

Paine's Great Discovery.

In order to let our readers hear all sides to the interesting question whether Paine's discovery be genuine or not, we quote the following extracts from a letter sent us by a respected correspondent. The letter was not intended for publication, but our friend will pardon the liberty we take with him. The objection he states we have heard before from more than one source, and we suppose it is one which will suggest itself to every man at all acquainted with the recognized principles of Natural Science.

"Being in Washington three weeks since, I asked Professor Henry what he thought of it. He said, 'Nothing'—for it was in opposition to one general law, that the force exerted by the bodies separated could not be greater than that required to separate them, and this he illustrated by a single example, which I saw was merely the type of a thousand that might be furnished. For instance, a stone is attracted to the earth to the extent of its weight, say 100 pounds. To separate the two will require a force somewhat exceeding 100 pounds. Let it drop, and it will give a power, rather less than the force required to raise it. A rock on the top of a mountain, that may be pushed over with the hand, will fall with a certain force. Measure it, and it will be found to be just so much less than the power which had been, or would be, required to raise it, as the friction of the machinery. Two atoms of gas adhere, in the form of water, and their adhesiveness is say 50 pounds. To separate them, you require a little more than 50 pounds of power. When separated, they tend to come together with the same force as before, which is a little less than the power which had been used to separate them, and more than that they cannot exert."

"Mr. Paine proposes by the aid of small weights to separate bodies that are to give great power after they are separated. If he has discovered this secret he has discovered much more, for he has an entire new system of Philosophy to create. The earth is attracted to the sun under the law that I mention, which is the great law, and must be proved to be false before that of Mr. Paine can be true."

"While on the subject, I will give you the very simple view given to me four years since by professor Henry, on the subject of electricity as a moving power. It was given at the time when the papers were filled with notices of the operations of a great company in Germany, that was about to supersede the use of fuel, as Mr. Paine is now about to do. But the company died away, after wasting a very large amount of capital in absurd experiments."

"He told me that he constructed the first electric carriage, and carried it through so far as to satisfy himself that it was a mere toy and could be nothing more—and the reason that it was so was that electricity was only an indirect use of fuel, and therefore more expensive than the direct one. Copper, zinc, and acid represent fuel, and to obtain by their aid a great amount of power required more fuel than would produce the same power by its direct application to the water. The metals and acids are what may be known as middlemen and we all know that the more of them there are interposed between the producer and the consumer, the less is the power of both."

"Two years since, the English papers rang with another not dissimilar discovery. You know that by the slow action of the hydrostatic pump, a small power is made to produce a great effect in a long time. The discovery consisted in obtaining the great power in little time—precisely as if a man were to discover a mode of raising as much with a short lever as with a long one, without any increase of the power applied. It was asserted that it had been submitted to the Lords of the Treasury and other officers of Government, and had succeeded under repeated trials—and the secret consisted of the intervention of a great deal of machinery between the operator and the thing to be operated upon, all of which must have diminished instead of increasing the power, by increasing the friction. The discovery passed away as that of Mr. P. must do, unless the known laws of nature are to be superseded by a new system."

"To these objections Mr. Paine's answer is, that he has discovered new laws and a new method of applying electricity to water. The whole of Professor Henry's reasoning obtained by the assertion that Mr. P. does not separate the gases, but produces them contemporaneously from two separate bodies of water, converting one of these bodies entirely into oxygen and the other into hydrogen gas, according as the positive or negative pole of his electrical machine is inserted into either. Thus from the water yielding oxygen no hydrogen is produced, and vice versa."

"Mr. Paine claims to generate electricity, not by a galvanic battery, but by means of ordinary magnets, except that into the helices he has introduced a substance never before employed for that purpose. What this substance is, is the secret, and the only secret which he does not now communicate to the public. The process itself is open to the examination of any one who may desire to see it. We yesterday conversed with an intelligent gentleman who had visited Worcester for the express purpose of examining into the alleged discovery, and who assured us that after using every means to detect imposition, he had become satisfied that there was none whatever. He himself produced hydrogen in liberal quantities, from a jar of water which he placed upon a table, entirely isolated from every other source from which gas could be derived; he even went so far as to detach the machine from the clock-work, by which it is usually put in motion, and turned it with his own hands. He came away convinced of the genuineness of the discovery, and only uncertain as to whether it could be applied on a sufficiently large scale to perform the entire lighting and heating of a great city like New-York or London."

