

The Price of the Union.

The time has come when every citizen of these United States, should debate seriously with himself the question, "is the Union worth preserving?" We do not mean that he should carelessly make the inquiry of himself, and as carelessly answer it, but that he should investigate the subject as thoroughly and earnestly as if it was an affair of his own personal business.

In conducting this inquiry he must ask himself in what this Union surpasses other confederations that history speaks of, and to what these advantages are owing. Similar leagues of republican institutions have existed before, as in the Swiss confederation and the State of Holland. But none ever thrived like this great American republic. In the passage of wise laws, and in their impartial administration, this nation, though far from having attained perfection, surpasses any that ever flourished. In material prosperity, the United States outstrips perhaps any empire that now exists on the globe, or that ever existed. Nor are these advantages to be attributed, as many persons suppose, to the race which has settled these climes, or to the great fertility of the soil. These may have assisted to produce the grand result, but they are not the prime sources of either our liberty or prosperity. We owe our astonishing strides as a nation chiefly to the federal Union, which seems as if it had been Providentially suggested to our forefathers, so well does it reconcile the hitherto discordant elements of local and central authority, and so powerfully has it contributed to the vitality of the people.

For what was the fact before the present Constitution was adopted? Some of the same States were in existence, the same race of people inhabited them, and the love of liberty beat as high as now in the great hearts of the community, yet from 1783 when the war terminated, the whole country was in a confusion bordering on anarchy, so that even Washington almost despaired of the permanence of republican institutions. The different States were jealous of each other, and quarrelled on the subject of their duties; while private individuals, feeling that there was no stability in this condition of affairs, hesitated to embark their capital in industrial enterprises. Trade languished, commerce did not thrive, the public credit was low. Instead of that spirit of traffic, which now cements one section to another by the interchange of commodities, a mutual ignorance and distrust of each other prevailed among the people of the different States. Every thing portended decay and ruin. Money fled the country, or remained hoarded up from use, agriculture itself fell into neglect, and merchants were not unfrequently reduced to beggary by the decay of the times. No free States ever existed in such a miserable condition, notwithstanding so many elements of success, as the thirteen original States of this confederacy, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution.

All this was changed the instant the federal compact went into operation. Commerce revived at once. Money flowed out from its secret hoards and sought investments in active business. Confidence everywhere revived. The flag of the republic penetrated to distant oceans, and ultimately saw itself regarded with increased respect. More than sixty years have elapsed since that event—sixty years full of improvement for mankind—yet, in that period, no other nation has made half the progress of this. Even the Roman republic, in the full plenitude of its power, never beheld a period of prosperity such as that which has just elapsed. The conflicts between the central and local jurisdictions, which have been the ruin of all similar confederations, have been comparatively unknown to our history. In a word, the federal system, as perfected by the Convention of 1787, appears to be the most perfect of all known human governments, to combine the greatest amount of private freedom with public security, and securing the largest extent of local independence consistent with the general good of the whole. Nor is its capacity confined to a limited space or a single race of people. Already the protecting armies of the republic have embraced vast territories not originally belonging to it, and adopted into its bosom races not "to the manor born," yet prospering has attended to such a degree that statesmen have regarded it as the system that will ultimately be that of all mankind, embracing the entire world at that day of exalted moral and intellectual development, which revelation and reason alike foretell.

Who can hesitate as to whether such a Union is worth preserving? And, if worth preserving, how is it to be effected? Evidently by the observance of the same spirit in which it had its origin. When two persons unite themselves for life, they do it fully aware that mutual concessions will be necessary to happiness; for such is the difference of mental habits, by education, and of constitution, that a perfect unanimity, even with the best, is impossible. So long as the spirit of love and conciliation, in which the married state was begun, is followed out, so long harmony continues; but if one seeks to violate this rule and tyrannize over the other, dissensions immediately spring up, and felicity and peace depart. The Union of these States is a marriage between the North and the South. The South engaged before she would consent to the alliance, that her peculiar institution should not be interfered with. It was a separate estate of hers, which was to be righteously respected, not only in fact, but in spirit; and, if the North would have continued harmony, if it would preserve its honor even, it should observe this solemn compact. The Union is only to be preserved by justice, and that justice should be rendered. In a word, the equitable claims of the South should be conceded, and a return made to the original stipulations of the Constitution.

