

A Noble Example.

About the year 1776 a circumstance occurred which deserves to be written on adamant. In the wars of New England with the aborigines, the Mohegan tribes of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the banks of the river, (now the Thames,) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist and they are scarcely protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, but as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family, who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one life between him and the empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously.

"How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be the chief of this honorable race? What will my people say? and how will the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignantly upon such a base successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more! He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story, and did not entirely believe it; for, young as I was, I already partook of the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital. My father attended officially, and customarily for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me to try sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home-brewed beer on the table. I addressed—the old chief:

"Zachary, this beer is excellent—will you taste it?"

The old man dropped his knife and fork—leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression—his black eye, sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me:

"John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you not know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and that, if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to run, and became again the drunken contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live, never again tempt any man to break a good resolution."

Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected—they looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on the land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repeated to myself his inestimable lesson.—*Col. Trumbull's Autobiography.*

Use of Steam Power on Canals.

For many years scientific men have devoted much attention to the application of steam power to the towing of boats on our Canals. Towing by horses has been found not only exceedingly expensive, but to slow and uncertain for the wants of the present age, and hence many plans have been suggested and many experiments tried in the hope of finding some means whereby the great motive power might be safely applied to the propelling of boats heavily loaded through the narrow channels of a canal without producing such a commotion in the water as to seriously injure the banks, or endanger the safety of the works. The object so long sought has at length been found, and its applicability practically demonstrated. At the foot of Hubert-st. there is now moored a small steamboat, which, though not very inviting in its appearance, combines all the requirements for canal motive power, and the evidence of her ability to do the necessary labor is furnished by the three heavy laden barges which are besides her, and which she has towed from Norfolk, Va. up the Potomac river to the Cumberland mines, and thence through the Alexandria Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware River and through the Delaware and Baritan Canal to New York, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, and in a few days she will continue her voyage to Albany. She is a small boat of about one hundred tons burden, and has two engines, rated at fifteen horse-power each; and the only things that differ from ordinary steamboats, is the peculiar shape of her buckets, and the addition of a float back of the wheel, which is in the center of the boat. The wheels are bent so as to form the segment of a circle, and they enter and leave the water without creating the great motion caused by the ordinary paddles. Should, however, the power required cause any swell, the ragging waters are smoothed down and pacified by the float that follows the wheel. This float can be raised or lowered as circumstances may require. The owners of this boat assert that they can take a train of freight boats, loaded with eight hundred tons of coal, from the Cumberland Mines to tide-water, at a speed of four miles

per hour, at one-third to one-half the price at which the work can be done by horse-power; and the boats can be passed through the locks without detaching them, and in less time than is required by the same number of boats propelled separately. The boat is called the "VIRGINIA," and we invite those interested (and who is there engaged in business that is not?) to call and examine her. She was built after the plan patented by G. PARKER, Esq., of Massachusetts, and is owned by Messrs. R. S. Denny & Co., of Boston, who, we understand, are constructing another boat at Albany to be used on the Erie Canal.

Deer Hunting in Texas.

One day as our train was slowly moving through a forest of live oaks, the trees several rods apart, as they generally grow in Texas, a full grown buck leaped across our path, and running two hundred yards stopped and suddenly turned about to gaze at us. At this moment, one of the party—jumped from his horse, leveled his rifle, while all exclaimed that he was too far off; the next instant the crack of the rifle echoed through the wood while the noble buck on which every eye was fixed, gave a single bound into the air and fell dead. This was considered a capital shot and fair sport. A deer killed in this manner or taken after a long pursuit, was looked upon as exhibiting skill. But will you say, when I tell you that on one occasion, when the train rested a day for the purpose of giving the animals rest, twenty seven deer were killed and brought into camp. This was on Turkey creek, a stream encompassing by a very rich bottom, (as it is called here) and covered with a thick wood. The whole bottom land seemed thronged with these noble animals, which had resorted there not only for the water, but for the rich herbage which grows there. At this place, more deer were seen and killed than at any other place on our march—there was a complete surplus of the choicest venison. Deer were often seen in large herds crossing our track as we wended our way over the boundless prairie; but on such occasions they were seldom shot. In some instances, however, I have seen an expert hunter drop his deer while running with his rifle.

In the lower part of Texas I noticed large herds of deer grazing with cattle. It seemed as though those timid animals disliked the solitude of the vast and boundless prairies over which they roam unmolested, and sought the company of the cattle—their settlements. The cattle in these parts were as wild as the deer, and as difficult to secure. In the section of the country alluded to, which is that lying between San Antonio and the sea coast, there are large herds of cattle, some of them amounting to thousands. These cattle increase rapidly, and often wander beyond the reach of their owners, becoming as wild as the Buffalo. They can only be caught with the lasso. It is not a difficult matter to kill deer when they are feeding with the cattle. The method is for the sportsman to ride on a mule or horse till within 200 or 300 yards of the herd: then dismount and walk by the side of his animal, crouching down so as not to alarm the deer. When within the range of his rifle, he shoots over the back of his animal. The method is generally successful. In fact the hunter, when in search of deer in the open prairie, adopts the same method, approaching as near as he can on his horse and then dismounting to fire. Another plan resorted to by hunters is to go out into the prairie at night, build a fire and lie down in the grass and wait their chance. It will not be long before the deer, on the site of the fire, will be attracted to it, when he is sure to fall a victim to his curiosity. Hunters also lie in wait for a deer near a salt lick as well as near pools or ponds of water in a prairie. At daybreak in the morning, or at sunset, these places are resorted to by deer.

The Soil—its Fertility.

To retain the fertility of a soil already productive, it is necessary to add to it a quantity of fertilizing matter, equal to that which is taken off by the crop, allowance being made for what may be lost by percolation through the soil. By doing this, we can always maintain soils at whatever point of production they may have, and even increase their productiveness. A soil which, from its texture, is particularly good for wheat, may thus be kept in a condition to produce a crop every year, without any rotation. The same is true, with regard to corn or any other crop.

The particular combination or proportion of each of the necessary constituents of soils, that will give the greatest yield, has not yet been determined. It can only be ascertained by many careful analyses of fertile soils, in order to see what quantities are present in them; and, by the analyses of soils which are unproductive; then, to find by the application of the necessary manure, the smallest quantity that will produce the greatest benefit. The experiments hitherto made determine nothing but the mere fact, that some particular manure has acted well on some particular soil. As long as we remain in ignorance of the composition of the soil, so long we can learn almost nothing. To obtain a knowledge of the best manure by its mere application to a soil, without reference to the compositions of the soil itself, he pronounces empirical. The science of Agriculture, like all others, has fixed laws, and must be studied in a rational manner. Each known fact in Agriculture, to be useful, must be developed with all of the causes which led to it. A successful or unsuccessful application of manure is a fact of little value, unless the composition of the soil upon which it was used be determined. Then all the causes influencing its action will be manifest, and each experiment made, will lead us onward to a perfect system; every trial of a manure will teach us how it should be used, and when rejected.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of New Hampshire have re-elected Hon Samuel Dinsmoor, democrat, Governor of that State. The whigs and free soilers voted for T. E. Sawyer.

Nominations for Judges.

Indications, not to be mistaken, announce a fact highly favorable to the choice of the best men for the Supreme Bench, without that strict servility to partisan bigotry that obtained in old times, when the people were called to the exercise of the right of suffrage at the ballot-box. This is a sign peculiarly auspicious to a judicious choice on a question involving no direct partisan issue, for we cannot imagine any crisis to occur that would justify the appalling apprehensions of Judge Wilkins; and yet no complication can come before the people so complicated with various and perplexing considerations, and which require so much calm reflection, so much sober and dispassionate inquiry free from partisan bias. One party have nominated, what they suppose, we presume, their best men. It remains to be seen what candidates the other party will offer, and it will then remain for the free and independent voter to make up his ticket from those whom he judges to be the best men. This freedom of choice, constitutes the real freedom of the ballot-box, and the sooner it becomes a custom, without a breach, the better for the country; the State, and the better for the people; for a quarrel about the best man will be more likely to give the people the best officers than squabbles about partisan issues, that have no practical application or useful object.

Robert Morris.

The great financier, was born at Liverpool, England, on the 20th day of January, 1733. He emigrated to America when about 18 years of age—placed in the counting house of Charles Willing, at Philadelphia—at the age 22 he became a co-partner of Thomas Willing in the mercantile business at Philadelphia. Made several voyages as supercargo, in ships belonging to the company, to the West Indies. Taken prisoner on a voyage, by the French, and kept for some time in close confinement—finally released and returned to Philadelphia—accumulated a large fortune. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress from Philadelphia. He advanced, for the purpose of carrying on the Revolution, one million four hundred thousand dollars, of private funds. (And it was acknowledged that without the aid of these funds our nation could not have achieved her Independence, so early as she did.)—In 1781, the office of Financier was established by Congress, and he was elected Superintendent—proposed a plan to Congress for the establishment of the Bank of North America, which was chartered—and opened in January, 1782. Before he was appointed Financier it cost Congress eighteen millions of dollars a year, to carry on the War—after that only five millions—resigned this office Sept. 30, 1784. He declined the office of Secretary of Treasury, offered to him by President Washington.—He sacrificed himself and his fortune, in the promotion and independence of his adopted country—and his declining years were darkened by poverty. He died at Philadelphia, May 8th, aged 73 years.

Banking Operation.

During the trial of E. Collier, the late Cashier of the defunct Havre de Grace Bank, at Elkton, last week, Richard Grason, counsel for the prosecution, stated that on the 28th of August last, the resources of the Bank amounted to \$28,842.32, while its liabilities were \$136,050, leaving a deficit of \$107,207.68, which amount Mr. Collier was charged with embezzling. Mr. Constable, for the defence, contended that all the operations of the Bank were fictitious—that the funds soon after they were paid in by the stockholders were returned to them in New York, where all the money belonging to the concern was kept, so that there was nothing left for Collier to steal. The jury acquitted Mr. C. of the fraud against the Institution, but if what counsel stated be true somebody ought to be indicted for a fraud upon the public.

Female Voters.—A late law in Kentucky, which, in part, reads as follows, gives women, under certain restrictions, the right to vote:—"It shall be the duty of all the qualified voters in each School District (widows having children of the proper age included), or such as attend on the first Saturday in April, in each year, to meet at their School-house or other place, and to elect three School Trustees, to superintend, &c."

MARRIED

On the 3rd day of June, by Samuel J. Kistler, Esq. Mr. Ellis Jones, of Heidelberg township, to Miss Anna Moses, of Washington township, formerly of Wales.

On the 12th of June, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. Charles L. Keck, of Allentown, to Miss Ellen Kenig, of Bethlehem township, Northampton county.

On the 15th of June, by the same, Mr. Michael Rehner, to Miss Eliza Weber, both of Freemansburg, Northampton co.

Farmers Look Here!

Having received a new supply of Grain Cradles and Grain Scythes, which will be sold low, at the cheap Hardware Store in Hamilton Street, opposite the Store of Pretz, Guth & Co., by O. & J. SAEGER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership which heretofore existed between the undersigned, in the Borough of Allentown, in the Livery Stable business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of June, inst. All persons, therefore, who are yet indebted to said firm, are hereby requested to make payment as soon as possible, to Thomas Hoffman, who will continue the business; and all persons who have just claims against said firm, are also requested to hand in their accounts to said Thomas Hoffman for payment.

JAMES HOFFMAN,
THOMAS HOFFMAN.

June 12, 1851. ¶—4w.

DIED
On the 30th of May, in Sauncon, Lehigh county, Henry Knauss, aged 77 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 31st of May, in Waterloo, State of New York, of inflammation of the bowels, Jacob Knauss, aged 67 years.

Allentown Livery Establishment.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the public that they have lately entered into Partnership in the large "Livery Establishment" formerly owned by George Beisel. They have replenished their large stock of HORSES, CARRIAGES &c., and continue the business at the old stand on William street, in the Borough of Allentown.

They will always be prepared to furnish their customers at the shortest possible notice with sure and gentle horses, good carriages and careful drivers, if requested.—Families can be suited at all times with vehicles to their particular tastes.

Their charges are reasonable, and in order to continue the high credit it has heretofore gained of being the "best livery establishment in Allentown," they will leave nothing undone to keep on hand the best and safest horses, the neatest and most splendid carriages, and sober and careful drivers.

Their charges are very reasonable and hope by strict attention to business to satisfy all those who may favor them with their custom.

HOFFMAN & DEWALT.
June 22. ¶—3m

NOTICE To the Tax Collectors and Tax Payers of Lehigh county, FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1851.

WHEREAS a number of the citizens of Lehigh county, have expressed a desire to pay their taxes during the month of July, in order to secure the 5th 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, 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 21st day of July next pay the whole amount of County, State and Militia Taxes to their respective collectors for the year A. D. 1851.

The several collectors of the townships of Washington, Heidelberg, Lynn, Weissenburg and Lowhill are directed to pay over to Charles H. Martin, Treasurer, at his office in Hamilton street, Allentown, all monies so collected as County, State, and Militia taxes, as the case may be, on or before the 24th day of July next; those of the townships of Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Upper Macungie, and Lower Macungie, on or before the 25th day of July next, and those of the borough of Allentown, and the townships of North and South Whitehall, Hanover Salisbury, and Northampton, on or before the 26th day of July next.

We wish to direct the attention of the collectors to the fact, that no paper money of any denomination, of a less denomination than five dollars, and only such as are par in Philadelphia (except Relief notes) will be received for taxes.

For the benefit of the collectors, we will say to them to be on their guard in taking notes of the following Banks, as there are many Counterfeits on them of various denominations, to wit: The Harrisburg Bank, old issue; Middletown Bank and Relief; Northumberland Bank; Schuylkill Bank; Doylestown Bank; Lancaster Bank, 10's and 20's and Relief. The Farmers and Drivers Bank of Waynesburg, Honesdale Bank, and Erie Bank are not par.

The collectors and tax-payers will also bear in mind, that the final settlement of the taxes will have to be made speedily, that the forbearance extended heretofore can in no wise be allowed hereafter; the collector need not be put off with a promise to pay him next winter or spring—it will avail nothing.

It is expected the collectors will strictly adhere to the above in the discharge of their duties.

BENJAMIN BREINIG,
SAMUEL KNAUSS,
PETER ENGELMAN,
Commissioners of Lehigh county.
Attest: J. M. LINE, Clerk.
June 19, 1851. ¶—4w

LEHIGH ISLAND HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above large and commodious HOTEL,

formerly occupied by Mr. George Moyer, in East Allentown, and that he is prepared to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom.

The "Island House" is one of the most pleasantly situated in the county, and presents attractions as a Summer retreat excellent by few in this region. The house is new and newly furnished—the stabling large and convenient, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests.

The BAR will be kept supplied with the best Wines and Liquors, and the Table with the best market affords.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

CHARLES F. MERTZ.
June 5. ¶—3m

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 the 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.
¶—4w

SHAD.

The Subscribers have just received from New York 100 half Bbls. No. 1 & 2 Saybrook Shad which they offer for sale at the very lowest price.

PRETZ & GUTH. CO.
June 19. ¶—4w

MACKEREL.

They have also received 50 Bbls. half and quarter, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel which they offer at the very lowest price.

PRETZ & GUTH. CO.
June 19. ¶—4w

Private Sale Of Valuable Town Property.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of his Town Property consisting 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 230 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 STETTNER.
May 1. ¶—3m

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 Mole-skin, Silk, Beaver, Nutria, 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 establishment 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.

To Tax Collectors.

The Tax Collectors of the Borough of Allentown and the several townships of Lehigh county, for the year 1851, are hereby requested, to meet at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Allentown, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, to enter satisfactory security, and take charge of their respective Duplicates.

Borough of Allentown, Nathan Shaffer, Northampton, Wm. J. Hoxworth, Upper Milford, George Bachman, Upper Macungie, Jesse Schmidt, Weisenburg, Jonas Knerr,

Lower Macungie, Isaac Diefenderfer, Lynn, Abraham Kistler, Heidelberg, William Adams, Washington, John Millhouse, North Whitehall, John Bare, South Whitehall, George Miller, Hanover, Florentine Hoshie, Salisbury, Gleont Ritter, Lowhill, Jonas Mertz.

By order of the Commissioners.
J. M. LINE, Clerk.
Commissioners Office,
Allentown, June 5, 1851. ¶—3w

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Philadelphia
Flour	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat	Bush.	80	85	1 00
Rye	"	70	75	80
Corn	"	60	65	60
Oats	"	44	50	33
Buckwheat	"	47	40	50
Flaxseed	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Clayseed	"	4 00	4 00	3 20
Timothyseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	"	75	35	55
Salt	"	45	45	42
Butter	Pound	12	14	20
Lard	"	9	8	8
Tallow	"	8	9	7
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Hain	"	10	8	9
Mitch	"	8	6	6
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	20
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey	"	30	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

Clocks and Watches.

Charles S. Mussey, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has received at his establishment, nearly opposite the German Reformed church in Allentown, a large assortment of JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES,

consisting of GOLD and SILVER Patent Levers, Quarter and plain English and French. Watches sold by him are warranted, and as low as the same quality can be purchased at other establishments in town or elsewhere.

His assortment of Clocks consist of Brass eight day, thirty hours, and alarm, from 3 to 12 dollars.

His selection of Jewelry consists in part of Gold rings, Bracelets, Breastpins, Brooches Gold and Silver Pencils, Watch-chains, Keys, Gold Pens, of a superior quality, &c. He has also on hand a variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

Such as steel-beds for purses and work bags, Silver tea and table spoons, Gold and Silver Spectacles, to suit all ages, Spectacle glasses, Silver thimbles.

Every article sold by him, is warranted to be such as represented, and should they prove otherwise can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

His stock has been purchased with a view to supply the citizens of this county with good and genuine articles in his branch, and which have been selected from the best and most extensive houses in New-York and Philadelphia. He hopes by due attention to his business, and liberal prices, to have a share of patronage.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see, then judge for yourselves.
May 1, 1851. ¶—3m.

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 Apples, 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. ¶—3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration in the estate of Eve Catharine Good, deceased, late of South Whitehall 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 six weeks from date hereof, and also all persons having claims against said estate, will please to present them within said specified time.

REUBEN HELFRICH, Adm'r.
June 5. ¶—6w