But the opinion of an individual can have little effect in settling the public mind as to

whether Mr. Paine has produced the mightiest discovery yet made or only a grand and ingenious humbug. That question cannot be answered by abstract reasoning or general assertions on either side, but only by a conclusive experiment on such a scale and in such a manner as to silence every doubt. Such an experiment we are happy to say is now on foot.—Arrangements are in progress for lighting the Astor house by this process, and it is expected that the trial will be made within a month, as soon indeed as the machine can be prepared for the purpose. That establishment is now lighted by gas, made by its proprietors on the premises, and has no connection with any gas company whatever. The pipes and burners now used are perfectly adapted to burn Mr. Paine's carbonated hydrogen; all that will be necessary, will be to detach them from the present apparatus and join them to the new one. The experiment will be tried under the eye of the proprietors and other gentlemen, and collusion or trick will be impossible. Every means will be taken to ensure a fair trial, all the parties being as desirous of success as Mr. Paine or his friends can be. If it succeeds, the thing will be established. If it fails, that will be the end of the affair."

This experiment is to be made to satisfy a number of highly respectable and responsible parties who propose to buy in the patent right in case of success. The conditions are that Mr. Paine shall bring a machine of his construction to New-York and produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubic feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights.—Before he commences, the parties in question are to deposit one hundred thousand dollars with some person acceptable to the proprietor—John C. Pedrick, Esq. of Boston, who has aided Mr. Paine in carrying on his experiments for the past two years—to be paid over to Mr. P. as soon as the trial is declared successful. This is by way of bonus or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of One Million which is to render those parties proprietors of the invention. The value of the patent for the United States (the city of Worcester excepted, which is reserved for Mrs. Paine) is fixed at ten millions of dollars, and a joint stock company is to be formed to manage it. In this company Mr. Pedrick is to hold from one-third to one-half the stock; on the remaining part which he sells, the million handed over immediately on the success of the experiment is to be considered an installment, and the balance is to be made up by sales of rights. Thus the parties buying in will receive no dividends until Mr. Pedrick shall have been fully paid."

Such is the arrangement agreed upon between Mr. Pedrick and these gentlemen.—If the trial here should prove successful, it will no doubt be carried into effect; if not, the New-York speculators will lose nothing, and the invention will be heard of no more at present. We devoutly hope for a successful result, though we shall not be very keenly disappointed by a failure.—N. F. Z.

Sketch of the Life of John Fitch.

There is sufficient in the life of this distinguished man, from which to form an exceedingly interesting novel. Truth is stranger than fiction in many cases, but especially so in this. We have seen all the particulars of his early life; these he transferred to paper, and deposited in the Pennsylvania Library, in Philadelphia, where they may still be referred to. Fitch was a native of New Jersey, and was born in the year 1747. He was settled at Trenton during the period of the revolution, and manufactured fire-arms for the use of the American soldiers. When the British invaded Jersey, he was compelled to fly for his life. The red coats destroyed his workshops, burnt his tools, and seized his muskets. He sought refuge in Pennsylvania, and went to Bensalem, a small town in Bucks county, in that State. In the year 1791, he separated from his wife, because she joined the Methodist Church, a denomination which he never liked."

Fitch caught his first idea of the application of steam power from the turning of a carriage wheel, in 1785, and in Bucks county he made his first experiment. He manufactured his model in the old work-shop of Cole Scouts, in Bensalem, and laid it before the consideration of Congress the same year. He published his pamphlet against Rumsey in 1788. When in Philadelphia, he was introduced to Drs. Rittenhouse, Say, Bright, and Joseph Rudd, Jr., all of whom aided him much in his undertaking. His work against Rumsey may now be seen in the public libraries of Philadelphia."

