

### Chinese Insurrection--the Standing Army of China.

By the Overland Friend of China of the 24th of July, further intelligence has been received of the progress of the insurrection in that Empire, which appears to be making yet more successful head against the Imperial power.

In the early part of June last, the Chinese Lieut. Gen. Wu Lan had left Canton with the intention of coalescing with the commissioners sent by the Tartar Emperor to put down the rebellion. But the insurgents had no intention of allowing him to form the coalition with the ease it would appear he had anticipated, and giving him battle, at a place called Luke-wo-se, he was totally routed, with a loss of one thousand men, the general himself being so severely wounded that it is said he will have to undergo the amputation of an arm.

The success which thus seems to attend this outbreak in the Celestial Empire, and the continual defeat of the imperial troops by the undisciplined rebels, goes far to support all the notions that were once entertained in Europe of the vast numerical military power at the disposition of the Emperor--and little surprise should be now felt at the ready success of the British arms in 1840 over the Chinese forces, when such evidence is furnished of the powerlessness of the Emperor to crush the lawless bands which have thrown his realm into confusion and perilled his throne for so long a period.

From so-called official documents, we have long been led to believe that China maintains on foot an army of 700,000 men. But from interesting details recently published by an intelligent officer in the French navy, Capt. Jurin de la Graviere, who made it more his business to inquire into such matters when in China than our own military or naval officers appear to have done during our hostile expedition into that country in 1840, we are informed, on the best authority, that the standing army of China amounts, in reality to no more than 60,000 soldiers, wholly composed of Mandchu Tartars divided into eight banners. The greater part of those Tartar regiments remain constantly in the capital; the rest are distributed throughout the provinces, and from the garrisons in the chief towns.

They are described by Captain de la Graviere as courageous and strongly built men but notwithstanding anything but formidable for their arms consist of bows and matchlocks, and they are void of all skill in military tactics. The pirates of the Malay Archipelago are infinitely superior strategists, says the captain, to these Mandchu warriors. These last enumerated features as the personnel of the Tartar soldiers, are corroborated by the accounts given on all hands by these officers and men who made the Chinese campaign of 1840.

Besides these sixty thousand men, which constitute the real and only Chinese regular or standing army, China possesses, it is true, a numerous militia. The profession of arms is hereditary in families. When the son has learned from his father the use of the sword and shield and progressed so far as to be able to give with one hand the stroke, while he covers himself with the other to strike the mark with the javelin, and to load and fire the match lock, he then appears before the mandarin appointed to give proof of his capabilities, and then purchases the right to serve the Emperor. This privilege, which is sold for a few taels (about 7s 6d) entitles the militia man to a certain quantity of rice, or a piece of ground to insure his subsistence. Thus bound to the glee, these militia are not congregated in barracks. Each militia man lives at home in the circle of his children, cultivates his morsel of the "Celestial Empire," and puts on the uniform only on particular and few occasions.

When the militia are required for any emergency, scarcely one fourth of the soldiers are inscribed on the mandarin's registers. Some do not report themselves at all when summoned, and the greater part have never existed at all, and their pay contributed only to increase the appointments of the ill paid officers. When however, they have been assembled under the banners this undisciplined mass frequently becomes mutinous, and not unfrequently, whole corps refuse to fight the enemy, unless they are paid extra to do their duty.

Before the invasion of the English war, therefore, all exercise in the use of arms was a thing scarcely ever dreamed of in these peaceful regions. Even the robbers, whose bands, increased by want and oppression, frequently perilled the integrity of the Empire, feared but little the Chinese soldiers, and were more frequently disarmed by successful negotiations than by the imperial army.

It is thus also with the pirates which infest the coast of Fokien and the Gulf of Tokin, who bent every war junk, and laugh to scorn the Mandarin Navy, fitted only for the navigation of rivers. Whenever the Chinese government wished to disperse these pirates, they were compelled to employ some captain of these very pirates, one who had quarrelled with his comrades, or been bribed to desert with part of the rebel fleet to the Emperor. With such ill organized elements of strength, there is nothing more likely than a great revolution in the Chinese empire, the seeds of which were perhaps sown by the loss of prestige to the imperial power, humbled in the eyes of the people by the success of the European barbarians.

### Kossuth's Early Life.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News writes:

I perceive that the attention of the public in London has again been drawn to certain facts connected with the earlier life of Kossuth, which are considered by his enemies to have left the stain of dishonesty upon his character. It is just to that individual that the real facts of the case should be widely spread; that his friends may know what value to place upon the lying attacks of his adversaries. Full 25 years ago, when Kossuth was barely eighteen or nineteen years of age, he succeeded in winning for himself the independent position of fiscal agent to a lady in Zemplin comitat or county. His duties are not to be compared to those of a land agent or steward to a nobleman in England, though what that individual fulfills the fiscal agent also does, but still more. The relation of landlord and tenant in Hungary are very different, and require a different management. Whether the personal advantages of the youthful lawyer had attracted the lady's favorable notice before or after the situation was given to him is not quite clear; but it is unhappily established beyond the possibility of doubt that Kossuth found favor in her eyes, and the closest intimacy ensued. During the period of unbounded affection the lady gave to her agent lover written control over all her property and purse. As is too often the case in such affairs, it ended in mutual coolness and hatred.

