

Communicated.

Mr. Ruler: So far as politics are concerned, you publish a neutral paper, it cannot therefore be inconsistent with your professions to advocate a disregard of party politics in the election of Judges. The liberty of which we are so justly proud, consists in nothing more than this, that we have laws which when ably and honestly administered, protect the persons and property of all men equally. In the eye of the law all men are equal. The poor, the rich, Democrats, Whigs, men of all creeds in religion, and all parties in politics, look with confidence to the law for protection and redress of injuries. But, if a time shall come, when our Judges shall be partial, prejudiced, and corrupt; when the laws shall be so administered, as to become not a shield to protect, but an instrument to oppress, when a man belonging to the political party which may at the time happen to be in the minority, then all our social and political institutions will become rotten and perish. But under the elective system how are honest capable and independent courts to be obtained, surely not by filling our judicial benches exclusively with political partisans from either of the great political parties. Let men from both parties be taken. This is the only hope left, if any court is to be composed of men all belonging to the same political party, it will be a political court, probably partial, possibly corrupt. This is what no honest man, no good citizen, no matter to what party he may belong, can desire. If however, the people will themselves be honest and independent, if they will exercise their own good sense in this matter, instead of following the cry of party leaders, they may make the right to elect their own Judges a blessing, instead of rendering it a curse, as it must be, if our courts are to be converted into vile political engines. The writer has waited till the last moment, hoping that some man or body of men, would recommend independent tickets for the supreme court and the courts of Lehigh county, composed of good men from both parties. He has waited in vain, and will himself now only venture to beg his fellow citizens of Lehigh county, to render their courts as free from all undue influence as possibly by electing one associate judge from each party. This may be done if those who prefer an honest and pure administration of justice to a miserable party triumph.

AS INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Independent Judicial Ticket.

Several gentlemen who appear to entertain opinions similar to those contained in the above communication, have handed us the following independent mixed ticket:

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

John B. Gibson, of Cumberland, Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia. The first three of these gentlemen above named are democrats, and are on the Democratic ticket. The two last are Whigs and are on the Whig ticket.

For President Judge of the Third Judicial District, ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

Mr. James A. Hubbard, of Boone county, Ill., in a letter to a St. Louis paper, says: Eighteen years ago, my brother and myself, were bitten by a mad dog. A sheep was also bitten at the same time. Among the many cures offered for the little boys (we were then ten or twelve years of age) a friend suggested the following, which he said would cure the bite of a rattlesnake: Take the root of common upland ash, generally called black ash; peel off the bark, and boil it to a strong decoction; of this drink freely. Whilst my father was preparing the above, the sheep spoken of began to be afflicted with hydrophobia. When it had become so fatigued from its distracted state as to be no longer able to stand, my father drenched it with a pint of the ash root ooze, hoping to ascertain whether he could depend upon it as a cure for his sons. Four hours after the drench had been given, to the astonishment of all, the animal got up and went quietly with the flock to grazing. My brother and myself continued to take the medicine for eight or ten days—one gill three times a day. No effects of the dreadful poison were ever discovered on either of us. It has been used successfully in snake bites to my knowledge.

New and True.

It is indeed a fact worthy of remark, and one that seems never to have been noticed, throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and clime of the earth. The most useful animals cost nature the least waste to sustain them with food. For instance, all animals that work, live on vegetable food; and no animals that eat flesh works. The all powerful elephant and the patient untiring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the temperate; and the reindeer in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power for enduring labor from nature's simplest production, the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh-eating animals kept the rest of the animated creation in constant dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh. Their only use seems to be to destroy life—their own flesh is unfit for other animals to eat, having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive. Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness and docility, are their always characteristic of vegetable eating animals; while all the world dreads flesh-eaters. Health and Wealth, by Joseph Bentley.

Emigration at Boston.—During the quarter ending September 30th, the whole number of immigrants arrived at that port was 7241. Of these there were 5727 from Europe, British America; 1513; West Indies 46; the Azores; 26; South America, 19; and Asia, 16.

General Jackson on the Tariff.

