORVAI, DUCIECK, ministry.

Statistics of Hungary. Hungary is divided into five circles or provinces, containing 57 counties. Its principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Muresch, the March, the White Doreisch, the Izaros, the Theiss, the Waag, and the Ternes.

It contains 56 large towns, 751 market towns, 11,707 villages, 1,307,172 houses, 2,885,500 families, 5,917,202 males, 6,170,000 females. Total population, 12,096,202. Of these 5,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 2,000,000 of the Greek Church, about 1,000,000 Lutherans, 2,000,000 Calvinists, 250,000 Jews; and its regular army before the war, 56,000 men. There are about 15,000,000 of arable land, American measure, 1,330,000 in vineyards, 4,500,000 in gardens, 4,850,000 in pastures about 15,000,000 acres of woodland; 4,500,000 head of horned cattle, 650,000 horses, and 8,000,000 sheep.

Buda, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Danube, and has 25,000 inhabitants. It was once the residence of the kings of Hungary, when it was taken by the Turks. For 160 years it was contested between them and the Christians, and is finally surrendered to the latter in 1686.

In 1810, 650 houses were destroyed by fire but they have been replaced with improved buildings. Immediately opposite Buda, on the east side of the Danube, is Pesth, Presburg, which is the largest city in Hungary. It is well built, containing many elegant public buildings, and mansions of the Hungarian nobility. Its University is one of the most richly endowed on the continent of Europe, and this city of Pesth contains about 60,000 inhabitants, it is about 130 miles east-southeast of Vienna.

Throughout Hungary the Slavonian population are the most numerous. The Magyars, or Majjars—the original Hungarians—though generally illiterate, are a spirited and intelligent race, fond of active employment and a military life. In 1837 there were in Hungary not less than 250,018 privileged noblemen. The number since that time has considerably increased; but they are, by the recent laws of the Republic, placed on an equality with other citizens. No slaves of any kind are held.

Imposition on Strangers.

The following letter from a correspondent of the "Dollar Newspaper" in Kutzwon, exposes the imposition, practiced on strangers, by mock auctioneers, in the city of New York. We publish the letter in order to put such of our citizens on their guard, who occasionally visit that city on business.—Ed.

Mr. Editor:—I think the printers should interfere to prevent respectable young men, from the country, being taken in by sharpers in your large towns I will relate what happened to me and my friend, John Jones: we were on a visit to Philadelphia to buy goods—you must understand we deal in groceries

and liquors—when, says John—"Pete," says he, "goods are cheaper in New York, five per cent" and we'll go on there." I agreed, and we went on, and looked about, but found we were mistaken—goods were no cheaper. "Well," said John, "we'll take a trip to Brooklyn." So we started from Morehead's in Courtland street, and as we were crossing Broadway, we heard a man crying at the top of his voice, "thirty dollars; thirty dollars; going, going, gone."

"There," said he, "only thirty dollars for a patent lever gold watch." "Come," said John, "let's see what's going on." Then they put up another watch. "Here," said the auctioneer, "is a gold patent lever, 16 jewels, gold chain, seal and pencil, sold by a gentleman who wants a watch of a newer style."

"Well," said I, "I want a watch, and if I thought that was a good one, I'd buy it." Says John, "I've dealt in watches and am a first rate judge; I'll examine it." So John looked at the watch and says, "It's all O. K. no mistake—I no a good watch—Tobias, maker, Liverpool." So I bid twenty dollars—twenty-one says a fellow—twenty-two said I—twenty-three said another—twenty-four said I. We run the watch up to twenty-nine dollars, when I hauled. "Kauff," said John, in Dutch, "du kanst sibenzig Thaler dafuer kriegen." So I bid thirty dollars and it was knocked off to me. "Never mind," said John, "I'll lend you ten dollars, and you can pay me when we get to Philadelphia."

Well, I paid for the watch, put it in my pocket, and we went down the street. After going some distance, I drew it out, and somehow I thought it looked dark. Says I, "I wonder if this is all right—it seems to me the watch ain't as bright as it was."

"Oh, no," said he, "I know a good watch—have soq many a one—this is the real Simon Pure—no Peter Funk about this." "Well," said I, "let's go into a jeweller's store and inquire." "What," said he, "do you think they'd have mock auctions here in Broadway? Why he represented it to be a first rate patent lever." "Represented the devil," said I, "I want to inquire." So we stepped across the watch, and somehow every time I took it out it looked blacker. Said I to the man in the store, "Will you be good enough to look at this and say what it is worth?" He looked at it in a very cunning way. "Why," said he, "this is a good pencil—we sell them for \$10." Then Jones laughed. "Ah," said he, "didn't I tell you so?" "And this key," said the jeweller, "is worth 75 cents and the watch \$2.50."