Mr. Fitch visited France, at the request of our Consul at Paris, Mr. Vail, and the latter gentleman disclosed the whole of Fitch's plan to Mr. Robert Fulton, who was at that time sojourning in that city. The folly of his going to France, enabled his enemies to ruin him. They got from him that which he had been so long laboring to accomplish. They robbed him of the honor of the invention, which has been considered the greatest triumph of genius in modern times."

Mr. Fitch came out to Kentucky as a surveyor in 1780, and located lands in the counties of Jefferson, Nelson, Lincoln and Fayette. He lived in the town of Bardonia, and became quite dissipated before his death. We have seen it stated that he gave away all of his lands to his landlord in consideration that he should keep him in food and liquor. He was, however, to have "sixty years of indulgence," in which time he might redeem them. Fitch left two sons in Connecticut, and has a nephew at Sharon, Center county, Ohio. He has left his power of attorney with a lawyer in Bucks county, in 1786. This son of the law never did anything for him, and he became naturally disinclined and chagrined. He took lunaticum finally and died at Bardonia, Kentucky, where he is now buried. *Louisville Journal of Commerce.*

The steamship Yacht, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th from Brazos, with \$50,000 in specie.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

The beautiful Steamboat "Griffith," Capt. Roby, while on her way up the late Erie, took fire about 5 o'clock this morning, June 17, 1850, when about twenty miles below Cleveland, and burnt to the water's edge.

The mate, who swam ashore from the burning boat for help, has reached Cleveland, and reports that only thirty of those on board were saved, and these had to swim ashore, there being no other vessel near to render assistance.

Captain Roby, his wife and child, are amongst the lost.

It is reported that there were two or three hundred persons on board, most of whom were emigrants on their way to the West. It is a correct estimate the number of the lost may probably exceed two hundred.

The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the cause of this disaster, or to give any further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie, since the destruction by fire of the steamer "Erie," some years ago.

The last report, at 9 o'clock this evening sets down the whole number of lives lost at two hundred and sixty.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

An act of summary vengeance was recently perpetrated in Missouri. It appears that some time back, a lady named Allen, living in the vicinity of Liberty, was murdered, as was supposed, by a white man and negro. The object was to obtain \$1,000 and the allegation was, that before the crime was perpetrated, a bargain was struck, to the effect, that the parties should be married and emigrate to California. The St. Louis Intelligencer gives the following result of the shocking affair:

"From the officers of the steamer Julia, we ascertain that when it became known that the only proof against the guilty parties, were the declarations of the negro woman herself, and some slight corroborative circumstances, all hopes of their conviction by a regular course of law, having ceased, the citizens of the locality determined themselves to administer justice. The man and woman were secured and followed by a large crowd of people, taken to Liberty. A jury, composed of twelve persons, was appointed, and the case reviewed from beginning to end, when they were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Another procession was formed, and the multitude with the prisoners in their midst, repaired to the woods. Here the first tree served as a gibbet. Both were hung until they were dead."

Disastrous Fire in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, Lancaster county, Pa., June 17. Our town was thrown into the greatest possible excitement last night, by the breaking out of a fire in a hotel on the Railroad. From the inflammable materials the fire spread with frightful rapidity.

It broke out about half past ten when the fire broke out, and in less than two hours, the whole block of buildings along Walnut street to within one house of the corner of Locust street, consuming all the houses and lumber between the railroad and the river. So serious was the fire, that at one time it was thought almost impossible to save the lower car-house, which was several times on fire, and only saved from destruction by the greatest exertions of our firemen. Had the car-house been destroyed, the Columbia bridge would have certainly gone; as it was, the bridge was twice on fire, and stood in imminent danger. In the track of the fire there were five or six lumber yards, and the amount of lumber destroyed is very large. The greater portion of it was owned by Rufus M. Hamilton is also a heavy loser in this particular.