The following is an extract of a Letter from General Andrew Jackson to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of North Carolina. It speaks the views of an American Patriot, one that ever had the welfare of the Farmers, the Merchant, and the working men at heart. They are the views that we have always advocated. Read the letter one and all, then judge for yourselves. "Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. The same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence. He has filled our mountains and plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have been extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign, nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense at once points out the remedy: Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs—distributing labor to the most profitable account—and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, 600,000 men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty, and republican form of government, procured for us by our Revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure by which they were obtained, it is surely our duty to protect and defend them. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence with ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

Copper Mining in Adams County.

The Gouyburg Pa., Star and Banner contains the following notices of copper mining in Adams county: We were shown a few days since, by Mr. Proctor, the superintendent of the mining operation at this place of the "American Mining Company," several specimens of copper recently smelted from the ore taken from the shaft now in working on Jail street, in this borough—also, some hand-some specimens of the ore itself. One of them is of the Grey or Per-Oxide species, which it is thought, will yield as high as 90 per cent. another the Red Oxide, of excellent quality. The latter, we believe, is found in considerable quantity, and is growing more abundant. This shaft has been sunk 55 feet, with a lateral drift of upwards of 30 feet—the operations being conducted by a double set of hands, day and night. The conglomerate trap rock prevails in the bed through which the drift is being worked. The result of the operations during the last few days, has been quite encouraging, and those who profess to be learned in the matter speak well as to prospects. Another company—the "New England Exploring and Mining Company"—is also prosecuting operations a few miles from town—shafts being opened on the farms of Messrs. Weible, Uiz and Longenecker, in Straban township. We learn that the prospect are also very encouraging, and that the work is being vigorously prosecuted. Should the operation of these companies prove successful—and from the vigor with which the work is plied, it may be reasonably inferred that the indication are such as to justify the hope that they will be successful—there can be no calculating the benefit to this region of the country that must ensue. The copper obtained is represented by the experienced miners engaged in these operations to be equal to any they have ever met with. She appearance of abundance and good quality, are also represented to be equal to any they had seen in England or elsewhere.

Since writing the above we learn that another copper mine has been opened recently about a mile to the west of this place, which also promises well.

The New Sweet Potato.

We made reference the other day to a new variety of the sweet potato, believe to have been brought from some part of South America. Superiority as to size, flavor, &c., was claimed for it over all other kinds. We suggested that it was probably the West India yam, which grows in most tropical countries, and is frequently met with in the vegetable market here. This has brought a note from an esteemed correspondent who knows something of this variety, and he intimates that we shall soon have an opportunity ourselves of judging of its merits. "The fact is," he says, "the root is different in growth and quality from every one we have here, and I as well as many who have tasted them view them as entirely superior. They grow either in the shape of a thick yam potato or like a turnip—a proportion of the large size in that form. For my own part I consider them the most elegant root on a table that I know of when prepared as the Irish potato; and to me they seem a connecting link between a finely Irish and a sweet potato. Mobile Herald

The Great Question.

The great national question now is, how shall the ill feeling existing between the Northern and Southern portions of our confederacy be allayed. A school boy, at our elbow would answer the question, in a few words, probably very correctly, thus: Let each section deal justly and reasonably, and liberally towards each other. Of course that will do it. The Governor of Maryland, in addressing the President on the late outrage, in Lancaster says: "If passion and prejudice should control the verdict of Pennsylvania juries, in the trial of this issue, I tremble for the Union," and remarks, Maryland would not remain a day in the Union. "This is in bad taste, and bad spirit. It holds out a threat over the heads of a Pennsylvania jury, who we have no doubt will be governed by the facts and the testimony, as religiously as any jury in Maryland, disposed to administer justice without prejudice or partiality. It is exceedingly improper in our estimation, for a Governor to attempt to influence the decision of men, sworn to do their duty, by such uncalculated official addresses. Pennsylvania has and will do all that reasonable men can expect from her. And forsooth, since threats are urged as arguments, would not the Governor show more sense by enquiring, how much better, Maryland would be out of the Union. Would her slaves be less liable to run off, and disturb her Pennsylvania neighbors—would their recovery be less difficult—attended with less blood shed—murder or cruel strife—would she be more able, to keep her slaves in subjection—more able to defend herself from insurrection, if they should strike for liberty? Would her business be increased? &c. &c.

