

### California and Oregon.

One excitement eclipses another. So the world wags on, eager for novelty soon paled, and rushing with equal enthusiasm in pursuit of another. And yet it is sometimes pleasant, always instructive, to look upon the past—to see how our spirits of prophecy have been falsified or verified—to contrast predictions with results.

Now the centre of attraction—the depot of wealth—the point of news is California. A few years back, and public attention was arrested and directed to Oregon, now, (we were almost going to say none so poor as to do her reverence.) California has eclipsed Oregon for a time. Dazzled by the sparkle of gold, thousands have repaired to this El Dorado, in search of what is considered the highest good of life—a large fortune amassed in a few years. The fortune hunter dreams of happiness, when he shall have acquired wealth, that he may retire, free from care, and spend his day in unembarrassed enjoyment.

In the mean time, Oregon is forgotten: while California, in a few years, has been settled and built up and become a prominent State in the Union. This has been achieved by commerce, dealing in the staple of gold—the artificial medium of value, almost valueless in itself. Agriculture, the true source of wealth, has been almost neglected.

But Oregon, although neglected, is slowly and steadily advancing. Her wealth is in her situation, her climate and soil, and when a railroad shall have pierced the Rocky Mountains, and connected the Pacific with the east, Oregon will come into notice and grow in importance and wealth, and overshadow her neighboring and forward sister. The settlers in Oregon are principally engaged in agriculture—the soil and climate being both favorable to an abundant harvest.

We can recollect some of the glowing descriptions of this region. Old Benton painted it with the pen of an Eastern poet. Within an impregnable barrier, on whose icy peaks the morning sun sets a crown of light, lies a valley, clothed in the richest luxuriance. The exhalations which arise are destitute of those destructive qualities which bring sickness and death among the unacclimated settlers. The air is fresh and invigorating, and catching the incense of wild flowers, comes to the senses laden with health and fragrance. From the snow-capped range on the east, flow down a thousand limpid rivulets, forming themselves into pebbly cascades and cooling springs among the rocks. These little streams aggregating at the base into one channel, which directs its course westward, now spreading out into a lake, irrigating the soil and converting a vale into a garden, enters into the bosom of the tranquil Pacific. This is the mouth of the far-famed Columbia—safe and capacious harbor, which is rarely visited by the fury of the tempest, and where the pined spirit of peace resides. This valley, thus blessed with the richness of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the extent of its irrigation, is the territory of Oregon.

We have given, in brief, from recollection, Mr. Benton's description of the valley between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. Although clothed in poetic imagery, it was doubtless generally correct.

### The Sandwich Islands.

We are informed—says the New York Tribune—that an Agent of the Government of the Sandwich Islands is now at Washington, with full power to negotiate important changes in the relations between the Islands and the United States. He is the bearer of two propositions—one for the establishment of an American Protectorate over the Islands, their Government and internal organization remaining the same as now; the other, for the abdication of the King, the complete resignation of the authority into the hands of the people under suitable Republican forms, and the definite annexation of the Islands to this Republic. These propositions are submitted to our Government for its choice and acceptance, with an earnest request from the King and his Ministers, that one or the other of them may be promptly embraced and acted upon. This step, we have reason to believe, has not been taken without deliberation and perfect conviction that it is both necessary and timely.

To take the islands under the protection of the United States would be of little, if any advantage to either of the two parties. Our protection could hardly be rendered efficacious in a country where our right to exercise it might be denied, while it might entangle us in unpleasant difficulties with other nations.

In our view the only question to be entertained is that of Annexation. As a territory of the United States the Islands would be exempt from foreign interference, and the authority of our flag and the force of our laws would not be disputed. To the inhabitants and future settlers Annexation would be a blessing. It would ensure tranquility, order, and a more active development of the rich natural resources of the country. Of its present white population by far the greater and predominantly influential part are Americans, who long since more to live under the stars and stripes. Its civilization and its commerce are American; its laws and government are already, to a great extent, modeled upon ours.

To our whale fisheries and commerce in the Pacific these Islands are already a point of the highest importance. Even before the settlement of California, nearly three-quarters of the shipping stopping there was American, and since then the number of our vessels trading thither has greatly increased, exclusive of the whalers putting in incidentally. And as the trade of the Pacific is developed, the value of the Islands will increase, not only to ourselves, but to other nations.