The subject has extended itself in our hands, further than we had intended, and we have not time, therefore, to enlarge on what these original stipulations are. Foremost among them, however, is the condition that fugitive slaves should be surrendered.

This stipulation especially should be regarded. Others, too, should be carried out. We would allow no encroachments to be made by the South, but neither would we encroach upon them. In a word, Justice is the Price of the Union.—Even. Bul.

State Census of Massachusetts.

The census of Massachusetts, just completed under a State law, for the purpose of making the apportionment of its Legislature, shows a population of 973,715, being 239,457 more than in 1840. The probable consequence of this increase is an addition, for the first time since the organization of the Federal Government, to the number of her Representatives in Congress. If the number of Representatives fixed by the Census bill, adopted at the present session, remains unchanged, the population of the Union must amount to about twenty-four millions before the delegation of Massachusetts could be reduced. Should the population be so divided as to obtain the ratio, which excludes two-fifths of the slaves, amount to 20,970,000, this would give Massachusetts ten members, her present number at a ratio of ninety thousand, and leave her with the large fraction of 75 7/15, which would scarcely fail to secure her another. In order to have this ratio, the entire population of the Union must very little exceed twenty-two millions.

The increase of population in Massachusetts, notwithstanding the very heavy emigration to the West and to California, is due to her adherence to the policy of promoting domestic manufactures. Their extension has enabled her to cover her sterile soil with a network of railroads, and by means of both to advance the value of her land for agricultural purposes, notwithstanding she imports all those great staples of food which are susceptible of distant transportation. It has probably scarce ever entered into the thoughts of any of her people that this policy could result in advancing the relative political power of a State, which for fifty years had been declining. We have seen but a solitary reference to this probable consequence of her increased population, and that only in the way of a faint and hasty surmise. A people who are busy and prosperous give themselves little anxiety in relation to their precise share in the government. Power comes to them without their seeking it, and without awakening any exultation: "The well know not of their health, but only the sick."

Massachusetts is the only one of the old States which will not have relinquished something of legislative influence in the Federal Government, when the Congress of 1853 shall assemble. She alone will have gained upon her sisters of the Atlantic slope of the continent in power to affect their common destinies, and the acquisition will have come unsought, as yet almost unrecognized, because it is the natural result of attracting industry, by bringing the consumer to the producer—the vital condition of advancement in every element of greatness.

Lynching in Texas.

The Brownsville (Texas) American Flag of the 17th of July has the following account of the murder of Capt. Brennan, and the subsequent lynching of his murderer, Bill Hardy:

On last Thursday morning, 11th inst. our citizens were astounded with the melancholy intelligence that Justice Bacon, in consequence of the death of the Coroner, had been called to hold an inquest over the body of Capt. John Brennan, who had been murdered in cold blood by the notorious Bill Hardy, both recently from Galveston. From the facts elicited, it appears that the above two, with a number of others, were at one of the fund-raising houses, where they remained till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when Capt. Brennan left for his place of lodging.

He had not proceeded far, when he was overtaken by Hardy, who without any previous warning, drew his knife and thrust it to the hilt in Brennan's breast. Seeing Hardy's movements, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Bill, don't cut me." It was too late; the fatal stab came too quick and too certain for him to avoid it. He ran some thirty or forty yards, fell and soon expired. After committing the brutal outrage, Hardy walked back into the house, with his knife in hand, exclaiming, "I'm a tart and that's the way I'll serve any man who will follow me." Some of those who heard him, supposing he had got into difficulty with a Mexican, advised him to leave, which he did. As soon as it was ascertained that he killed Capt. Brennan, men were sent to the several ferries to prevent his escape into Mexico, and others started in pursuit. He was arrested next morning about daylight, near one of the ferries, ironed and taken to jail. The only cause assigned for this brutal outrage is the refusal of Brennan to let Hardy have money while at the Brazos, which, in all probability, the true cause, as Hardy was heard to say, on the way up from that place, that he had marked his man.

The people resolved to mete out justice to the murderer, and they accordingly assembled and demanded the culprit of the deputy Sheriff, who was obliged to deliver up the latter into their hands. "The fate of Bill is related in the following manner: On reaching the spot selected for this tragic scene, he remarked that he knew he had to die, and intended to die like a man; but would rather be shot than hung. The crowd assembled to witness this solemn tragedy was quite large, but orderly and quiet, with a few exceptions. No one volunteering to shoot the guilty hardened wretch, it was decided that he must hang.