Put away insulting threats, gentlemen, they are properly estimated by all sensible men.

Falling From a Balloon.

A balloon exploded in the air, at London, on Monday, the 8th; three persons were in it; one of them gives the following account of the affair in the Times: We ascended timely, and proceeded with moderate speed towards the river in a south-westerly direction. Mr. Chambers, the person who was permitted by Mr. Bell to become the custodian pro tem, of the lives of three persons, was busy waving flags and cutting away some conical figures of paper attached to the car, and I was admiring the wonderful panorama beneath me; when I heard a report like that of a musket above my head, and immediately exclaimed that there was a rent in the balloon; an assertion denied by Mr. Chambers, who had got by this time among the netting and ordered us to throw out ballast, notwithstanding which we descended with frightful velocity—the houses, churches and fields beneath us getting horribly nearer and nearer every second. Exclamations of "we're all right!" half hoping half despairing, broke from us, followed by an awful cry from one of us at least, of "It's all up with us!" Then, sir, we three men in the car started down in the face for some forty seconds, while Chambers, (an old man, but as brave as a lion) had out the cords attached to the neck of the balloon to the hoop, the consequence of which was that the whole silk flew up to the top of the netting, and formed a parachute.

We were then steady for a moment—then oscillated (a proof of comparative safety)—then went down, down again, with frightful force. Certain death was now before us; but not one of us lost our presence of mind, though I had not the slightest hope of escape; Mr. Chambers was entirely calm and collected. We cut away the grapple, threw out more ballast, (bags and all my own) and descended with a concussion not nearly so severe as I expected, in a market gardeners' field. I fell on Mr. Gardener, Mr. Chambers, Jr., on me, three bags of ballast on him, and the car over us all; while "the pilot, who had weathered the storm," was thrown with considerable violence from among the cordage around the hoop where he had been standing. So much for the accident itself. The cause, I think, lies in a nutshell; and I am loath to allude to it, since it argues a want of prudence on the part of the person who, by his presence of mind saved our lives subsequently. When we ascended, the neck of the balloon was tied round with a silk handkerchief. On clearing the earth, the balloon ascended to a higher and much more rarified atmosphere; the atmospheric pressure became less; the gas expanded rapidly; and the balloon burst.

Gorsuch's Card.

Mr. J. S. Gorsuch, in his last letter dated Columbia, September 25, 1851, says: "I conceive it to be an act of justice to call attention to the remark I made in my letter to Gov. Johnston, in regard to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin. Contrary to the practice in Maryland, I have learned that the Attorney General of Pennsylvania has no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and therefore the inactivity of Mr. F., in the premises, was not censurable. I am glad to say, to the credit of that gentleman, that he volunteered his presence and assistance at the recent investigation at Lancaster, and thus proved his loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and zeal for the vindication of public justice."

In answer to the above, Attorney General Thos. E. Franklin, replies as follows: "I cannot consent to be placed in a different position in reference to this matter from Governor Johnston, upon consultation with whom all the steps have been taken consequent upon the lamentable affair, and in pursuance of whose suggestion I took part in the investigation. If as the writer now acknowledges, I have proved my loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and my zeal for the vindication of public justice, the Governor is also entitled to the credit which belongs to him, of having placed it in my charge as a matter of public duty."

Important Rumor.

The National Intelligencer endorses and publishes a most important rumor from England, to wit:—

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well informed sources.—He says:—I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France, and England, are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery on the island. I consider the information very reliable."

It may be so. That some sort of negotiations are going on, other reports also testify. This last rumor will be calculated to excite some considerable degree of interest among the annexationists of the South.—The gradual abolition of Slavery in Cuba is, no doubt, an object of English philanthropy. Perhaps it would be well for the administration to inquire into this matter, to see what else is involved in this alliance.

