

Further Particulars from Cuba.

BALTIMORE, August 31. We have to-night the New Orleans papers of the 23d only, leaving one mail still due. It appears from the accounts from Havana published, that Col. Crittenden, with 114 men, were left at Bahia Honda by Gen. Lopez, in charge of the baggage, while he advanced upon Las Pozas. During the next day, 700 Spanish troops landed near Bahia Honda from the steamer Pizarro, and cut off Col. Crittenden and his men from their companions. Col. Crittenden then attempted to make his way through them, with a view to join Gen. Lopez, when he was attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed, after a brief but severe engagement. The Spaniards afterwards made a second charge upon them, and completely routed Col. Crittenden and his party. Col. C. and the men who accompanied him spent the two succeeding days in the chaparrals, without anything to eat, when fifty of them succeeded in making their way to the seashore, where they found a number of boats in which they embarked and spent the night on the ocean. On the day following they were taken prisoners. There are still 64 of this party missing of whom 40 were shot in a small farm-house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th, he came upon 20 "pirates," guarding an equal number of wounded comrades, all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining 24 were also slaughtered. The New Orleans papers publish letters written by Captains Brandt, Kerr, and James, previous to their execution. They are brief, being merely last adieux to friends. A funeral procession in honor of the slain was talked of, and the streets were crowded with people, but all quiet.

Cuban Recruits at the South.

The Tuskegee (Alabama) Republican, of the 21st ult. says: "On last Tuesday, several men belonging to this place left for Cuba. They are all clever, intelligent, worthy young men, and we wish them every success in their perilous undertaking. They will be joined by others in Montgomery, and then make their way to New Orleans, we suppose, and wait until an opportunity offers for sailing for Cuba." The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of the 23d ult. says: "Some forty to sixty young men—we could not ascertain the exact number—left here. Thursday night on a steamer. It is strongly suspected that their destination is Cuba." The Norfolk Argus, of Thursday says: "A few weeks since a schooner, with upwards of fifty recruits on board, sailed from this port successfully evading the vigilance of the officers, both of the Naval and Revenue service on this station. It is understood that she was to join at the Cape a party from Baltimore, and that they were destined for Cuba."

Minnesota Items.

We learn that the cranberry crop is promising, this being the bearing time. But the market for this kind of fruit is now so extensive, that it is doubtful whether it can be fully supplied. The berries are mostly picked by squaws, although cranberry rakes are beginning to be used. Cranberry dealers go to the marshes with supplies of bread flour, calicoes, and whatever is wanted for the Indian trade, and exchange their goods by barter with the squaws, as they bring in their sacks of cranberries. This business commences in September, and may continue until the marshes are frozen. Year before last, there were shipped from St. Paul more than 10,000 bushels of cranberries, which found a market all the way down the coast of the Mississippi River to the mouth, and in the West India Islands. Retail prices in Saint Paul are, for flour, superfine, \$5; extra superfine \$5.50; Potatoes, 65c; fresh Beef 8 to 9c; Hams, 11 to 13c; Butter 15c; prime Fresh Butter, 20c; Eggs, 20c; Corn 40c; Oats, 25 to 30c. The Lower Bands of Sioux Indians, who received \$30,000 last week at Mendota, in double eagles, have been flourishing about town the week past, buying horses, blankets, trinkets, and whatever suits their savage tastes, except whiskey. The success of the treaty, if it be ratified, will increase rents and the demand for buildings in St. Paul very much. Emigrants to the west side of the river will necessarily make our town their temporary home, while they build and prepare houses for their families in the new purchase. Hundreds and thousands will also resort here to make their purchase of goods and supplies. We are glad to learn that active measures will be made in our town to place two or three small steamboats in our waters, suitable for the trade from our town to the falls of St. Croix; also up the Minnesota River, and when practicable, as far as possible up the rapids to St. Anthony. There ought to be, in addition to these, a boat adapted to run and employ a boat regularly in the trade from Green Bay to St. Paul, through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. A boat next season would have full employment in that trade, in bringing immigrants through from the lake, as soon as the line was known to be established, from the opening to the close of navigation. By the time the Chicago railroad is completed to Galena—may, before that—by the Sioux treaty is ratified, a line of daily steamboats from Galena to St. Paul will have full employment. In the meantime the steamboat business to St. Paul from St. Louis will greatly increase. Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island and Dubuque, will each of them employ a steamboat in their trade with St. Paul and intermediate ports. Arrangements for the convenience of landing steamboats and for storage and for forwarding at our levee, commensurate to the prospective as well as to the actual increase of business in our town, cannot be made too soon, nor upon a plan too expensive or permanent. The rapid growth and the immense commercial importance of St. Paul are as inevitable as the laws of trade and the progress of time.

Probably more than twice as many farms have been commenced within a dozen miles of St. Paul since the opening of navigation, as the whole number in the Territory before that time.

History of the Cuban Expedition.

Gen. Gonzalez, who is next in command to Lopez in the Cuban expedition, was at Charleston on the 24th inst. (last Sunday) not having yet departed to the aid of Lopez's party, as some of the correspondents through the telegraph have said. He publishes in the Charleston Mercury of the 25th the following letter, showing that the Cuban expedition is not a recent project, but that two years ago Mr. Calhoun was consulted respecting it, and that it is viewed as a measure to restore the "equilibrium" so much insisted upon by that statesman—that is, keeping the South equal in political power to the North by acquisition of foreign slave territory, to counterbalance the increase of Free States and their greater growth, resulting from their industry and the freedom of their institutions. The following is the letter alluded to: To the Editors of the Mercury: CHARLESTON, Aug. 14, 1851.

I saw some days ago in the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter from its Washington correspondent, stating that the late John C. Calhoun had expressed himself, in writing, against the admission of Cuba into this Union. Had such a statement proceeded no farther than the columns of the Journal, a paper so unscrupulously, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's Mercury a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into merits or demerits of the acquisition of that Island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common-sense "made up their minds" upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina Statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection.

When General Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversation with Gen. Lopez, through Mr. Sanchez and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since. A short time after, a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess-room of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country.

Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people, in case of insurrection, and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of 1849. The Wilnot proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal to an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were, not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement.—Where he now living, every consideration invites the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the Union of the South. I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Cuba

Gen. Lopez's Position.

The Savannah Republican of the 24th inst., one of the newspapers which appears to be let into the secrets of the Lopez expedition, says: In order that Gen. Lopez may be communicated with by his friends going from this country, it is necessary that he should seize and hold some accessible point on the seacoast. We venture to suggest that this will be Batobano, on the south side of the Island. The port of Batobano is opposite Havana, and connected with it by a railroad. An entrenched camp at some favorable point where this road touches the Sierra or mountain range, will command the port and threaten Havana. What gives probably to this position is, that a short march would bring Lopez to such a position—which by the way, he ought to find already occupied by Spanish troops from Havana, as it is more accessible to them than to his force.—Hence, if Lopez is in sufficient strength, the next collision may reasonably be expected on some point on the line of railroad. Batobano would in such an event be strictly blockaded, but the breaking of a blockade by a swift steamer is an easy thing enough. Having occupied Batobano, if Gen. Lopez does not feel strong enough to fall upon Havana, his line of operations would naturally extend from his point by Guines to Cienfuegos, in the Department of the Centre. Here the General formerly held command

under the Spanish Government. Here, if we mistake not, he might count upon troops of friends and adherents. The spacious harbor of Cienfuegos is not fortified, and its approaches are such that they can easily be defended by a few guns. His possession of these two ports would render the effectual blockade of either a most difficult task.—The imperfect road leading from one to the other is hardly practicable for artillery, but sufficiently so for most purposes of communication. It passes through many plantations, sometimes approaching and sometimes receding from the sea.

Ferocious Amusement in Madrid.

MADRID July 26.—Yesterday the Bull Circus of Aranjuez became the theatre of a spectacle worthy of the age of the Romans of the empire than of the 19th century.—Several wild beasts were introduced successively to fight in the arena. The Queen Mother and her family, together with the King and the Duke of Riazares were present in the royal box. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs. The wolf looked at first excessively frightened and made several leaps to clear the lofty iron grating which surrounded the arena.—These efforts became desperate when he saw bound into the circus four powerful dogs which in a few moments reduced him to such a pitiful state that it was necessary to withdraw him. The wolf stood on the defensive—he shook off the dogs, but he did not attack them.

Next entered a hyena, against which four dogs were likewise loosed. One of the dogs distinguished himself greatly in this combat, and several times mastered the hyena alone, dragging him over to the ground, but he was punished by the fierce bites of wild beast, that his master was fain to enter the arena and withdraw him from the combat, amid salvos of applause. The hyena was then withdrawn in rather a mangled condition. The next wild beast that appeared was a sturdy surly bear, against whom were launched as many as 13 dogs. The enemy was now evidently of a formidable kind, for the dogs were no longer so eager to grapple with the object of their attack, but contented themselves with barking around him in a ring; and when any of the number ventured into closer quarters, he received a hug and bite which left him apparently lifeless during several seconds.

The public now loudly called for the intrepid dog who had mauled the hyena.—This was the first of the pack who dared to seize the bear with his teeth. The others imitated his example with less pluck, but no effect seemed to be produced—by any of the assailants upon the shaggy beast, and the bravest of them seemed baffled by the thickness of his coat, which defied the gripe of his adversaries. The last act of the spectacle was that which had more particularly attracted crowds by railroad to Aranjuez. The fight was now between a lion and a bull. The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull than he made toward him at once, and attacked him with fury. But the lion only succeeded in seizing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws.

The bull, thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns, but presently the lion having bitten his tail, close off to the rump, the bull turned on him, frantic with pain, charged with tremendous fury tossing the lion, notwithstanding his size, into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down, dejected, and moaning with pain while the bull charged him several times in succession, instigated by the crowd outside the grating more than by his own will, for, as soon as the lion was hors du combat the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone but for the stimulants in which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed.

Louis Napoleon.

[The cleverly-sketched portrait of the French President we give below, had an interest for us, as it would seem to be drawn by an impartial and shrewd-judging mind.—Home Journal.] "extract from the journal of a friend, a slight sketch of the present appearance of the President. I was struck by the tinge of melancholy upon his countenance, to which the writer refers.

At the fete of St. Cloud, I had a good opportunity of seeing Louis Napoleon.—As it was the first time, it may be easily believed that I looked with all my eyes.—He was about entering the Orangery where the refreshment table was set out. On his right arm was the Marchioness of Normandy. As he advanced through a crowded line, on either hand, he stepped aside two or three times to shake hands with ladies whom he knew, and whose eager eyes seemed to force him a moment from his orbit. I had become familiar, from busts and pictures, with the appearance of Louis Napoleon, and if I had met him anywhere I should have known him instantly, without a prompter. His general aspect, as the engravings represent him, is grave, square and heavy; but the living person admits of a minute and interesting study, as well on account of his strange fortunes as his present position.

Louis Napoleon is a little under size—say five feet eight inches high—with rather broad and square shoulders, a somewhat thick neck, and a German rather than French head. His complexion and expression, his wide face, his ample brain, expanded at the sides and rather lowered at the forehead, all would have led me, had I seen him without knowing him, to say he was a German. His hair is dark brown, his moustache very massy, and reddish brown; eyes dark greyish blue, almost covered by thick and folded eyelids, and shaded by heavy, fleshy eyebrows. His movements are simple, natural and moderate with a touch of dignity which is the more effective as it seems suggestive of something more behind it.

On the whole Louis Napoleon might pass in the crowd—as an ordinary man—unambitious at heart, bound to no fame by fortune, consecrated to no high purpose or achievement by Providence. I looked intently at his countenance for some traces of Josephine, whose blood beat in his heart, but in vain. I looked again for the semblance of the great Napoleon, of whose lineage he is, whose name he bears, whose sceptre he all but wields. It may be fancy, yet I thought I could perceive something of that sadness so impenetrable, so fathomless, so mystical, which was characteristic of the Emperor.—It is, however, slight, and has not the Asiatic gloom which blackened and rendered terrible the clouded countenance of the Corsican. On the contrary, Louis Napoleon's face is decidedly benevolent, his smile is pleasing, and the play of his features rather social and genial; yet there is a sadness and a tinge of mystery about him like that of a man trained to disappointment, and little accustomed to hope; one who has walked the world by himself, not refusing sympathy, nor yet deigning to ask it; one who is accustomed to be looked on as a riddle, which he would not, or could not, solve.—He does not look discontented, nor the contrary; neither happy nor unhappy; neither exalted nor depressed. His general expression is that of steadiness, self-possession, modesty, with an air of melancholy which irresistibly invites sympathy and begets favour—the more, perhaps because of the blaze of pomp and power with which he is surrounded, and which he seems to command. I can very easily comprehend, now the power which Louis Napoleon exercises over a considerable part of the people of France, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, and the many things, good or ill, which he has done, and which of necessity have often fallen with annoying emphasis upon the clashing interests of parties, cliques and cabals."

MARRIED.

On the 31st of August, by the Rev. Mr. Yeager, Mr. Charles Kintz, to Miss Lavinia Thrig, both of Upper Saucon. On the 28th of August, in Hanover, William Adam Cahoon, aged 3 years. On the 25th of August, in Hanover, Edward Henry Wint, aged 11 years. On the 29th of August, in South Whitehall, John Schenckbruch, aged 80 years. On Friday last, the 29th of August, in North Whitehall, of inflammation and summer complaints, Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of Adam and Judith Geris, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

DIED.

On the 28th of August, in Hanover, William Adam Cahoon, aged 3 years. On the 25th of August, in Hanover, Edward Henry Wint, aged 11 years. On the 29th of August, in South Whitehall, John Schenckbruch, aged 80 years. On Friday last, the 29th of August, in North Whitehall, of inflammation and summer complaints, Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of Adam and Judith Geris, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

GRAND CONCERT?

The citizens of Allentown and vicinity are respectfully informed, that a concert will be given on Tuesday evening, September 9th, at the Odd Fellow's Hall.

MR. KOPITZ,

one of the first Fluteists in America, will let himself be heard on his favorite instrument, on this occasion, and since for many years no opportunity has offered itself to a performance on this sweet instrument, this will afford a rich treat to the lovers of good music, and draw a full house. A number of the most eminent musicians of our place will be present, both male and female.

MR. C. M. ZIMMERMAN,

The inventor of the instrument called Orchestreon, or double Accordeon, has kindly volunteered his services. Price of admission 25 cents. Children half price. Performances to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Allentown Sept. 4.

PHOENIX COACH MANUFACTORY, Allentown, Pa.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LATELY entered into partnership in the fashionable COACH MAKING business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, where the same business was followed by Joseph Kramer, in South Allen street. They have prepared themselves with materials to manufacture all kinds of Fashionable Vehicles,

from a one-horse buggy to a four-horse coach, or in any style that may suit the fancy of the customer. The acknowledged ability of the partners, in Building, Painting and Trimming, is a sufficient guarantee that their vehicles will stand the tests for beauty and durability with any manufactured in Pennsylvania.

Old vehicles repaired at the shortest notice and at very moderate prices. Their work will be warranted to be durable. Thankful for the many favors heretofore received by one of the partners, he feels assured that no one who will favor the firm now, will go away dissatisfied.

A. L. KRAMER & CO.

September 4. To the Electors of Lehigh County. Fellow Citizens.—Encouraged by the kindly assurance to many friends, I hereby offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER of Lehigh County. Should you see propitious to elect me, I will discharge the duties faithfully and be thankful for your suffrages. SAMUEL McLOUSE, Allentown, September 4, 1851.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN JOB PRINTING,

Of every description neatly executed at the "Register" office. On the whole Louis Napoleon might pass in the crowd—as an ordinary man—unambitious at heart, bound to no fame by fortune, consecrated to no high purpose or achievement by Providence. I looked intently at his countenance for some traces of Josephine, whose blood beat in his heart, but in vain. I looked again for the semblance of the great Napoleon, of whose lineage he is, whose name he bears, whose sceptre he all but wields. It may be fancy, yet I thought I could perceive something of that sadness so impenetrable, so fathomless, so mystical, which was characteristic of the Emperor.—It is, however, slight, and has not the Asiatic gloom which blackened and rendered terrible the clouded countenance of the Corsican. On the contrary, Louis Napoleon's face is decidedly benevolent, his smile is pleasing, and the play of his features rather social and genial; yet there is a sadness and a tinge of mystery about him like that of a man trained to disappointment, and little accustomed to hope; one who has walked the world by himself, not refusing sympathy, nor yet deigning to ask it; one who is accustomed to be looked on as a riddle, which he would not, or could not, solve.—He does not look discontented, nor the contrary; neither happy nor unhappy; neither exalted nor depressed. His general expression is that of steadiness, self-possession, modesty, with an air of melancholy which irresistibly invites sympathy and begets favour—the more, perhaps because of the blaze of pomp and power with which he is surrounded, and which he seems to command. I can very easily comprehend, now the power which Louis Napoleon exercises over a considerable part of the people of France, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, and the many things, good or ill, which he has done, and which of necessity have often fallen with annoying emphasis upon the clashing interests of parties, cliques and cabals."

NOTICE.

The co-partnership of the subscribers having expired by agreement; all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and any having claims, to present them for settlement at the "Allentown Iron Works."

DAVID E. WILSON & CO. Allentown, September 4 1851.

ARNOLD'S PATENT SASH LOCK.

The subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Allentown, and the surrounding country, that they have lately purchased the right of

Arnold's Patent Sash Lock

for Lehigh county. This Lock, for simplicity goes ahead of any thing in the way of Sash Locks ever got up, and is even superior to the Sash Weights, and at less than one-fourth the costs.

As an evidence of its simplicity and durability we would only mention, that it has taken the premiums of all the Fairs, where it has been exhibited for competition. Of this number is the "New York State Fair of 1849 and 1850," "State Fair of Maryland in 1850, and Fair of the American Institute" in 1850. Hundreds of recommendations might be added, but we deem it unnecessary, as the article will recommend itself. S. P. BUTZ & Co. August 21.

NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL in Allentown.

Some delay having occurred in the completion of the School House, the Girls' department of the Allentown Seminary will now positively be opened on the 1st of September next, instead of on the 1st of September. Parents who desire to send their daughters to this school, will please to make early application to C. R. KESSLER, Principal of Allentown Seminary. Allentown, August 21, 1851.

Recorder's Office.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Lehigh county. FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS!—Encouraged by the assurance of my friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY RECORDER.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I will guarantee that the official duties of the office shall be attended to with all punctuality and dispatch. Yours Respectfully, EMANUEL J. ABEL, Allentown, August 22, 1851.

CLERKS OFFICE.

To the Electors of Lehigh County. Fellow Citizens:—Encouraged by the kind assurances of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERKS OFFICE of Lehigh county, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. Should you see proper to elect me, I will discharge the duties faithfully and be thankful for your suffrages. DANIEL FRIED, August 22.

RECORDER.

To the Free Electors of Lehigh County. FELLOW CITIZENS.—The undersigned hereby offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the RECORDER'S OFFICE of Lehigh county, and respectfully solicits your suffrages. Should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities. NATHAN GERMAN, August 23.

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 & COMPANY, June 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership, heretofore existing in the Boat Building business between Radadus Luckenbach, Jacob Jacoby, John H. Nace and Solomon A. Steckel, in Hanover township, Lehigh county, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of August, 1851.

R. LUCKENBACH, JACOB JACOBY, JOHN H. NACE, SOLOMON A. STECKEL, August 7.

Prices Current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Per, Allentown, Easton, Philadelphia. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Timothy seed, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Ham, Pitch, Tow-yarn, Eggs, Rye Whiskey, Apple Whiskey, Linseed Oil, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, Egg Coal, Nut Coal, Lump Coal, Plaster.

Valuable Lot of Ground AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers to sell his valuable lot of ground, at private sale, situated in Hanover township, Lehigh county, on the public road leading from Allentown to Bath, adjoining lands of Joseph Lichtenwaller, William Wint and others, containing 19 acres. Thereon is erected a first rate

Two Story Stone House, nearly new, a frame Barn with Wagon house attached, and all other necessary outbuildings. Thereon is also a first rate

Apple Orchard, with the best quality of grafted fruit, of every kind, also a sufficient supply of water. The whole is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more in praise of this beautiful lot, as purchasers will of course examine the same and satisfy themselves of the above fact. The conditions can be learned from the owner who resides on the land. HENRY FOGELMAN, August 14, 1851.

PROTHONOTARY! OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FELLOW CITIZENS! Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the above office, and respectfully solicit your influence in my behalf. FRANCIS E. SAMUELS, Allentown, August 7, 1851.

0 School Teachers Wanted.

Notice is hereby given, that the School Directors of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, will meet on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Public House of Peter Miller, jr., in said township, for the purpose of examining and appointing six School Teachers. Such of the Trustees who have made selections of Teachers, will please bring them before the Directors for examination. Some must be competent to teach both the English and German languages.

The pay will be 23 cents a day for each scholar, and the school will continue for 4 months. The school term will commence on the 10th day of November, 1851, and end on the 10th day of March, 1852. Teachers desirous of having a school may apply to the Trustees before the above mentioned day. JACOB HARTER Secretary, Heidelberg, August 23.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

Freeman, Hodges & Co., 59 LIBERTY STREET, Between Broadway and Nassau Street, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.

New-York. WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich, fashionable, fancy silk and millinery goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers, thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment.—Particular attention is devoted to Millinery goods and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Parison Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt. Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors. Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats. Feather American and French Artificial Flowers. Puffings, and Cap Trimmings. Dress Trimming, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes, Collars Under-sleeves and Cuffs. Fine Embroidered veivers and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs. Crapes, Lisses, Tartletons, Illusion and Cap Laces. Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces. Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts. Figured and Plain Swiss Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

ESGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN STRAW GOODS. August 23.