During all this time, and even while arrangements were making for launching him into eternity, where he would meet a more dread tribunal than any on earth, he evinced the most perfect indifference as to his fate, not suffering a muscle of his face or limbs to betray the least emotion, and even took the rope that was to hang him and tied the hangman's knot, to show how it was done, without the slightest perceptible tremor of

the nerves. Those managing the matter, fearing the knot was not well tied, untied it for the purpose of retying, in which they failed, when he remarked to a gentleman standing near him that he would have to tie it again. This kind office the individual addressed promised to perform. The doomed man then got into the cart, mounted on a plank which rested on the wheels, without any assistance, and while the rope which was suspended from a beam used for hoisting beaves, was being adjusted around his neck, asked to have his hands tied behind him.

There he stood, high above the crowd, his hands tied, the noose close about his neck, death staring him in the face, calm cool and collected. The cart moved from under him, and in this condition he was hurried into eternity. Such a spectacle we never witnessed before—may we never again. It was evidently his intention to have leaped from the cart, but was prevented from so doing by some one attracting his attention as it started, which caused his feet to drag from the tail. He died after a slight struggle, and thus terminated the earthly career of the notorious Bill Hardy, who had been the terror of every community in which he lived. He met death with the same reckless indifference that he had meted it out to others.

REFRESHING.—The late rains have been very refreshing, and every thing and every body looks as bright and contented, as if it had just provided itself with a new suit of clothes from Shepherd's famous cheap and fashionable store in Chestnut above Third street, Philadelphia.

FARMER'S READ THIS.—Mr. E. H. Huntington, San Yan, New York, in his order to George W. Merchant, for 6 dozen Gargling Oil, says:—"Your Gargling Oil is meeting with a good reception in this county, and gives good satisfaction. Farmers who have once used the article, invariably recommend it to others. It is daily gaining reputation as a general remedy for horses, and we hope to increase the sales this summer." See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the agent in Allentown.

DIED.

On Monday the 29th of July, in North Whitehall, of consumption, *Judith*, consort of Mr. James Schaefer, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Gobrecht, aged 40 years.

On Monday evening, in this Borough, of Dispensia, *John Newhard*, aged 61 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Democratic Republican County Meeting.

The Democratic Whig citizens of Lehigh county—the friends of the National and State administration—such who are in favor of an economical administration of public affairs—such who are in favor of a protective tariff—are requested to meet

On Saturday the 29th of August, at 1 o'clock, at the public house of *Henry Strauss*, jr., in South Whitehall township, to adopt measures relative to the ensuing October Election. It is highly necessary that union of action, should be the object of every voter. Therefore, it is unnecessary to say that a strong turnout is expected. By order of the Standing Committee.
August 8. —J.W.

Bridge Election.

The annual election for a President, four Managers, and a Treasurer, of "Steiffried's Bridge Company," will be held at the Toll House, near said Bridge, on Monday the second day of September next, between the hours of 1 and 4, in the afternoon.
JACOB DILLINGER, Treasurer.
August 8. —J.W.

SHERIFF'S CANDIDATE.

To the Electors of Lehigh County.
FELLOW CITIZENS!

By the solicitation of a large number of my friends and fellow citizens, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF.

at the next October election, subject to the Democratic county convention. Should you favor me with a majority of your votes, I promise to discharge the duties of said office with faithfulness and impartiality.
JOSEPH F. NEWHARD.
August 1. —J.W.

Sheriff's Candidate.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Lehigh County.
FELLOW CITIZENS!

Through the recommendation of my large circle of friends I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing October election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I will faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties pertaining to my office.
NATHAN WEILER.
August 8. —J.W.

Sheriff Sales.

The Sheriff of Lehigh county, will sell the following property, to wit:
On Saturday the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of *Mr. Daniel Cooper*, in Upper Saucon township. A certain tract of Land, situated in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of *Abraham Berkenstock*, *Ephraim Geissinger*, and others, containing 150 acres. The buildings consist in a two story Log House, a stone Barn, Shed, and other outbuildings, the property of *Andrew Walter*,
CHARLES JURIE, Sheriff.
August 8. —J.W.