"Well," said I, "I paid \$30 for it just now." "Where?" said he, "Oh, round here at auction." "Yes, I understand?" Then he laughed and we went out of the shop.

"Now what's to be done," said I. "Go right back," said Jones. So we went to the auction store, but the party was not there. I heard the voice of the auctioneer across the street, and, sure enough, there they were in another store still selling watches. I looked very hard at the auctioneer and said, "Mister, do you know you've made a mistake that this watch ain't gold?" "Is it possible," said he, "but, however, I can't do anything for you." "Well," said I, "I'm determined to have satisfaction." "Come, come," said Jones, "he thought we were going to fight,—" "I'll see the mayor, and find out if justice can't be had in New York," "Where's the Mayor's office?" said he to a man at the door. "It's in the City Hall," said he. We went up and found a police officer loafing about. "Mayor here?" said we. "No," said he, "just gone out." "Any thing particular the matter?" "Yes," said I, "we've just bought a watch at auction for \$30, and it's only worth \$2.50, and we want to prosecute." "Oh," said he, "that's nothing, a man last week bought \$700 worth of jewelry, and had to lose \$300." "Well," said I, "what can be done?" "Not much," said he. "It will cost you \$10 to begin with."

"Well," said I, "I'll not pay a d—cent, and so we went back to the auction store. "Mister," said I, "I'm a stranger here, but I'll stay two months and spend \$500 but I'll have satisfaction, and I looked very savage at him." "Well," said he, "I'll advance you \$20 on the purchase, and put it up again for sale to-morrow." "Well," said I, "hand me over the \$20." He did so. "Now," said I, "you may go to thunder and if I ever catch you out of New York, I'll put my thumb to his nose and we left the store. Jones agreed we should say nothing about it, but the first thing I heard in Philadelphia, were inquires about the price of jewelry in New York. I told them I knew but little about such things, but went on the judgment of my friend Jones. On the whole, do you think I ought to return Jones that \$10 borrowed.—KATZMAYER.

MARRIED. On the 5th of August, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Mr. Peter Schneider, to Miss Lusselta Stehly, both of North Whitehall.

DIED. On the 6th of August, in Hanover township, of Dysentery, Rebecca, daughter of Israel Kramer, aged 8 years.

On the 6th of August, in Hanover township, of Dysentery Emma Matilda, daughter of William and Hannah Saeger, aged 4 years.

Valuable Real Estate At Public Sale. Will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. upon the premises:

A Valuable Farm, situated in Salsburg township, Lehigh county, bounded by lands of George Kemmerer, Jacob Keck, Henry Sterner and others, containing 56 acres more or less, 15 acres of which are first quality Woodland, and the balance good arable land, in a high state of cultivation and under good fences. The improvements thereon are a good

Double Dwelling HOUSE, Swiss barn, Wagon house, Carriage house, and other necessary outbuildings. A large variety of

FRUIT TREES, are on the tract, and a good Well of water near the house. A stream of water runs through the Farm. To say more, is deemed unnecessary as purchasers will examine the property before the day of sale.

It is the real estate of the late Adam Kline, and well worthy the attention of capitalists. The condition will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by, CHARLES KECK, Executors. PHILIP ROTH. Aug. 16. 1-3w

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership between the subscribers, under the firm of Dillinger & Craig, was dissolved on the 6th day of March last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the said partners, before the first day of September next, after which day the Books of the firm will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate of collection. Those having claims against the said firm will present them immediately for settlement.

JACOB DILLINGER, WILLIAM R. CRAIG. August 16. 1-3w

WANTED! 14 School Teachers. Notice is hereby given, to the Trustees and citizens of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, that a public examination of the Teachers, chosen by the Trustees of the respective sub-districts, will take place, on Friday—the 31st day of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of Alexander W. Loder, in said township. The Trustees of each sub-district are informed, that the Teachers so appointed by them, must undergo a public examination. Such as do not submit to an examination, will not be entitled to pay.

By Order of the Directors, A. W. LODER, President. August 9. 1-4w

TEA WAREHOUSE. David Ranken, No. 73, Chestnut St., corner of Bank St. PHILADELPHIA.