We see then, no reason conclusively to forbid the acceptance of the second proposition, provided suitable terms can be arranged, and it be established that Slavery shall never exist there, a point on which, as

now informed, we should have no fear.—That our political system has sufficient vitality and truth to admit of its application to a country so distant is our firm belief. And it appears evident that the Islands cannot long remain an independent State and could never attain that high of prosperity which is possible for them, except as a member of the American Confederation. And while we shall ever oppose all untimely movements for mere extension of territory, especially if they are accompanied by violent and dishonorable acts, we cannot but think that the established importance of these Islands to our maritime and commercial interests, the fact that their people are, to a considerable and steadily increasing extent Americans, and that their constituted and legitimate authorities ask for the change, should insure for their proposal the most serious and friendly consideration on the part of President Millard Fillmore and his advisers.

### Another Desperate Gang of Villains.

A late number of the Shawanecott Advocate, gives an account of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on, for years past, a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. The desperate character of these villains appears to have been only equalled by the gang which was recently broken up in Michigan.

Their head quarters were on Wolfe's Island, Ky., near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Dr. Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton E. Wight, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly, Thomas, pretending to wish the Dr. to visit his sick father, enticed him from home, and attempted to murder him; but the Dr., after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deeply was the plot laid, that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago; and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affair of the company.

They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another, and there selling them. Another of their modes of speculation in negroes seems to have been as follows: Some of their emissaries would make a tour through some of the neighboring slave States, enticing slaves to run away and providing their victims with means to get into southern Illinois. Arrived there, the fugitives were arrested by others of the gang on the lookout for the runaways; fictitious claims to them were then set up, and maintained by false testimony and perjury. The slaves were then taken into one of the slave States and sold.

They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale, by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions; and were provided with county seals, and everything requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.

### The Wheat Crop of Ohio.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil says:—It is estimated upon a careful examination of the matter, that the wheat crop of Ohio, for the year 1850, will amount to about thirty millions of bushels. The population of Ohio is 1,581,040. Each inhabitant will consume one barrel of flour, or four and a half bushels of wheat. It will require \$918,750 bushels to feed its own population, and leave for sale 21,081,273. When wheat commands 75 cents in the Lake ports, it nets the farmer 65 cents; the other 10 cents is paid for transportation and commission. The surplus wheat will put into the pockets of its farmers \$13,702,825, and to the State \$15,810,952. There had been sold, previous to the first of January 1851, 4,412,271 bushels, which with the full amount required to feed its population, 8,929,736 bushels, left on hand at that time for sale 16,637,997 bushels. The surplus wheat and corn crops of Ohio of the last year are sufficient to redeem every dollar of her State indebtedness.

### Flax Cotton in Great Britain.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says of flax cotton:—The use of flax cotton, manufactured according to the process of Chevalier Clausen, is now in progress upon an extensive scale at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in Ireland, large mill owners of these places have entered into contracts. The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning upon wool, and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the fibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculiar to the plant.—This is effected by boiling in for three hours in water, containing one-half per cent. of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.—The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of bi carbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place which causes the tubes of which the plant is composed to split, when the material, instantly losing its rigidity, becomes a light expansive mass of cottony texture, "increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." Lastly, for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged in hypochlorite of magnesia, when it instantly becomes white. A very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results.—Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester market.

### Progress of Mormonism in England.

The following history of the propagation of the Mormon doctrines in England was contained in a speech of Mr. John Hyde, Jr., at a recent Convention of Mormons in London.

We quote from the London Sun of June third:—The speaker then adverted to the progress of "the Church" in England, observing that in 1837, one year before the saints reached Nauvoo, Elders K. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde, together with several others, landed at Liverpool, friendless and destitute. They separated and went forth, preaching into the towns on either side. Preston, first heard and obeyed the principles of truth. In eight months, seven hundred members met in that town, rejoicing in the power and privilege of the Gospel. In a very short time, several counties, among which were Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Stafford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, had heard and received the servants of God. Thus the church increased; so that in 1840, after three years labor, the general conference reported 3,625 members, and 383 in the priesthood, making in all 4,019 saints.

But such triumphant success was not confined to England; Scotland enjoyed a portion, and Ireland was also made to rejoice, and Wales testified, by her thousands, how the Church had progressed in that province. In Scotland the blood-cemented pyramid of bigotry and superstition had been triumphantly attacked, although sustained by the proverbial wariness of the Scotch. The conferences established in Edinburgh, notwithstanding that hundreds had removed and hundreds more emigrated, still represented more than 1,530 members. Glasgow was also proclaimed, and over 2,063 members were now reveling in the enjoyment of the spirit of truth. In 1851 more than 3,530 had obeyed the mandates of Heaven, and thousands had, beside emigrated to the gathering place of the saints.—As to Ireland it was not until 1830 that Dublin had heard the principles of truth; he was, however, glad to say that a small branch had been established in that city.

