The Locust.

As we may now in a few days more expect the locusts to visit us again, A sketch of their history might perhaps be of interest to many of our readers.

The locust is a species of the grasshopper and one of the greatest scourges of the land. The eighth plague upon PHAROAH was in the form of locusts, and it was then believed to be a devine judgment. In Egypt, they are represented by historians and sacred writers to have collected in immense clouds or swarms, so much so as to completely darken the sun. In 873, in Germany, clouds of locusts came from the east and continued to darken the sun for the space of two months; and in one hour would consume every green thing on a hundred acres of land; and when driven back into the sea by the wind, they occasioned a dreadful pestilence, from their decomposition.

The heathen viewed this plague, also, as a judgement sent by God, upon his people. Pliny says, "This plague is considered a manifestation of the wrath of the gods; by their number they darken the sun, and nations view them with anxious surprise; their strength is unfailing, so that they cross oceans, and pervade immense tracts of land. They cover the harvests with a dreadful clouds; their very touch destroying the fruits of the earth, and their bite utterly consuming everything."

VOLNY represents the locust to be the most destructive of all destroying insects.—Wherever the locust made ravages in the land of Egypt, it appeared like as though a fire had overspread the whole land, searing the leaves and limbs of all the trees, and the roar of their flying was as the roar of a great fire.

So destructive were these insects that the inhapitants were obliged to dig great pits or trenches in their gardens and fields, which they fiilled with water, or would heap up therein, heath, stubble, brush, &c., of a combustible nature, which they fired at the approach of locust. But these means proved abortive, *for the trenches were quickly filled, and the fires extinguished by innumerable swarms.*

Some species of the locust were eaten in ancient times by the people of Eastern countries, and were considered a great delicacy. The modes of cooking them were as follows:—After tearing off the legs and wings and taking out the entrails, they would stick them in long rows upon wooden spits, roast them at the fire, and then proceed to eat them.

Sometimes they would cook them in oil; or pulverise them and make bread of the meal. The Bedouins were in the habit of packing them in salt which afterwards they would carry with them in their leather knapsacks. From these they would eat slices as they needed them. And is it not singular that even learned men should hesitate to understand these passages about the locust, when it is so conclusively proven, both by the teachings of the prophets, and the sacred writers and historians. The orientalists were, no doubt, well satisfied that the locust was a delicious food, for they are represented as having taken them to market in all the cities of Arabia; and upon Mount Sumara they were seen gathering them into large sacks.

A traveller speaks of having requested one of the inhabitants to eat some of the locusts in his presence. The Arab therefore threw some upon the live coals, and after they were roasted sufficiently, he devoured them greedily.

In the book of Revelations we have a literal description of the symbolical locust, which gives us a terrific impression of their power, and which is curiously illustrated by a passage from an eastern traveler. "An Arab from Bagdad," says he "compared the head of the locust to that of the horse; its breast to that of the lion; its body to that of the serpent; its tail to that of the scorpion," and so of other parts.

Thus it is conclusive that if the locust is originally an inhabitant of the East; and was a judgment inflicted by God upon the Egyptians. From the power and immense strength of his insect, it was easy for them to cross the great deep. Though they are believed to be a plague in our own country, they are not a comparison with those of ancient time. The locust is found in great quantities where the trees are the most abundant, and from the tree the locust lays or drops its eggs, which penetrate the ground, and there lie buried and concealed for a number of years, when they are hatched into the grub, and make their periodical return. The number of years is is reckoned at seventeen; however it is unsettled (except as to certain regions) as they are found in some countries almost every year.

Cutting and Curing Hay.