This morning the scene presents quite a desolate appearance. Here and there are seen poor men, women, and children, endeavoring to recover some of their property from the ruins. At least 27 families are rendered homeless by this disaster. Not a wall of any of the buildings is left standing. It is not known precisely how the fire originated—but it is supposed that rum was the cause. It is almost impossible to tell the amount of loss, but I think you can safely set it down at \$15,000. There was about \$20,000 worth of lumber alone destroyed.

The Public Health, and the public comfort are subjects of general interest during the summer season. We cannot render a greater service to the public, in the way of providing for their comfort, than to refer them to the unusually large stock of cheap and fashionable Summer Clothing, of every variety, for gentlemen, at Shepherd's, in Chestnut above third, Philadelphia.

Chemical Affinity.—This law in Chemistry, is remarkably illustrated in the restoration of the equilibrium between the supply and waste in diseased animal matter through the agency of G. W. Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil. It is well known that chemical action takes place only under certain circumstances; that some bodies have no tendency to unite chemically; and that others strongly influence each other's properties. The former are said to have no affinity for each other, their mixture is merely mechanical, and no change takes place. The latter class of bodies, in which is included the Gargling Oil in its application to morbid animal matter, act by their affinity for each other their action being productive of chemical phenomena, and the properties of one or both are altered. Hence the strong affinity of the constituents of the Gargling Oil to unite with the elements of the morbid matter, may be referred the beneficial influence exerted over so great a variety of diseases, most of which were considered as incurable.—His advertisement may be found in another column.

Hon. Robert W. Barnwell Rhett, has accepted the appointment of United States Senator from South Carolina, in place of the late Hon. F. H. Elmore.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Joshua Yaeger, Mr. Joseph Young, to Miss Henrietta Dewald, both of Hanover township, Northampton county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Evans, to Miss Catharine Dreisbach, both of Kreidersville, Northampton county.

On the 16th of June, by the same, Mr. Jacob Fucks, to Miss Catharine Edelman, both of Lower Nazareth, Northampton co.

DIED.

On the 12th instant, in East Allentown, of consumption, Mr. Daniel Roth, aged 47 years.

On Friday last, in Millerstown, of consumption, Judith, consort of Mr. Daniel Kohn, aged 37 years.

On the 15th, in East-Allentown, of consumption, Elizabeth, consort of John Ego, aged 37 years.

On the 15th inst., in North Whitehall, of consumption, Mr. Henry Hisky, aged 46 years.

INDEPENDENCE DAY!

A public meeting of the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, (without distinction of party) will be held at Craig's Hotel, in Allentown, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the 74th anniversary of American Independence.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, (without distinction of party) will be held at Craig's Hotel, in Allentown, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the 74th anniversary of American Independence.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a new purchase of Superior Spring Goods, consisting of a full assortment, to which they invite the attention of their customers, and the public in general, feeling well assured that they can please ALL who CALL.

GROCERIES.

The subscribers have also received and offer for sale at very low prices, a large and well selected supply of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.

Mackerel & Mess Shad.

Just received a fresh lot of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, and Mess Shad, in whole and half barrels, for sale by

RAKES.

50 Dozen Hay and Grain Rakes, for sale by the dozen or single, at the makers price by

NOTICE

To the Tax Collectors and Tax Payers of Lehigh County, FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1850.

WHEREAS a number of citizens of Lehigh county, have expressed a desire to pay their taxes during the month of July, in order to secure the 5 per cent. discount, provided for by the several acts of assembly of this commonwealth, and in order to maintain the honor and credit of the county, the Commissioners have

Resolved—That the respective Collectors of the County, State and Militia taxes, levied and assessed on the property and things in the different townships and boroughs in the county of Lehigh, be and they are hereby respectively authorized and directed to make an abatement of 5 per cent. on the amount of State tax to each and every person named in their respective Duplicates, who, on or before the 25th day of July next, pays the whole amount of County, State and Militia Taxes to them respectively, charged for the year A. D. 1850.