In Wales, their success was still more great and glorious. In 1851, the number of saints in the principality was 4,818 including officers. The statistics of January last showed there were, altogether, in the United Kingdom, 42 conferences, 682 branches, 22 sermons, 12 high priests, 1,761 elders, 1,590 priests, 1,226 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,415 members, making a total of 30,717. Besides these, 17,000 have been baptized in England, who emigrated from her shores to Zion. He next gave a brief sketch of the progress of the work in London. In February, 1841, the London Conference was organized, consisting of three branches—London, Woolwich, and Bedford, and composed of about 83 members. The number of members, in 1842, had increased to 400 or 500, and the number of branches had more than tripled. During the last five years, 2,971 persons had yielded in obedience to the Gospel. In the present year, the Conference fell to the presidential charge of the present Chairman, Elder Eli B. Kelsey, whose knowledge had been tested, and whose action spoke well for his wisdom and discretion. After an earnest appeal that he might be enabled to guide them aright in the blessed path before them, he concluded by expressing a hope that this might be a new era in the Conference, and that the epoch to come might be one of success, happiness, knowledge, and light.

### Voluntary Starvation.

Cornelius Regan, committed to the House of Correction, Springfield, Mass., on the 15th of June, for thirty days, voluntarily starved himself to death. The Boston Herald says:—He refused to eat or drink, declared that he would have his liberty or starve, and in every way exhibited the most dogged obstinacy and determination in his purpose.—He was put into the solitary cell, but as far as could be seen, did not even touch the food which was left at his door through Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but often repeated his cry of "liberty or death." On Tuesday night, Dr. Gray sent for and succeeded in persuading Regan to take about a gill of water and some bread. On Wednesday, however, he again refused to eat, and on Thursday he was in spite of the most violent resistance, thrown upon the floor, and a little milk gruel was forced in through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it was no deemed advisable to pursue this course.

From this time he went six days without eating or drinking, and his determination was such, that though he two or three times raised his mouth, he refused to swallow ordinarily, though it is possible he did swallow a few drops on one or two occasions. He was finally told that his brother was ready to pay his fine, and that he should be liberated. He expressed his satisfaction, but did not seem to rally much, and though after this he endeavored to eat, he was so weak that he could retain little or nothing. He stood or walked about his cell as long as his strength lasted, but four or five days preceding his death he was obliged to lie down most of the time. On Monday, for the first time, did his obstinacy appear in the least subdued, but during the following night he died.

Another Scientific Wonder.—Pepsin? A great Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, a natural 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.

There are about three thousand Americans in Paris now.

### The Worlds Fair.

The London Times, which is greatly rejoiced at the success the friends of Free Trade have had in this country, uses the following language relative to the American Exhibition at the World's Fair:

"If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with European elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their bookbinding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English market town; their daguerreotypes are the steariest and gloomiest of daguerreotypes; their printed calicoes are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe. Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a sgar case in its back, and other novel constructions, belong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity."

And it is to build and keep up such sneers at our people that the Free Trade tariff of 1846 was enacted and is now kept in force. The miserable slanders of the Times do not deserve refutation. We publish them to let Americans know how they are treated after giving the British Lords all the free trade Legislation they desired.

### MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., in Washington city, D. C., by Rev. John C. Smith, Mr. Calvin F. Hartman, (printer) formerly of Allentown, to Miss Ann H. Walker, of the former place.

### DIED.

On the 30th of June, of dropsy, George Lindbach, Sen., aged 80 years, 11 months and 22 days, he was a highly respectable citizen of Hanover township, Lehigh county.

On the 22nd of June, in Conno, Illinois, Col. George Weber, formerly of Kreidersville, Northampton county, aged 62 years. His death cannot but be felt as a loss in his neighborhood, as well as to the county.—He was one of the excellent of the earth, in all the relations of life.

On the 25th of June, in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, Peter Lichtenauer, sen., aged 70 years, 3 months and 1 day. The funeral ceremonies took place on the 29th, on which occasion the Rev. E. H. Helfrich, delivered a very appropriate sermon at the house, and the Rev. Mr. Fuch attended to the service in church, Text, 2d Epistle of Timothy, 4th chapter, and the latter part of the 6th, 7th, and 8th verse.

### Coachmaking Establishment in Allentown.

ROBERT KRAMER, Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he continues on an extensive scale, the

### Coachmaking Business,

in all its various branches, at the old stand in West Hamilton Street, directly opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, where he is always prepared to manufacture to order at the shortest notice, and also keep on hand,

Barouches, Omnibuses, Rockaways, Carriages, York Wagons, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c., &c.