Virginia and the New Constitution.

The new constitution says the Pennsylvania Statesman has not yet been ratified by the popular voice, but it will be submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday in October, and its adoption, by an overwhelming majority, is admitted, on all hands, to be a fixed fact. In December next the people of Virginia will be called upon, for the first time in the history of the State, to elect a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. The first contest under the new constitution is, of course, looked forward to with the intensest interest, and both parties are sanguine of success. The Whigs confidently anticipate a great acquisition of strength from the extension of the suffrage by the new constitution, but the "unterrified Democracy" are equally confident that they can still hold their own in the Old Dominion. The Whigs have nominated George W. Summers as their candidate for Governor.

A MARKED MAN.—The Bristol police have got hold of a thief who has on his left arm a representation of a man and a woman, a bird and underneath it a hare and a dog in chase, and also, near the wrist, a star. On the right arm, near the front of the shoulder, a man hanging from a gallows; beneath that a sailor dancing; and below that again a representation of the crucifixion, surrounded by a semicircle with six stars, and in the centre a glory and I. H. S. On one side of the cross is a representation of the sun, and on the other a half moon, and a flag; under it is a heart, two daggers crossed, and there are also a star, another heart, and a fish in a circle near the elbow.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of September by the Rev. Isaac Rother, Peter Seigfried, of Maxatun, to Miss Sarah Kistler, of Lynn.

On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Jacob Eschenau, to Miss Sophia Werly, both of Weisenburg.

In Philadelphia, on the 23d of June, by Alderman C. Brazier, Capt. H. B. Yeager, of Easton, formerly of Allentown, to Miss Fannie L. Young, of the former place.

On the 21st September, by the Rev. J. G. Dubs, Mr. Edward Neuhard, to Miss Sarah Schenker, both of North Whitehall.

On the 28th September, by the same, Mr. Levi Reinhardt, to Miss Susan Goebel, both of this borough.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Solomon Hann of Louthill, to Mrs. Juliann Esch, of North Whitehall.

On the 30th September, by the same, Mr. John Beiry, to Miss Maria Hoffman, both of South Whitehall.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Beck, of Mahoning, to Miss Mary Wannenmacher, of Lynton, Lehigh county.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Geo. Sittler, to Miss Julia Ann Kistler, both of Lynton.

On Sunday last by the Rev. A. J. G. Dubs, Mr. Edwin Hausman, of North Whitehall, to Miss Catharine Eisenhard, of South Whitehall.

On the 5th of October, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. John Kuntz, of Catawqua, to Miss Sabina Buss, of Allentown.

On the 7th of October, by the same Mr. Edward Gangwer, to Miss Eiza Ann Bergstraser, both of Upper Saucon.

DIED.

On the 13th September, in Washington, Lewis, son of David and Susan Peter, aged 3 years.

On the 18th September in Allentown, Cornelia M., daughter of George and Catharine Wetherhold, aged 4 years.

On the 24th ult. in North Whitehall, Eve Elizabeth, wife of John Boyer, aged 70 years.

On Sunday last, in South Whitehall, Daniel Lindt, aged 76 years.

On the 1st inst. in Upper Millford, Mary Ann Schifert, daughter of Anthony and Maria Schifert, aged 19 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

County Commissioner. To the Free Electors of Lehigh county. FELLOW CITIZENS.—The undersigned hereby offers himself to your consideration as a volunteer candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER of Lehigh county. Should I be elected, I do hereby pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities. ADAM HICKER. October 2, 1851.

Bigler has Come. Hurrah!