The Collectors of the borough of Allentown and the townships of South Whitehall, North Whitehall, Upper Macungy, Lower Macungy, Upper Saucon, Salisbury, Hanover and Northampton, are directed to pay over to Charles H. Martin, Treasurer, at his office in Hamilton street, all monies so collected, on or before the 25th day of July next; and those of the townships of Upper Milford, Weisenburg, Lynn, Heidelberg, Washington and Lowhill, to make their payments on or before the 27th day of July next.

By several communications from the State Treasurer, the attention of the Commissioners and Treasurer is especially drawn to the fact that the circulation of any Bank note of a less denomination than five dollars, (except notes issued by the banks of this State, under the act of 4th of May, 1811, commonly called Relief notes) is prohibited by law, and punishable by civil and criminal prosecution. We therefore wish to direct the attention of the Collectors to the fact that no note of any denomination, except as aforesaid, of less denomination than five dollars, which must be par in Philadelphia, will be received for taxes.—Such rates as the Erie bank, Farmers and Drivers' bank, Washington, and Honesdale bank, are not considered par, and will therefore not be received. It is hoped the Collectors will strictly adhere to the above in the discharge of their duties.

JOHN LICHTENWALLNER, BENJAMIN BREINIG, SAMUEL KNAUSS, Commissioners.

Attest—Jesse M. LINE, Clerk. Commissioners Office, June 20, 1850.

Catasauqua Head Quarters.

Jesse Knauss, Takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Travellers Home, or "Boarding House," in the Village of Catasauqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county.

He has but lately built his house, and arranged it in such a manner, as will make it convenient to harbor strangers and travellers, and for the accommodation of boarders and visitors.

He will spare neither time nor expense, to accommodate his boarders, with all that the market affords, also with such refreshments as the law allows. His house shall be made the home of boarders and travellers.

He has also very large and convenient stabling and good water near at hand. He invites the travelling public to give him a call and satisfy themselves with what is said above.

BLACK BEAR HOTEL.

Successor to Housum & Schroyer, NO. 211 NORTH THIRD STREET, Between Callowhill and Willow Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned respectfully informs his many friends and the public in general, that he has lately rented the Tavern Stand, No. 211 North Third Street, between Callowhill and Willow streets, well known in this section of the country, as the

Black Bear Hotel,

which establishment he has fitted up in a superior style, and is now ready to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom. The building is large and commodious, and is admirably arranged to suit the convenience of all persons who may favor him with a call for a long or short time.

His yard is large, and his stabling commodious, and an attentive hostler will at all times be found in attendance.

By punctual attendance to his customers, and a desire to render them comfortable, the proprietor expects a share of public patronage.

BELLIS' WASHINGTON HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, EASTON, PA. PETER BELLIS, Proprietor.

A Columbia County Farm FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale, a beautiful Farm, situated in Derry township, Columbia county, Penn., five miles west of the thriving Borough of Danville. Containing 300 Acres, with about 130 Acres cleared; with a good

HOUSE, Good Barn,

Cider House and other outbuildings, two excellent Springs near the house. There is a large Apple Orchard and other Fruit Trees, on the premises, the remainder well watered and timbered. It will be sold in whole or part, to suit purchasers.

For further information inquire at the subscribers, residing in Derry township.

TO THE LADIES!

A large Supply OF—

Spring and Summer Bonnets, CHEAPER THAN EVER, just received and for sale at

Mrs. E. Kemmerer's, MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, in Hamilton Street, third door below Pretz, Guth & Co's. Store, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Her prices range as follows: Pearl, from 62 1/2 up to \$3.00 Alboni, from 1.25 " 3.00 Lace Gimp, from 1.00 " 5.00

All other Bonnets in proportion. E. KEMMERER.

C. M. RUNK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Has taken the Office of the late Samuel Runk, Esq., and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Mr. Runk may be consulted in the German, as well as English.