Which, for beauty and durability cannot be surpassed by any Coachmaker in the State or elsewhere, while his terms are as reasonable as those of any other establishment. He uses none but the best of workmen—consequently, he intends that the vehicles manufactured at his establishment "shall take the shine off" of all others manufactured in this part of the country. He professes to understand his business by experience, and therefore assures the public that he is enabled to render satisfaction to his customers. Call and judge for yourselves.

Wooden or iron axletrees made to order and Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Old vehicles taken in exchange for new ones at a good bargain.

July 10. ROBERT KRAMER. ¶—6m

### 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.

June 19. PRETZ & GUTH, CO. ¶—1v

### MACKEREL.

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

June 19. PRETZ & GUTH, CO. ¶—4w

### Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership which heretofore existed between the undersigned, in the borough of Allentown, in the Coach making 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

### Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership which heretofore existed between the undersigned, in the borough of Allentown, in the Coach making 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 Robert Kramer, who will continue the business at the old stand. And all persons who have just claims against said firm, are also requested to hand in their accounts to said Robert Kramer for payment.

ALLEN L. KRAMER, ROBERT KRAMER. July 10. ¶—6w

### BUILDERS! LOOK HERE!

The undersigned will take orders for Window-glass, of all sizes and of every quality, at a discount of 40 per cent. on the original manufacturers prices.

J. B. MOSER. Allentown, July 10. ¶—1w

### Teachers Wanted.

THE BOARD OF School Directors of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, desire to procure

9 Competent Teachers, to supply the Schools of the Districts. The session to be 6 months, commencing September 29th, and the salary 20 dollars per month. Good Boarding can be had for about 1 dollar per week.

An examination will take place at Coopersburg, on Saturday the 9th day August, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE W. FERING, Secretary of the Board, Coopersburg, July 3. ¶—2m

### 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 Boisel. 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.

### Valuable Real Estate 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, strawberry 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.

May 1. NANCY BOAS. ¶—2m

### Dr. J. P. Barnes, DENTIST.

Adopts this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made Allentown his permanent residence. He has opened an office at his dwelling, opposite Kohl's American Hotel, a few doors east of Pretz, Guth & Co's. Store, where he will be happy to offer his professional services in the science of Dentistry. He will call at private residences, if requested.

His terms are reasonable, and having had much experience in the profession, feels satisfied that he can give general satisfaction.

Allentown, April 24, 1851. ¶—1y

### Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phila
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	4 25	5 00	5 25
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	80	85	1 05
Rye . . . . .	—	70	80	83
Corn . . . . .	—	00	50	40
Oats . . . . .	—	44	30	30
Buckwheat . . . . .	—	47	40	50
Flaxseed . . . . .	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Chiveseed . . . . .	—	4 00	4 00	3 25
Timothyseed . . . . .	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes . . . . .	—	75	35	55
Salt . . . . .	—	45	45	42
Butter . . . . .	Pound	10	14	20
Lard . . . . .	—	9	8	8
Tallow . . . . .	—	8	9	7
Beeswax . . . . .	—	29	25	28
Ham . . . . .	—	11	8	8
Plych . . . . .	—	8	6	6
Tow-yarn . . . . .	—	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	10	12	20
Rye Whiskey . . . . .	Gall.	22	25	28
Apple Whiskey . . . . .	—	30	25	25
Landed Oil . . . . .	—	85	75	72
Hickory Wood . . . . .	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Oak Wood . . . . .	—	3 50	3 50	5 50
Peg Coal . . . . .	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Lump Coal . . . . .	—	2 50	3 00	3 50
Plaster . . . . .	—	3 50	3 50	3 00
		4 50	4 50	2 60

### LEHIGH ISLAND HOUSE.

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

formerly occupied by Mr. George Meyer, 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 excelled 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. ¶—2m

### FOR SALE.

A piano of a soft and agreeable tone, of first-rate construction and handsome appearance, will be sold by the subscriber, at his residence near the Allentown Seminary.

FR. WULFF, Teacher of Music. June 25. ¶—4w

### BANK NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, with general discount and other banking privileges, to be located at the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh county, to be called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Eli Steckel, Thomas B. Wilson, Solomon Weaver, Joshua Haase, Thomas Yeager, William R. Craig, James F. Kline, John Wagner, H. Schurman, Joseph Dietrich, Thomas B. Weidner, Charles S. Massey. June 26. ¶—6m

### 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. June 19. ¶—4w

### Clocks and Watches.

Charles S. Massey, 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, Broomsticks, 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-hinges for purses and work bags, Silver ten 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.