AND SO HAS Samson, Wagner & Co. NEW GOODS AT THE Peoples' Store, Cheaper than ever. Their new stock is complete and comprises every variety, style, quality and price that can be found in this vicinity. They have been selected with great care and cannot fail to please if seen. So ladies have the kindness to give us a call and they shall be shown to you with our best graces. Gents. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, &c., is complete and worthy of your immediate attention; so just step in and let us have your measure and we are bound to give you fits. In the Clothing line we defy COMPETITION for we have in our employ one of the best cutters in the county. Our motto is no fit no pay. READY MADE CLOTHING. We have a large assortment comprising 200 Pants from .75 to \$10.00 250 Vests " .50 " 6.00 100 Frocks, Dress & Sack coats \$2 to 30.00 75 Over coats from 5.00 to 20.00 and Roundabouts, Shirts, Drawers, &c., without number. Come all of you who are in want of cheap Clothing and give us a call. We also hold ourselves in readiness to cut or make jobs to order, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

GROCERIES. A fresh supply, just received and at reduced prices at the Peoples' Store by SAMSON, WAGNER & CO. HAMS. 1 Hhd. sugar cured Hams for sale by SAMSON, WAGNER & CO. JACKEREL. No. 1 & 3 new mackerel in whole, half and quarter bbls. for sale by SAMSON, WAGNER & CO. Associate Judge. To the Free Voters of Lehigh County. FELLOW CITIZENS! Upon the most urgent solicitation of my friends of both political parties, I have consented to offer myself as a volunteer candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE of Lehigh county. Should you see proper to elect me, I shall fulfill the duties of the office, honorably and impartially. Yours Respectfully, ANDREW K. WITMAN. Upper Saucon, Oct. 2, 1851.

Prothonotary's Office. FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Lehigh county. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities. SOLOMON FOGEL. October 2, 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.

Register Office. To the Free Electors of Lehigh county. FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by the assurance of my friends, I hereby offer myself as a volunteer candidate for the office of REGISTER. 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 despatch. HARRISON MILLER. October 2, 1851.

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

Assembly Candidate. To the Free Electors of Lehigh and Carbon counties. FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by the kindly assurance of many friends, I hereby offer myself as an independent volunteer candidate for the office of STATE LEGISLATURE of Lehigh and Carbon counties. Should you see proper to elect me, I will discharge the duties faithfully and be thankful for your suffrages. GEORGE WETHERHOLD. October 2, 1851.

NOTION. 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.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phildel
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	4 00	4 00	4 25
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	85	95	1 00
Rye . . . . .	"	70	60	68
Corn . . . . .	"	65	60	60
Oats . . . . .	"	30	30	30
Blackwheat . . . . .	"	47	40	50
Flaxseed . . . . .	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed . . . . .	"	5 50	5 50	5 50
Limothseed . . . . .	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes . . . . .	"	60	35	60
Salt . . . . .	"	45	48	42
Butter . . . . .	Pound	18	18	20
Lard . . . . .	"	10	8	8
Tallow . . . . .	"	8	9	7
Beeswax . . . . .	"	22	25	28
Ham . . . . .	"	12	8	8
Pitch . . . . .	"	8	0	0
Tow-yarn . . . . .	"	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	14	14	20
Rye Whiskey . . . . .	Gall.	22	25	23
Apple Whiskey . . . . .	"	40	40	38
Linsced Oil . . . . .	"	85	75	72
Hickory Wood . . . . .	Cord	4 50	4 50	8 00
350 Vests . . . . .	"	50	50	50
100 Frocks, Dress & Sack coats	"	2 to 30.00	"	"
75 Over coats from	"	5.00 to 20.00	"	"
and Roundabouts, Shirts, Drawers, &c.,	"	"	"	"
without number.	"	"	"	"

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, and 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 condition can be learned from the owner who resides on the land. HENRY FOGELMAN. August 14, 1851.

PROBNIK 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 Allentown 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 test 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, they feel assured that no one who will favor the firm now, will go away dissatisfied. SNECK, RHOADS & SWYDER. September 4, 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. ABLE. Allentown, August 22, 1851.

Clerks Office. To the Free Electors of Lehigh county. FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by the kindly assurance of many friends, I hereby offer myself as an independent volunteer candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS of Lehigh county. Should you see proper to elect me, I will discharge the duties faithfully and be thankful for your suffrages. TILGHMAN GOOD. October 2, 1851.

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 29, 1851.

CROCKERY. A large assortment of Glass and Queensware, just unpacked and for sale by SAMSON, WAGNER & CO. October 2, 1851.