Refer to Hon. J. M. Porter, Easton, Pa. June 13.

Auditors Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county.

In the matter of the account of Andrew K. Witman, trustee of the estate of Jacob Dotterer.

And now: May 3d 1850, on motion, the Court appoint C. M. Runk, auditor to audit and re-settle the above account, &c.

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the Records.

Teste—NATHAN MILLER, Proth'y.

The Auditors meeting, on the above Account, is adjourned to the first day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the House of Col. Eli Steckel, in the Borough of Allentown.

C. M. RUNK, Auditor.

June 13

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allent.	Easton	Phila
Flour	Barrel	5 00	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush	1 05	1 05	1 12
Rye	"	50	50	61
Corn	"	40	50	60
Oats	"	33	30	40
Buckwheat . .	"	45	40	56
Flaxseed . . .	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed . .	"	3 25	3 50	3 25
Timothyseed .	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes . . .	"	35	45	50
Salt	"	40	45	40
Butter	Pound	12	14	15
Lard	"	7	8	8
Tallow	"	8	9	7
Beeswax	"	22	25	25
Ham	"	9	8	7
Pitch	"	7	6	6
Tow-yarn . . .	"	5	8	8
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	16
Rye Whiskey .	Gall.	22	25	25
Apple Whiskey	"	25	25	25
Linseed Oil . .	"	85	75	72
Hickory Wood .	Cord	4 50	4 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 50
Lump Coal . .	"	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster	"	4 50	4 50	2 60

News for the Public!

Charles Scholl, Merchant Tailor in Allentown,

herby informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

nearly opposite the Odd Fellows Hall, in Allentown, where he keeps on hand a

Large Assortment of Wollen Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c. of all colors and prices, Sattin and Marsalies Vestings, Summer dress goods for men and boys, all of which were selected by himself with great care.

As for Customer Work,

He will be ready at all times to make up any kind of Goods into Clothing for customers, at the shortest notice, bought elsewhere, and will be pleased to see his old customers return to him with their favors. He further returns his sincere thanks to those who have always favored him with their custom, and trusts that he will be able to merit their friendship henceforth.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of "READY MADE CLOTHING," such as Coats, of every color and quality, Pants and Vestings. Such who are in want of the articles just named, will do well to call at his establishment, as he is satisfied to sell at a living profit, while others do business to gain wealth. He will furnish a complete dress from \$5 to \$25. It is evident then, that it is to your advantage reader, to give him a call, and judge for yourself.

He is in the regular receipt of the Philadelphia and New York Fashion Plates, which enables him to cut for each according to his taste and fancy.

He invites the public to give him a call and examine his Goods and his Clothing—which costs nothing—and satisfy themselves of what is said above; further, he feels satisfied if this is done, it will prove to the advantage of those who have adopted the plan.

NOTICE.

Whereas William T. Derr and Mary Ann, his wife, by Deed dated the 23d day of May, 1850, assigned and transferred all their estate, real, personal and mixed, to the subscriber for the benefit of creditors. Therefore, all persons indebted to the said William T. Derr, are required to make payment, and those having legal claims against the said Assignor, are requested to present them well authenticated, until the first day of August next.

JACOB DILLINGER, Assignee.

May 30.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county.

In the matter of the account of William Schwander and William H. Blumer, Administrators of the estate of Henry Schwander, late of South Whitehall township.

And now: May 3d 1850, the Court appoint Jacob Dillinger, Auditor, to audit and re-settle the said account, if necessary, and make distribution according to law, and report to the next stated Orphan's court.

From the Records,

Teste—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.

The Auditor above named, will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Allentown, on the 20th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JACOB DILLINGER.

June 6.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county.

In the matter of the account of Charles Keck, Administrator of Benjamin German, deceased, late of the Borough of Allentown.

And now: May 3d 1850, the Court appoint William H. Blumer, Auditor to audit and re-settle said account, and make distribution to and among the creditors, and make report thereof to the next stated Orphan's court.

From the Records.

Teste—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday