

The Consequences of Secession.

An Inquirer in one of the Charleston papers, speaking of the means the Federal Government will employ in case South Carolina should secede, presents the following picture for the contemplation of the citizens of that State:

The Federal Government will not march troops into the State. This would be a measure of violence inexpedient and unnecessary. It will not establish a floating Custom House, as has erroneously been supposed, because it would be clumsy and inconvenient. To secure the revenue it would merely abolish Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort as ports of entry for the time being.

The power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to declare what port shall be ports of entry is beyond all doubt. The act of 1799 determines the number of those ports in South Carolina and elsewhere. From time to time Congress has changed them or abolished them, as for example, the port of Currituck, in North Carolina, in 1841. South Carolina will not permit the duties on goods imported to be collected within her limits. The Federal Government will be driven then to abolish her ports as ports of entry so long as the duties are not permitted to be collected.

How will this proceeding operate on the condition of the State and particularly of the City? All foreign trade will cease, because a vessel attempting to enter a port other than a port of entry, is liable to forfeiture, vessel and cargo. Commerce being annihilated, our merchants must go elsewhere to do business. Capital, which depends on trade for employment, must go with them. Wharf property will be worth nothing; there will be nothing to land or ship. Dry docks and ship yards will be valueless; there will be no vessels to repair. The number of vacant houses will be so large that house rents will be greatly reduced. No new buildings there would be erected, and mechanics must emigrate with the merchants. Factors must follow their customers, whose rice and cotton will be sent to other States. Cotton, instead of coming down the railroad from Hamburg, will go up the road through Hamburg to Augusta and Savannah. That part of the road, between Branchville and Charleston will be unused, unless it be for bringing goods to the city smuggled from other States. The coastwise trade would be destroyed as well as the foreign trade, as the State will tax Northern produce, and it will go of course to places where it is not taxed.

From these places it will be smuggled into South Carolina—it will be as easy to smuggle into the State as out of it, and every body admits that the last is very easy. The same causes that will depopulate Charleston will give an immense impulse to the growth of other places. Savannah will double her business and population. She will receive the merchants, the mechanics, the capital that we shall have lost. At the very moment when we have no employment for all, it will thus become the direct interest of our neighbors to keep us in the desolate condition to which we shall be reduced. They will wax fat on our misfortunes. If our planters and farmers are so patriotic as to send their cotton, rice and other produce to ports out of the State, there will be no money circulating in the State. The banks will be without business paper. There will be no dividend. At the very time when our taxes will be quadrupled, there will be no money to pay them. We shall be checked—unable to move.

The people will very soon demand of the secession leaders that some remedy for this condition of ruin be pointed out to them. What will that remedy be? There can be no appeal to nature—they could have no pretence for complaint. If any man thinks otherwise let him reverse the case. Should England abolish Bristol or France Havre, as ports of entry could we complain or object? Should we send a minister to Europe to ask for help; every foreign State would ignore the independent government of South Carolina. Our condition would be at once helpless and ridiculous—we should suffer and command no sympathy, because the evil will be our own choosing both as to its beginning and continuation.

A Millionaire's Feast.
A Paris letter gives this account of a dinner given by Baron Rothschild to Navarez, at which were present only twenty-eight guests, the flower of the French aristocracy. In the first place there was the splendid service of Sevres porcelain, which belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and which was bought by Rothschild for 150,000 francs. Besides this enormous price he still pays an annuity of 10,000 francs to the person who consented to give it up to him. During the feast, the whole service of the table was changed four times, the last being of silver and gold, worked by the most celebrated artists of Europe. It was almost impossible to tell by what end, by what side to take hold of the things, the use of which almost disappeared beneath the material and the workmanship, both so precious as to make of most ordinary articles veritable works of art. The knives, for instance, were so ornamented, so carved, that it was quite difficult to handle them. All these riches were sent on to London where the wonder of nobility of England, when displayed at a grand dinner given to the Duke of Wellington. As to the entrees of the dinner I am describing, they consisted, says the reporter, of all the impossibilities of the season, sought out from the most celebrated hot-houses, and hunted from the most noted hunting-grounds in France.—Peaches, cherries, strawberries, appeared in the greatest abundance at the dessert, by the side of pine-apples which, says the same reporter, blushed at having cost only one hundred francs a piece. Besides these were the day after the revolution of February, and various rare fruits from tropical climates in which the luxury was of the most unheard of character, and the guests did not rise from table until after ten o'clock.

A Speech from General Scott.