Has for sale the following TEAS, to which he invites the attention of the trade: 200 half chests Young Hyson Tea. 100 do Gunpowder do 100 do Imperial do 20 do finest Company Hyson do 20 cases, each containing 4 13 lb boxes, finest Curious Young Hyson. 20 cases finest Curious Gunpowder. 10 do do Imperial. 200 half chests finest Chulan Powchong. 100 do very finest Powchong. 30 do do second quality. 100 do do second quality. 100 do Nanyang do. 50 chests English Congou. 100 hf. do do do. 25 chests Padre Souchong. 25 do fine Mohea do. 1500 pounds prime Company Nutmegs. These Teas have been selected by D. R. with great care from the various late cargoes, and will be found to fully sustain the high and unrivalled reputation which this establishment has enjoyed for the last forty years, and his prices, as heretofore, will be found as low as at any house in the United States. August 16. 1-3m

FANCY FURS, MUFFS, BOAS and TIPPERA. David G. Solis, (Successor to Solis & Brothers.) Importer and Manufacturer of every description of FURS.

Having just returned from Europe with a Select Stock of FURS, Is now manufacturing them in a very superior style, and trimming them in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of Merchants and others, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he manufactures as well as imports, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

Store always closed on Saturdays. The highest Cash price paid for Shipping Furs. Remember the place, next to Loudon & Co's Family Medicine Store. DAVID H. SOLIS, 56 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d St. August 16. 1-0m

Democratic Republican County Meeting. The Democratic Whig citizens of Lehigh county—the friends of the National and State administrations—such who are in favor of an economical administration of public affairs—such who are in favor of a protective tariff—such who are opposed to the present burden of taxation, forced upon us by our former rulers—are requested to meet

at 19 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of John Shitz, in Mechanicville, South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and adopt such measures as may best promote the interest of our common country.

David Wiant, William Yager, John A. Gummer, Martin B. Ritter, Durs Rudy, Solomon Steckel, Joseph Welterhold, Paul Blister, John G. Schimms, M. D. Eberhard, John Smith, Joseph Moser, Joseph Mohry, John Appel, August 16. Standing Committee.

Farm for Sale. To be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises:

All that Valuable Farm, lying partly in Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county and partly in Maxataway township, Berks county, on the public road leading from Allentown to Kutztown and Reading, where it crosses another public road, leading from Ziegler Church to Longswamp, adjoining lands of Sem Grim, Michael Reichard, Seth K. Grim and others, containing 118 acres and 146 perches of land, the improvements are a substantial two story

Brick Dwelling House, large stone Swiss Barn and other outbuildings. There is also on the premises a one story

STONE TENANT HOUSE, and log barn.

There are also two apple orchards on the premises, there is about 16 acres of heavily timbered Woodland, and about 5 acres of meadow, the rest arable land in a high state of cultivation, and as it is presumed that no person will purchase the property before first examining the same, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The whole will be sold together, or in parts, as will best suit purchasers. The title unexceptionable, and possession given on the first of April next.

Attendance given and terms of sale made known on the day of sale by the owners DAVID K. GRIM, PETER K. GRIM. Aug. 9. 1-4w

Bridge Election. The annual election for a President, four Managers and a Treasurer of the company, styled, "The President, Managers and Company, for erecting a Bridge over the River Lehigh, at or near Siegfried's Ferry," will be held at the toll House, near said Bridge, on Monday the 3d day of September next, between the hours of two and four P.M.

JACOB DILLINGER, Treasurer. Aug. 16. 1-2w

NOTICE. In pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, a Meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, and Wilkesbarre, Telegraph Company will be held at the Public House of Mr. Lewis Apple, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., on Tuesday, the 4th of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, to choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and ten Directors for the said Company. August 16. 1-4w

Farmers Read This!!! For Sale. A good and well cultivated Farm, containing 92 acres, situated on the Philadelphia and Allentown Turnpike Road, on which it fronts near one half mile. It is two miles above Line Lexington, in Hatfield township, Montgomery county. Twelve acres of it is good

WOODLAND, twelve acres of superior good Meadow, well watered with a small stream running through it. The remainder is in as high a state of cultivation as any farm in Montgomery or adjoining counties. There are several never failing springs of water upon the premises, and a good well with a pump, near the door of the dwelling. The buildings consist of a good two story

Stone Dwelling House, good Barn, and other outbuildings. There is a variety of fruit trees, such as Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Grape. It is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores and Mills.

This Farm will be sold reasonable and on accommodating terms. Twenty-five hundred dollars may remain on Mortgage upon the property. The undersigned, owner of it, is determined to sell, as being far advanced in years, is anxious to relieve his mind as much as possible from the cares and troubles of land property. For further particulars apply to HENRY LEIDY, (Hatter) Line Lexington. July 10. 1-3m

Wanted! Six School Teachers. Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Washington township, Lehigh county, that six School Teachers will be employed for a term of months, who are competent to teach the English and German languages. The meeting for the examination and appointment, will be held on Saturday the 1st of September next, at the public House of D. & C. Peter, in Washington township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. S. LEVAN, Secretary. Aug. 9. 1-4w

Printers and Publishers. Of Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured and which they will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. Circulars containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for Cash on City Agents accepted. ADAMS & CO., Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing Materials. August 16. 1-4w

Highly Valuable Plantation For Sale At Public Vendue. Will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 8th of September next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable tracts of land.

No. 1.—A beautiful Farm, situated in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, adjoining lands of Elias Wicant, George Kemmerer, Francis Schwartz and others, containing 175 acres, more or less, 15 acres of which are good meadow land, the balance is good farm land.

The improvements thereon consist in a large two story stone Dwelling House, Swiss Barn, Wagon-house, Springhouse, and other outbuildings necessary to a well regulated farm. A handsome stream of water runs past the house and through the land, besides an orchard with the best of fruit in the place. It is in fact a farm, worthy the attention of capitalists.

No. 2.—A Tract of Woodland, situated in said Upper Milford township, bounded by land of Christopher Musselman, Peter Diehl and others, containing 22 acres, more or less. This tract is covered with heavy oak timber, and is really a valuable tract.

No. 3.—A Tract of Woodland, situated in aforesaid township, bounded by lands of Elias Wicant, Anthony Stahler, and others, containing about 2 acres.

No. 4.—A Lot of Woodland, situated in aforesaid township, bounded by lands of Peter Diehl and others, containing 1 acre and 144 perches.

No. 5.—A Lot of Woodland, situated in aforesaid township, bounded by lands of Henry Jordan, William Schmoeyer and others, containing 10 acres and 90 perches.

It is a part of the real estate of Ruben Trexler, deceased, late of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county. Persons wishing to examine the respective tracts, will please call upon Mr. Ritter, who is the present occupant of the Farm, and who will give any information required respecting the same.

Should the farm not be sold on the above day, it will be rented for one year from the first of April next. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by EDWIN W. TREXLER, JONAS TREXLER. July 5. 1-1f

Timothy Seed. A quantity of fresh Timothy seed of a superior quality, just received and for sale very low at the store of MERTZ & LANDIS. August 13. 1-1f

Sheriff's Sales. The Sheriff of Lehigh county, will sell at public sale the following valuable property, to wit:—

On Saturday the 14th of August, at the house of Jonathan Kolb, in Allentown, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the extensive "Iron Works," known as the Hampton Furnace," together with three tracts of land containing, sixty seven acres and 42 perches, there are erected on the premises, all the necessary dwellings and outbuildings, supplied by a good water power, a branch of the Perkiomen creek, it being sold as the property of John Gross.

On Monday the 20th instant, at the house of Henry Lech, in Allentown, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the right, title and interest, of George Haberacker, in a lot and large stone house and frame barn, situated on the west side of Allen street, in the borough of Allentown; adjoining lots of Solomon Gross, and Charles Schlegel.

No. 1. A tract of land, situated in Northampton township near the Borough line on the road to "Newhard's Mill" containing 7 acres and 80 perches, with a frame Barn thereon erected.

No. 2. A certain lot and one and a half story frame House, situated on the South side of Hamilton street, adjoining lots of the late Charles Craig and Jacob Hart, and will be sold as the property of George Haberacker and terre tenants. CHARLES HIRRE, Sheriff. August 9. 1-2w

Mess Shad. New No. 1 and 2, Saybrook Shad received and for sale at the Store of T. B. WILSON. July 26. 1-6w

Prices Current. ARTICLES. Per Allentown Philadelphia

Flour	Barril	4 75	4 75	4 75
Wheat	Bush	1 00	95	1 05
Rye	"	50	60	58
Corn	"	55	50	60
Oats	"	25	30	35
Buckwheat	"	40	40	50
Flaxseed	"	1 25	1 30	1 25
Cliversseed	"	3 00	4 00	4 00
Timothy seed	"	2 00	2 00	2 00
Potatoes	"	50	35	65
Salt	"	40	45	40
Butter	Pound	10	12	15
Lard	"	8	10	9
Tallow	"	9	9	8
Beeswax	"	25	25	29
Ham	"	9	8	17
Filch	"	6	6	8
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	0
Eggs	Doz.	10	10	16
Rye-Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey	"	18	25	25
Limeced Oil	"	65	63	68
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 08
Oak Wood	"	3 50	3 50	5 05
Egg Coal	Ton	3 75	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	"	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	"	3 50	3 50	3 60
Plaster	"	4 50	4 50	2 50

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