Public Sale

OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Lower Macungy township, Lehigh county, on Saturday the 17th day of August next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon

All that Certain Messuage or tenement and tract of land, situated in the township of Lower Macungy aforesaid, bounded by lands of *Nathan Ritter*, *Henry Wickert*, *Isaac Loras*, *Jonas Smith*, *Charles Sorber*, and *Widow Buck*, containing one hundred and forty-three acres and a half, strict measure. About 15 acres of the same is of the best heavy

timbered Woodland. There is also on the premises an excellent

Apple Orchard, AND OTHER GOOD FRUIT TREES, on a first rate meadow, a stream of water runs through the middle of said farm, a well with good and never failing water is near the House.

The improvements on the premises consist of a good

Log Dwelling HOUSE,

a good and large Swiss Barn, and other necessary out-buildings. The land is in a very high state of cultivation, and there is no better land to raise grain in the county. Persons wishing to view the said premises before the day of sale, can apply to *Mr. Charles Mohr*, who resides in the room.

The conditions will be made known and attendance given by

WILLIAM SMITH,
DAVID SMITH,
Executors of the last Will &c. of the late *John Smith*, deceased.
July 18. —J.W.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have taken out letters of administration of the estate of *Daniel Roth*, deceased, late of the township of Northampton, Lehigh county; therefore all who are indebted to said estate, will please call and pay their accounts within three months, and all who have any just claims against said estate, will please present them for settlement.

SAMUEL ROTH,
CHARLES ECKERT.
August 1. —J.W.

Dissolution of Partnership.

In consequence of the death of *Daniel Roth*, the Co-partnership in the Milling business, heretofore existing under the firm of *Pretz, Roth & Co.*, was this day dissolved. The business of said firm will be settled up by the surviving partners, and all persons indebted to the said firm, will please call and pay within thirty days, after which time the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.
SAMUEL ROTH,
CHARLES ECKERT,
Administrators of *Daniel Roth*, dec'd.
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.
August 1. —J.W.

NOTICE.

The subscribers will continue the Milling business, at the Jordan Mill, formerly conducted by *Pretz, Roth & Co.*, and are prepared to purchase any quantity of Wheat and other grain, that may be offered at the regular market price.
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.
Allentown, August 1. —J.W.

Major Fry in the Field!

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
To the Free and Independent Voters of Lehigh county.

FELLOW CITIZENS! Encouraged by a large number of my fellow citizens, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to your suffrages for

The Office of Sheriff.

of Lehigh county. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes I will endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities.
WILLIAM FRY.
August 1. —J.W.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County.
In the matter of the account of *George Steinger* and *Solomon Steinger*, Executors of the estate of *George Steinger*, dec'd. late of Upper Macungy township.

And now, May 8, 1850, the Court appoint *Henry C. Longwecker*, Auditor, to audit and settle 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 appointed, will meet the parties in the above matter, on Monday the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of *Mr. Jonathan Kolb*, in Allentown, when and where those interested can attend if they see proper.
August 8. —J.W.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that several days ago a letter was received by the Post Master at Allentown, Pa., from *Messrs. Lincoln, Given & Co.* Louisville, Ky., informing him of the sudden death of *Thomas Brown*, whose father *Jacob Brown*, is supposed to reside in the vicinity of Allentown, Pa. An effort has been made to ascertain his whereabouts but without success. Any person bearing said name or knowing of such *Jacob Brown* can ascertain full particulars by addressing a letter to

Wm. S. Young, Ass't., P. M.
Allentown, Pa.
August 6, 1850. —J.W.

Another Scientific Wonder!

PEPSIN!
AN ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE Fluid, or Gastric Juice!

A GREAT DYSPEPSIA CURER!
Prepared from *Rennet*, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of *Baron Liebig*, the great Physiological Chemist, by *J. S. Houghton*, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility*, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Half a teaspoonful of this Fluid, infused in water, will roast or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Digestion.—Digestion is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the Great Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

Pepsin and Rennet.—*Pepsin* is the chief element, or great digesting principle of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called *Rennet*, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. *Rennet* possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. *Baron Liebig* states that, "One part of *Pepsin* dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, *Rennet* or *Pepsin*. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

Scientific Evidence!—*Baron Liebig*, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by *Wilson & Co.*, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than *Dr. Pereira*.
Dr. John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 386, says, "it has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may be."