The military of New Orleans on the evening of the 28th ult. made a formal call upon Gen. Scott, at the Arsenal in the first Municipality, New Orleans. A short address was made by Gen. Lewis, on behalf of the citizen soldiers of the Crescent City, to which Gen. S. replied at length, expressing himself highly gratified by his mark of respect and civility. He recognized many of those around him as having served in the war with Mexico. He spoke of the patriotic alacrity which Louisiana had always displayed in military affairs, ever since her admission into the Union; spoke of the war of 1812, and of the great service of Gen. Jackson on the battle-field below this city.—The speaker then alluded to the services which this State rendered in the recent war, of the encouragement which the citizens of this city gave to those who were going into it and to the enthusiastic reception with which she welcomed the returned soldiers; indeed said the General, she did the honors of hospitality for the whole country.

Gen. Scott alluded to the preparations which had been made in this city for giving him a cordial welcome on his return from the war; but he said it was then out of his power to be present, as he passed home by another route. He now tendered his thanks for that honor as well as for the present civility. After a few more happy remarks and complimentary allusions, the General concluded with assuring his visitors that he felt highly gratified by their polite attention.

A few minutes afterwards some casual remarks were made respecting the sword Gen. Scott wore by his side, when the General said that before leaving Washington he had selected this sword, from many others to wear on his trip, as it was a present from Louisiana. He then unbuckled it and passed it around among the officers, playfully remarking, "I disarm myself, gentlemen, in your presence, because I know that I am among friends."—N. O. Pic.

North and South.

As this world is made up of balances, compensation, compromises, it may serve to alleviate the injury of a good many of the real and fancied wrongs that we suffer from, to bear in mind that there is nothing in the material or moral world which has not an opposite. Thus, for instance, a good deal of the chafing and discomforting annoyances felt by our friends of the South at the fanatic spirit of the North might be mitigated by remembering that there are fanatics at the South, of an opposite complexion, who are just as annoying and discomforting to our friends of the North. There is a rabid anti-slavery disunion convention now holding its annual session in the town of Syracuse, in the very heart of the Empire State; but, then, there is a disunion convention much more powerful in spirit, more mischievous, is also holding a session in the chivalric State of South Carolina; and, judging from the papers we receive from these opposite poles of the Union, perhaps it will be some consolation to our southern friends to know that their convention causes more alarm at the North than the northern fanatics do at the South. The compromises of the Constitution, as well as the compromises of nature, are most admirably adapted to make a perfect system of compensation between the North and the South, if they were only properly attended to. But both sides are too apt to forget that there is more than one side to every question, and imagine that they monopolize all the suffering.

Wealth of Showmen

Two millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, making an average for each, of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The following is a list of what each man has made, commencing with P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years, over \$800,000; Jenny Lind is worth \$500,000; notwithstanding she has given over half-a-million in charity; Moses Kimball of the Boston Museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, \$150,000; Burton, the actor, \$125,000; Blitz the magician, \$60,000; T. S. Hamlin, of the Bowery Theatre, New York, \$70,000; General Welch, the great circusman, \$60,000; Wynan, the prince of magicians and necromancers, \$35,000; Gen. Tom Thumb, Barnum's dwarf, \$75,000; J. E. Owens, the comedian, and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, \$35,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler and artist, \$25,000; Mons. Adrien, the French magician, \$20,000; Banvard, the original proprietor of the Mississippi Panorama, \$75,000; William Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York is worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire, &c.

The Project against Cuba.

The active measure taken by the Administration to frustrate the lawless enterprise projected on our shores against the Island of Cuba, have had the effect thus far of suppressing the intended movement. The rumors of the threatened invasion have pretty generally died away, and we hear no more of the movement of bands of men towards the Southern coast. It is intimated however, in some quarters, that although the vigilance of the government has proved effectual in defeating the present purpose of the conspirators, the original design is still entertained, and the baffled plot is to be renewed and persisted in. The N. O. Bulletin of the 5th of this month, says: We learn from those who are *comme il faut* in all these matters, that the adventurers are not discouraged or dismayed; although their present plans have been frustrated, they are not disheartened; it is with them simply "hope deferred"; and they look for better luck next time. They describe their disappointment and defeat to

the bad management of their agents in the Northern cities, who were foreigners instead of American citizens. The proclamation of the President is something of a clincher and shows that he will execute the laws promptly and effectively. The Fillibusters in their future proceedings must keep clear of the law, or they will have a hard time of it, provided they should ever be caught.

Origin of Slavery.

Early in the sixteenth century, the Spaniards having formed settlements in the West Indies, reduced the natives to the bondage of servitude. The constitutions, tempers and habits of the Indians, however unfitted them for such a condition. The system was consequently cruel, fatal and unprofitable.

About the year 1517, Las Cases, the Spanish Bishop of Chiapa, with the view of relieving the poor Indians from the cruelties to which they were subjected, proposed to substitute Africans for Indians. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and Emperor Charles V. granted a patent to certain persons to supply the Spanish Islands with slaves. This was the same Charles whom Luther met at the Diet of Worms.

It is said, however, that negro slaves had been imported into the Spanish Colonies as early as 1501; and that Las Cases only chose one of the two existing evils. In those days, and long afterwards, few appear to have thought it wrong to kidnap, or purchase from native chiefs, the poor Africans, and the salvo to their consciences was that they were heathen and of course excused. This applied to both Indians and Africans. In 1662, the English entered into the trade of supplying the islands: but it was not until 1720 that the first cargo was carried into these colonies, and these were carried in a Dutch vessel, and landed in Virginia. At that time the Dutch had not possession of New Amsterdam, (now New York) but the records of that colony make no mention of slaves as early as 1630.

Thus we find that from 1620 to 1808, a period of 188 years, slaves continued to be imported from Africa to these colonies and states and until near the close of the last century the minds of men seemed to be insensible to the enormity of the traffic. Now, it is almost universally held in abhorrence. Such are the resolutions in human sentiment; and it is very manifest that that sentiment, is still advancing and at war with slavery wherever found.—Pittsburg Gazette.

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. See advertisement in another column.

Public Vendue Of Personal Property.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, at the residence of *Reuben Helfrich*, Administrator of the estate of *Eve Catherine Good*, dec'd., in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, on Monday the 9th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following household furniture, to wit: Beds and Bedsteads, Coverlets, Sheets, Pillow cases, Bed casing, Table cloths, Towels, Chest, Bureau, Cupboard, Crockery, and other articles too tedious to mention. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by *REUBEN HELFRICH*, Adm'r. May 22. \$-3w

A New GIRLS' SCHOOL In Allentown.

The undersigned has often been requested to open a girls' department in his school. Want of rooms and other considerations have so far prevented him from attending to this request. But since a spacious three story building will be erected in the course of this Summer for the accommodation of his schools,—he will, if desired, be able to arrange a female department, that will not in the least interfere with his boys' school.—Two teachers, male and female, will give the instruction; the superintendence will devolve upon the Principal. He can take no female boarders, but they can be accommodated in two or three highly respectable families residing near the school house. In order to learn the wishes of the public, he requests that all applications be made within three weeks from date. If from 20 to 25 applications are received, the school will open on the 1st of September next. Terms per session of 5 months, \$8, for girls under, and \$12 for those above 10 years of age. *C. R. KESSLER*. May 24. \$-4w

P. WYCKOFF, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 17, NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. May 1. \$-3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution passed on Saturday last, at a meeting of the stockholders of the "Northampton Water Company," held at the house of *Major Eli Steckel*, at which a committee of three was appointed to make a report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at the house of *Eli Steckel*, in Allentown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear said report and take action thereon. A general attendance of the stockholders is requested. *M. D. EBERHARD*, Secretary. May 22. \$-4w

MARRIED
By the Rev. Thomas Reardon, on the 11th inst., Mr. James Brown, of Allentown to Miss Eliza Wren, of Easton.

Valuable Real Estate AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned has come to the conclusion to offer at private sale her valuable real estate, in Allentown, as follows:

No. 1. A convenient two story **Stone House**, adjoining lot of the estate of *James Wilson*, dec'd., on the north about 50 feet front and 30 feet deep, on the east side of Allen street, on a lot which is 60 feet front by 230 feet deep, the north side of the lot fronts 40 feet on Market square. There is also a large frame barn and a wood house on the lot. It also contains a large variety of the most thriving and

Choicest Fruit Trees, such as apricots, plums, cherries, pears, apples, grapes, shrubbery and flowers, all in the finest condition.

No. 2. A convenient one story **Frame House**, 30 feet front by 230 deep, adjoining lot No. 1, on the North, the lot of Jesse M. Line on the south, a public alley on the East. The building is frame, one and a half story high, and beautifully situated.

This property is undoubtedly one of the handsomest situated in the Borough, fronting on Allen street, and Market square, and immediately in the business part of the town. The whole can be purchased together, or separately, as it may be convenient to purchasers, and the terms can be made accommodating.

Capitalists should not let this opportunity pass without viewing the advantages that may be derived from the sale of this valuable property.

Persons wishing to view the property, will please call upon the undersigned owner, who resides upon the same. *NANCY BOAS*. May 1. \$-1m

Private Sale Of Valuable Town Property.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of his two story **HOUSE** and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Allen street, in the Borough of Allentown, near the Market square, adjoining on the north by a lot of Ephraim Grim, on the south by the lot of widow Schantz, on the west by a public alley, and containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Thereon is erected a new two story brick house, with a two story kitchen attached. There is also a wash kitchen on the premises. For beauty and convenience there is no better property in Allentown, and persons wishing to purchase in Allentown will do well to examine it before they purchase elsewhere.

The conditions will be made on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling upon the owner. *FRANKLIN STETTLE*. May 1. \$-3m

New Invention! Farmers Look Here!

LAMBORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.

The subscriber having purchased the right of "Lamborn's Patent Cultivator" for Lehigh county, now offers this valuable agricultural implement to the farmers of this community. As the undersigned manufactures the Cultivators at his establishment in the village of Catawauqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county, he can warrant the workmanship to be of the most durable character.

To all who have made use of it, the fullest satisfaction has been given, and all of whom agree in pronouncing it as superior to any Cultivator now in use. It may further be said, that to this Cultivator the Premium was awarded by the Franklin Institute, October, 1850.

The subscriber purchased the Patent at the close of last season, and had not a sufficient opportunity of introducing it to the public, yet succeeded in manufacturing a few of them, which the following named persons has had in use, and recommend it to the public as answering the purpose in an efficient manner, to wit: Peter Eoil, Daniel Siegfried, William Schwartz, Frederick Gutb, Samuel Kahler, George Yeager, Abraham Rohn, William Rohn, William Yeager and Charles E. Chandler.

A Cultivator may be seen at the Hardware Store of O. & J. Saeger, in Allentown, where orders will be received and attended to by *ISAAC E. CHANDLER*. May 22. \$-3m

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County. In the matter of the account of *Jacob Dillinger*, Assignee of *William T. Derr*, under a voluntary assignment.

And now May 7th, 1851, the Court appoint *E. S. Moore, Esq.*, Auditor to audit and settle, and make distribution. From the Records. *Teste:—N. MILLER, Prothonotary.* The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the sixth day of June, at his office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. *E. J. MOORE*. May 22. \$-4w

NEW GOODS.

PRETZ, GUTH & CO., HAVE just received direct from New York, a very large and desirable lot of **DRY GOODS**, consisting in part of the following viz:

Plain and Fancy Silks, Silk and Linen Poplins, Berge De Lains, Silk Marquise, Linen Berge, Lawns and a large lot of other dress goods, too numerous to describe here.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS. A large and splendid assortment of Black and Fancy Silk Shawls, also rich embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, of different colors, and lots of other shawls.

LADIES, we respectfully solicit you to give us a call and examine our stock of goods as we feel assured that we can accommodate you in prices and qualities.

GENTLEMEN, we also have received a very large and handsome lot of goods in your line and will only say, that we are determined to sell as low as any other establishment in this place. We cannot possibly sell 100 per cent, cheaper than our neighbors do; but we can and will do something else; viz: sell as cheap, if not a little cheaper than any of them.

PRETZ, GUTH & CO. May 15. \$-4w

Leghorn and Palmett Hats.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Mens, Boys and Children's Leghorn and Palmett Hats; also a few dozen Panama Hats, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

CARPETS.

The subscribers inform their many customers and the public in general that they have lately received from New York 20 pieces 3-ply, Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, the beauty and quality of which cannot be surpassed in this town—for sale very cheap by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

STOCKINGS.

200 dozen Silk Worsted and Cotton Stockings just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices, by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

GROCERIES.

The undersigned have just received from New York

- 50 bags best Rio Coffee.
- 25 " Java "
- 10 lbs. Sugar from 6 to 10 cents.
- 25 barrels " " "
- 10 lbs. and 25 barrels Syrup, Sugar House, New Orleans and Trinidad Molasses.

5 chests Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Black Teas—all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

DRIED PEACHES.

25 bushels Dried Peaches, of the very best quality, on hand and for sale cheap by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

SALT.

500 bushels Liverpool ground Salt;
100 sacks do do,
50 " Ashton's Fine Salt;
200 bags Dairy do.

just landing and for sale wholesale and retail by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

MACKEREL.

The subscribers have just received from New York and Philadelphia 50 barrels, halves, and quarters No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, which they offer for sale at the very lowest prices. *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

WINDOW BLINDS.

Just received a large and full assortment of Painted Blinds, which will be sold very cheap by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

PARASOLS.

The undersigned have just received from New York, a large and handsome assortment of Parasols, Parasolets and Sun Shades, which will be sold at very low prices. *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.*

QUEENSWARE.

The undersigned have just returned from New York with a large and general assortment of Queensware which they feel disposed to sell very cheap. *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.* May 15. \$-4w

PAIS, COUCHES, &c.

Just received from New York 50 doz. Fancy Painted Pais, 1 doz. Willow Couches, Mats, Clothes Pins and Wash Boards, all of which will be sold very cheap by *PRETZ, GUTH & CO.* May 15. \$-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County. In the matter of the account of *Philip Roth* and *Charles Keck*, Executors, &c., of *Adam Klein*, late of Salisbury township, deceased.

And now May 7, 1851, the Court appoint *James S. Reese*, Auditor to audit and settle said Account, and make distribution. The Auditor to report all the evidence produced before him. From the Records. *Teste:—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.* The Auditor above named will sit on Saturday, the 8th day of May, at his office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may appear if they see proper. *JACOB CORRELL, } Adm'r. BARBARA KUNTZ, } May 15. \$-4w*

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Philda
Flour	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush.	00	05	1 00
Rye	"	70	00	65
Corn	"	56	50	60
Oats	"	60	30	33
Buckwheat	"	47	40	50
Flaxseed	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	"	4 00	4 00	3 20
Limothseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	"	70	35	55
Salt	"	45	45	42
Butter	Pound	14	14	20
Lard	"	8	8	8
Tallow	"	5	0	7
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Ham	"	10	8	8
Pitch	"	8	6	6
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	20
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey	"	25	25	25
Linseed Oil	"	85	75	72
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 60	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 00

The Navigation Opened!

Philadelphia, Allentown & Mauch Chunk TRANSPORTATION LINE.
For transporting merchandise between Philadelphia, New Hope, Easton, Freemansburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Weissport, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, and all intermediate places along the Delaware and Lehigh Canals; shipping from *Budd & Comly's* Third Wharf, below Vine street, on the Delaware.

HECKER, LONG, & CO., Have lately purchased the **Line of Boats**, known for the last two years as the Trenton and Lehigh Transportation Line and previous as Cook's Line.

They being new beginners, hope, by careful and prompt attention to their business to get a liberal share of patronage.

The proprietors have large and commodious Store House at all the above named stopping places.

HECKER, LONG, & CO., Proprietors. **AGENTS:** Stephen Long, Philadelphia. Samuel L. Opie, New Hope, G. W. Housel & Co., Easton, G. & A. Bachman, Freemansburg, Charles Seider, Bethlehem, William Hecker, Allentown, Lewis Weiss, Weissport, Robert Kloitz, Mauch Chunk, A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton, Horton & Blakeslee, White Haven. March 6. \$-3m

Lehigh County Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY.

Capital \$600,000
Directors—Jacob Wenner, Israel Wenoco, Jonathan Diefenderfer, Jacob Yeager, Jacob Heninger, Daniel H. Bastin, Hiram Schantz, Henry Schantz, Peter Wickert, Reuben Danner, Jacob Schmyer, Edward Kohler and Ebenezer Yoder.
This safe and well established company is always ready to insure all kinds of buildings against fire, and upon the most reasonable terms.
Person wishing to insure in this Company can make application to any of the officers, or to their agents—*Edwin Keiper, Esq.*, in North Whitehall or *Beneville Yoder*, in Trexletport.
JACOB WENNER, President. *HIRAN SCHANTZ, Treasurer.* *BENEVILLE YODER, Secretary.* May 15. \$-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County. In the matter of the Account of *William Jones* and *Irwin Jones*, Administrators, &c., of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, &c., of *Jacob Jones*, of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, deceased.

And now May 7, 1851, the Court appoint *William S. Marx*, Auditor to audit and settle said Account, and make distribution according to law.

By a Rule of Court, Auditors are directed to Report the evidence produced before them. From the Records. *Teste:—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.* The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Allentown, on Friday the 30th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may appear.

WM. S. MARX. May 15. \$-4w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have taken out letters of Administration of the estate of *Peter Kuntz*, late of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county.—Therefore all persons who are indebted to said estate, be it in Notes, Bonds, Book debts, or otherwise, will please make settlement within 3 months from the date hereof, and also all persons having claims against said estate, will please to present them within said specified time. *JACOB CORRELL, } Adm'r. BARBARA KUNTZ, } May 15. \$-4w*