As the time for harvesting grass is rapidly approaching, it may be proper to make a few remarks in regard to the time of cutting and the method of curing it. Our agricultural friends know that cattle if properly sheltered and fed on good hay through the winter will thrive, and with the addition of a little grain will fatten, whereas if the hay is bad, they will fall away or require a large quantity of grain to keep them in flesh. Of all the cultivated grasses usually cut and cured for hay, so far as our experience goes, clover produces the most flesh, although blue-grass and timothy are perhaps more productive of muscle, and better food for horses and draft oxen. But all grasses must be cut at a proper time to obtain the best quality of hay. Every stalk, stem and leaf of grass is a chemical laboratory in which different organic substances are combined, changes produced, and new substances formed.

After maturity, decay commences, and in time, the grasses are resolved into their native substances. Hence philosophy, as well as experience, points to the full maturity of the grasses, and before decay commences, as the proper time of harvesting them. By cutting before the juices are fully elaborated, the quality is injured and gets less, and by suffering it to stand, after it has properly matured, the quality is seriously injured—the leaves fall off and the stalks become of a woody substance. All who have suffered timothy to ripen fully on the foot, for seed, know that for fodder it is almost worthless—cattle will scarcely eat it, because its juices have been, by the chemical operations of nature, converted into an unnutritious and hard substance.

After grass is cut at a proper time, there is often great difficulty in securing it in good order. Clover is particularly hard to secure without deterioration, if spread from the swathe, and dried in the sun. The stalks are large and juicy, requiring much sun and wind to dry them, while the leaves and small branches dry quickly, and are very tender. The leaves and branches are the most nutritous part of the hay, and a very large portion of them are broken off and lost in securing it. By exposure to the sun, the outer surface of clover stalks become indurated, which retards the escape of moisture, so that it is almost impossible to secure them in a state so dry that they will not heat in a mow, and unless great care is taken the dampness evolved with the grasses will be so great as to produce decomposition.

By putting clover in small, compact heaps as soon as cut, and without exposing it to the sun, it will heat, and the greater part of the moisture will be evolved in gasses, in from twelve to twenty-four hours. As soon as these piles become heated to a degree than the temperature is above that of the hand when inserted into them, they may be opened and spread to the sun for a short time, and then taken to the mow, or if the weather should be wet, and piles well built, so they will turn the rain, they may stand without injury until the hay is completely cured, and ready to be housed as soon as the outside of the piles is dry. By this method much labor and anxiety are saved, and a better, although not so bright a hay as if cured in uninterrupted sunshine is secured. The same plan may be adopted with advantage in curing any hay. Every practical farmer knows that there is a great risk of having his grass injured by rain when spread to the sun, if partially dry, and the danger of it heating and rotting, if put into a mow in large quantities, so that the gasses evolved by the fermentation cannot escape and carry off the moisture.

Delaware Water Gap.

Thirty miles above Easton, is well worthy the attention of travellers and admirers of the works of nature. Many conjectures have been put forth as to the cause of the rent in the rocks at this point. The height of the mountains, on either side, it is said to be over 1500 feet—and the width of breach between the mountains, at the base one thousand feet, something similar to the gap in the Sharp Mountain, below Pottsville. The distance through the mountain is said to be two miles. It is estimated that the amount of matter thrown out by the passing of the Delaware, if only one mile in length be taken into the account, would give the enormous amount of 12,672,000,000 cubic feet—sufficient matter to cover twenty-five square miles, fifteen feet in depth!

It is urged by a writer, from the quantity of alluvial lands above the mountain, that, at some remote period, a dam of great height at that point obstructed the progress of the Delaware. If it had been very near as high as the mountain, it would have raised the water that it might have run into the North River. It has been conjectured that this dam was engulfed by some great convulsion of the earth, and these reasons are given in proof: The distance through the mountain is about two miles, and the water is as still as a mill-pond, so that a raft will be driven by the impulse of the wind up or down; and the boatmen report that a hundred and ten years ago, no bottom could be found with the longest line.

It is contended that had the mountain been worn by abrasion, such a gulf would not have existed, and that the bottom of the river would have consisted of the same material which forms the nucleus of the mountain, (hard granite,) instead of alluvial mud.

Professor Rodgers maintains that by some mighty convulsion, which produced transverse dislocation in the Appalachain chain, may have caused this rent or chasm and cites the numerous gaps and breaks in the line of the Blue mountain, as exhibiting, very generally, a corresponding wall.—*Mining Register.*

More Annexation.

Recent intelligence from California has brought us some highly important news from the Sandwhich Islands. France, it seems, has taken umbrage at an alleged excess of duties imposed on her wines and liquors, and threatens, if the rates are not reduced, and some other minor demands not complied with, to blockade the Islands. These threats have, it is said, disposed the Sandwhich Islanders to throw themselves upon the protection of the United States—by *annexation*, if possible, which is regarded with very general favour. Many persons think the acquisition of these Island would prove of great benefit to our country—particularly to California. It is not at all improbably, therefore that the annexation fever which now prevails in the Southern States in relation to Cuba, will next break out in the Golden State, with reference to the beautiful and fertile cluster of Islands in the Pacific now under the dominion of his Hawaian majesty. If this is not a 'great country' already, it certainly will be when the various schemes of the annexationists North, South, East and West are accomplished!

Cattle Market.

The offerings of beef cattle in the Philadelphia Market for the week ending May 29th, were about twelve hundred head. Beeves are selling from $1 to $8 per 100 lbs. Hogs, about six hundred in market, and sold from $6 25 to $6 50 per 100 lbs. Cows—there were about one hundred sold at prices ranging from $16 to $36. Sheep and Lambs—the former from $2 to $4. The latter from $2 to $3.

Capital Ghost Story.

That apparitions do not always wander with out sufficient cause, is proved by the well attested fact which we give with the endorsement of the *Montreal Transcript*.—Last Tuesday fornight, as Mrs.———. (a lady of literary taste and rather studious habits,) sat reading in her drawing room, the clock on the mantle-piece struck twelve; as the last stroke reverberated through the apartments, the door was flung open. In the act of raising her head to reprove the intrusion (unrung for) of her servant, her eye rested on the form of her late husband; she screamed and fell senseless on the carpet. This brought up such members of the family as had not yet retired to rest, restoratives were administered and when Mrs.———, had regained her suspended faculties, and being a women of strong mind and highly cultivated intellected, she felt disposed to consider the whole distress she had undergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tale she had been perusing and her late loss, operating on a partially deranged nervous system. She, however, considered it advisable her maid servant should repose in her chamber, lest any return of what she had to consider a nervous affection should distress herself and alarm the family. Last Tuesday night, feeling strong and in better spirit than she had been for several months past, Mrs.———, dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, went to bed a little before ten o'clock.—Exactly as the clock struck twelve she was awakened from sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen advancing from the table (on which stood her night lamp) still it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes once beaming with affection were now fixed with stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being, who with the courage of desperation, thus abjured him "Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?"

"Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of writ-paper, "Jessie pay my *Newspaper accounts and let me rest in peace.*"

A Hard Case.

A passenger in the up train of cars on the Central railroad, says the Hollidaysburg Register, on Wednesday the 7th instant, was seized with *mania a potu*, and among his other crazy tricks drew from his pocket a handful of dollars and dimes and flung them across the car at another passenger with all his might. A part of them went through the window and were lost, and the remainder were gathered up by the passengers and put in his possession again. He had some half dozen of $20 gold pieces, besides a number of $1 gold coins. When he started from the intersection he appeared to be more rational but the chances were ten to one that he would be relieved of his money before he was ten days older. Since the above was written we learn from the Johnstown Echo, that our subjects name was Barney M'Manus, and that he attracted the notice of the folks at that place by jumping into the canal basin, amd perpetrating sundry other fantastic tricks and odd sayings. He was taken into custody, and a guard set over him at one of the public houses, but he whipped the landlord and guard and made his escape. He was captured again, and the guard reinforced.

The Olden Time.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the loan of a copy of No. 1195 of the "Pennsylvania Journal," dated October 31, 1765, published by Wm. Bradford, Philadelphia. It is the last number issued before the Stamp Act was put in operation; and is clothed in habiliments of mourning, and embellished with various emblems of death. The motto, for the special occasion, is—"Expiring: In hopes of a Resurrection to Life again." The last corner of the last page, usually occupied by the "Terms" of the paper, contains a coffin, with this inscription—"The last remains of the Pennsylvania Journal, which departed this life the 31st of October, 1765, of a *Stamp* in the vital, aged 23 years." The Stamp Act went into operation on the 1st of November of that year.

The contents consist first of remarks by the Editor on the Stamp Act; next of Foreign News; next domestic intelligence; and then advertisements. There is little of the variety and extent of news and interesting matter which characterizes the newspaper of the present day; but we presume this was one of the best gazette's of its time. The size of the sheet before us is 15½ by 20 inches.

We presume there is not another copy of this number to be found in Bucks county—if there be any in existence. Our friend has our sincere thanks for his kindness in sending it to us; and we take this occasion to request any other of our friends who may have rare old papers or documents, to give us a peep at them.—*Intelligencer.*

Insurance on Character.—There has been formed in London, an association for the insurance of character. The assured, who wish public situations, are enabled to offer security for good conduct, by the payment of a moderate premium to the company who guarantee his fidelity, and protect his employers from loss by defalcation or general misconduct. This is certainly something "new under the sun."

A Hint to Politicians.—The people admire point and bluntness, rather than eleborateness in speech and letters from politicians. Plainness, brevity, perspicuity, are always admired, and short productions are always more read and appreciated than long winded affairs. Our 'big' policians should recollect this, in their speeches and letter writing for the people.

Foot race.—A foot race of 10 miles, was run at St. Louis on the 14th, for a purse of $400, between the American Deer, Jackson, and the Buffalo Indian, Coffee. The race was won by Jackson who made the 10 miles in 58m. 34s., beating Coffee 1m. 24.—his time being 59m. 13. Both it will be seen, run within an hour.

Terrible Storm.—We were visited on the 23d by a severe storm of rain and hail, which has caused immense damage to the crops and fruit.—Such was the violence of the storm that in all buildings in any way exposed, the windows are shattered while in the outskirts of the town numerous out-houses have been completely demolished, fences carried away, &c. It seems to have extended over the greater part of this County and Erie, and the immense quantity of rain that fell has greatly swollen the streams, causing apprehensions of great damage to property. It is reported that in the lower end of the County several mill dams have already been carried away. —*Crawford county paper.*

Adjournment of Massachusetts Legislature.—The Legislature was busy on the 24th in finishing up the business of the session preparatory to an adjournment. Very little debate was tolerated upon any subject, except the proposition to grant the aid of the State in building the Portland and Halifax railway, which was finally refered to the next Legislature.

The proposition to remove the seat of government from Boston to Worcester, was, after some debate laid upon the table.

Votes of thanks were passed to the presiding officers of the Senate and House, after which both branches adjourned *sine die.*

MARRIED

On the 1st of May, by Rev. Joseph Mc Cool, Mr. *Aaron E. Snyder*, to Miss *Rebecca Stodil*, all of Pottsville.

On the 27th of May, by the Rev. Joshua Yenger, *Mr Stephen Berlin, to Miss Julian Peter*, both of Berlinsville, Northampton County.

Public Sale
Of Personal Property.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 7th day of June next, at the residence of *Peter Kortz*, deceased, late of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, the following personal property, to viz:

Five shares of Allentown Bridge Stock, one Horse Carriage, Sleigh, Sled, one Cow, Wagon and Body, Plough, Wheelbarrow, Brass and Iron kettle, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bed-steads Looking Glass, Kitchen Dresser, a set of stone quarrying tools, grind-stone, together with a large variety of other household goods and wares too tedious to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by

JACOB CORRELL, } *Adm'rs.*
BARBARA KORTZ, }

May 29. ¶—3w

Fashionable
Hat & Cap Manufactory.
In Easton.

LUCAS HAINES,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of his old customers, the public in general, and the COUNTRY MERCHANTS in particular, to the large assortment and superior style and quality of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

which he has just received and is selling at reduced prices.

He has also on hand a large assortment of

Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Neutria, Russia, Rough & Ready, Palm, Braid, Leghorn, Panama, Canada Straw,

and every other kind of Hats, and will be able to suit the taste and inclination of all who may favor him with a call.

His Stock

has been selected with the greatest care, and having spent the greater part of his life in the manufacture of hats, he knows that he can sell as cheap, and as neat and genteel an article as any other estabblishment either in Easton or the Cities.

His Stand is on the north side of Northampton street, one door above Rader's Store, and nearly opposite the Easton Bank.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

will do well to examine his stock, as he is prepared to accommodate them on the lowest terms.

Easton, May 29. *—1y

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the "Allentown Iron Company" will meet at the Office, No. 5, Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Thursday the 12th day of June next, to elect Directors of said Company, to serve for twelve months.

THE STOCKHOLDERS.

May 29. ¶—2w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans Court of Lehigh County.

In the matter of the account of Peter Reber, Executor of *Daniel Reber*, late of Washington township, Lehigh county, deceased.

And now, May 9, 1851, the Court appoint Daniel Saeger, Paul Balliet and Boas Hausman, Esq'rs., Auditors to audit and resettle said account, and make distribution of the balance according to the will.

The Auditors above named, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on Wednesday the 11th day of June, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of David Rudy, in Washington township, Lehigh county, where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

DANIEL SAEGER,
PAUL BALLIET,
BOAS HAUSMAN.

May 29. ¶—3w

PAILS, COUCHES, &c.

Just received from New York 50 doz. Fancy Painted Pails, 1 doz. Willow Couches, Matts, Clothes Pins and Wash Boards, all of which will be sold very cheap by. PRETZ, GUTH & CO.

May 15 ¶—4w

Public Vendue
Of Personal Property.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of *Reuben Helfrich*, Administrator of the estate of *Eve Catharine 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, Coverlids, 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 21. ¶—4w

NOTICE.

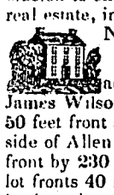
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have taken out letters of Administration of the estate of *Peter Kortz*, late of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county.—Therefore all persons who are indebted to said estate, be it in Notes, Bonds, Book debts, or otherwise, will please make settlement within 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, } *Ad'mrs.*
BARBARA KORTZ, }

May 15. ¶—6w

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 seperately, as it may be convenient to purchasers, and the terms can be make 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

Town Property

at private sale. It consists of a splendid 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 STETTLER.

May 1. ¶—3m

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allen	Easton	Philda
Flour	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush.	99	05	1 00
Rye	—	70	60	65
Corn	—	60	50	60
Oats	—	40	30	33
Buckwheat	—	47	40	50
Flaxseed	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	—	4 00	4 00	3 20
Timothy-seed	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	—	70	35	55
Salt	—	45	45	42
Butter	Pound	14	14	20
Lard	—	8	8	8
Tallow	—	8	9	7
Beeswax	—	22	25	28
Ham	—	10	8	8
Flitch	—	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 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

NEW GOODS.
PRETZ, GUTH & CO.,

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

Plain and Fancy Silks, Silk and Linen Poplins, Berege De Lains, Silk Marquise, Linen Berege, Lawns and a large lot of other dress goods, too numerous to descibe 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 Palmleaf Hats.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Mens, Boys and Childrens' Leghorn and Palmleaf 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 hhds. Sugar from 6 to 10 cents.
25 barrels " " " "
10 hhds. 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, Parasoletts 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