Professor Duglison of Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with *Dr. Beaumont*, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

As a Dyspepsia Curer.—*Dr. Houghton's* preparation of *Pepsin* has produced the most marvellous effects, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than 200 *Remarkable Cures*, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and from the astonishingly small quantity necessary to produce healthy digestion, is believed to act upon

Electric-Magnetic Principles!—There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent, purity of blood and vigor of body, follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of *Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Dependence, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.*

Price one dollar per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS.

Sent by Mail, Free of Postage. For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive matter of the *pepsin* is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in diluted alcohol, water, or syrup, by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but twice the quantity for the same price, and will be sent by mail, free of Postage, for one dollar sent (postpaid) to *Dr. J. S. Houghton*, No. 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of *J. S. Houghton*, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Very liberal discounts given to the trade. Druggists, Postmasters, and Booksellers are desired to act as agents.
August 8. —J.W.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allen	Easton	Phillips
Flour	Barrel	5 00	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush	1 05	1 05	1 12
Rye	—	50	60	61
Corn	—	60	50	60
Oats	—	40	30	40
Buckwheat	—	45	40	56
Flaxseed	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Chervilseed	—	3 25	3 50	3 25
Timothyseed	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	—	35	45	50
Salt	—	40	45	40
Butter	Pound	10	14	15
Lard	—	7	8	8
Tallow	—	8	9	7
Beeswax	—	22	25	28
Ham	—	0	8	7
Wich	—	6	6	6
Tow-yarn	—	8	8	8
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	10
Wye Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey	—	22	25	25
Lined Oil	—	85	75	72
Thickory 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 50
Plaster	—	4 50	4 50	2 60

NOW IS THE TIME!**Good Store Stand****PRIVATE SALE.**

The undersigned offers to sell his valuable Store Stand, at private sale. It is situated in the village of Butztown, Northampton county, on the public road, leading from Bethlehem to Easton. The BUILDINGS are large and convenient, besides it is admitted to be one of the most beautiful and best situations, in this section of country, for an enterprising business man, and in point of convenience cannot be excelled. There are five acres of good land belonging thereto, upon which is an excellent never failing spring and a well. Possession can be given immediately if required, and the conditions can be made easy.
A. S. DECH.
The "Bucks County Intelligencer" will please insert the above eight times.
July 18. —J.W.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Allentown Saving Institution," is removed to the house of *Mr. Nathan Schaffer*, directly opposite the "Lehigh Register" Printing Office. Business hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M.—Saturdays excepted, when it will be open until 7 o'clock P. M.

Auditors Notice.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County.
In the matter of the account of *Jacob Steiner* and *Stephen Kiechel*, Executors of the Estate of *Martin Lazarus*, dec'd., late of Lehigh county.

And now May 3, 1850, on motion of *Mr. King*, the Court appoint *James S. Reese*, as Auditor, to audit said account, and if necessary re-settle, and make a legal distribution as far as the case admits of at present, and report to the next stated Orphan's Court.

From the Records.
TESTE—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.

The undersigned Auditor, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday the 9th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of *Eli Stechel*, in the borough of Allentown, Lehigh county, when and where all persons interested will please attend.
JAMES S. REESE.
July 25. —J.W.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county.
In the matter of the account of *Jacob Steinger*, Administrator &c. of *Catherina Wetzel*, deceased, late of Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county.

And now May 4, 1850, the court appoint *E. J. Mohr*, *David Schall* and *Isaac Breising*, Auditors, to audit and re-settle said account, and make distribution according to law, and report the same to the next stated Orphan's court.

From the Records.
TESTE—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.

The Auditors above named, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on Thursday the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of *Jacob Fisher*, in Trexletown, Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county, when and where all persons interested will be present if they think proper.
July 11. —J.W.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh county.
In the matter of the Account of *John Wagner*, Administrator of the estate of *William W. Wagner*, deceased, late of the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh county.

And now, May 3, 1850, the court appoint *Jacob Dillinger*, Esq., auditor, to audit and re-settle said account, and make distribution according to law, and report the same to the next stated Orphan's court.

From the Records.
TESTE—JOHN D. LAWALL, Clerk.

The undersigned auditor above named, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at his Office, in this Borough, where all those interested will attend if they see proper.
JACOB DILLINGER.
August 1. —J.W.