The lady, carried too far in her changed affection, demanded statements of accounts from her agent, and even prosecuted him for misappropriation of a sum of 14,300 florins, [£1,430] Kossuth had at that period, young as he was, already acquired political notoriety and had made enemies. The accusation was urged with malicious bitterness, and after a long series of nisi prius formalities and technicalities, in the use of which England is surpassed only in Hungary, Kossuth at last appeared before the Jury in the Sedrin or County Assizes. To save himself from the penalty of felony, Kossuth was compelled to lay bare the intimate relations in which he had stood to his accuser, and to produce letters which have never been discovered, authorizing him to make use of the lady's fund to any amount. The scandal, which, on this denouncement, ensued, was great, and Kossuth left the country. I believe that the amount which he was accused of having misappropriated, was subsequently refunded. An event not unusual in Hungary occurred soon after the documents of the case vanished; but there is no evidence to show that Kossuth was concerned in their disappearance. These are the true facts well known to every person in Hungary. Indeed they were brought to light again during the diet by an attack made by Szecsenyi on Kossuth.

### Kossuth and Captain Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says that it has learned from Captain Long, of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, that nothing but the kindest feeling existed between himself and Kossuth. As proof of this, he furnishes a letter from Kossuth to Capt. Long, dated "U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Bay of Gibraltar, October 13th, 1851," which closes with the following paragraph:

So I have but one favor to claim, and that is that you may be pleased to accept, for yourself as well as for the officers and crew of this ship, the most sincere expression of my warmest thanks for the noble, kind, and generous attention I was honored with on board this ship. The remembrance of it will be a lasting treasure to my heart, and I will cherish it as a fair gift of the Almighty, with whatever fate I may meet throughout my tempest-tossed life. I hope to meet you soon again on the happy shores of your native land. Let me hope that you, and all who have the honor to do service to their country under your command, on board the Mississippi frigate, will bear to me a kind remembrance and the same high minded affection they honored me with from the first moment I bowed with deep respect before the glorious flag of your ship, and felt free once more, because protected by it and surrounded by your frank, loyal, gallant, true American hearts. May the blessing of God, and glory, and happiness attend you wherever you go. Please to communicate this, my warm wishes and sentiments, to the noble-minded, gallant officers, and to the crew of the ship.

KOSSUTH.

### Advice to Wives.

A wife must learn how to form her husband's happiness, in what direction the secret lies; she must not cherish his weaknesses by working upon them; she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices; her motto must be, never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely on the small stock of patience in a man's nature nor to increase his obstinacy by trying to drive him; never if possible, to have scenes. I doubt much if a real quarrel, even made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and sometimes, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lasting. If irritation should occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild, as well as stern men, are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted to say anything sarcastic or violent in retaliation. The bitterest repentance must needs follow if she do. Men frequently forget what they have said, but seldom what is uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too, for forbearance in such cases; for whilst asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong. Give a little time, as the greatest boon you can bestow, to the irritated feelings of your husband. --English Matron.

People die at the rate of five a minute, taken the whole world together.

### MARRIED.

On the 2d of November, by the Rev. A. G. H. Dubs, Mr. Henry Schuyler, of North Whitehall, to Miss Lucy Sell, of South Whitehall.

### DIED.

On the 5th inst. in Washington, John Roth, aged 77 years.

On the 24th of October, in North Whitehall, Maria Anna, daughter of George and Anna Kock, aged 10 years.

On the 1st inst., in Lehigh county, Luina, wife of Daniel Kutz, aged 37 years.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.--Pepsin? an artificial Digestive Fluid Gastric Juice. A great 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.

### Prospectus for the Globe, The Congressional Newspaper.

The approach of Congress calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the Globe an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celebrity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the Congressional Globe. The haste, and in many instances ex parte relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, and in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmitigated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While, therefore, the telegraph administrators to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the tastes of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

If there ever was a time when the action of Congress should be looked to and thoroughly studied, by the patriotic of all parties, it certainly approaches with the next Congress. The Government takes a new departure with the next session, and how it is to work out the arrangements made to pacify the troubles with which it has labored remains to be seen. The succession to the Presidency will form a leading consideration in every movement at the next session, and there will scarcely be a measure introduced, or a speech made, that will not have some bearing on that all-absorbing question. If national questions of the respective parties are called together to nominate the candidates of each, the Congress which precedes these conventions always seizes the occasion, by anticipation, to discuss in connection with public measures the merits of the men looked to give them effect in the administration. If the people, then, would have their share in the choice of their first functionaries, they ought to study well the character of candidates as developed by themselves, their friends, and their enemies in Congress. The Capitol will be the rostrum from which the people of the United States will be addressed on the subject of the Chief Magistracy, and the important topics connected with it, and the legislation of the country there will become the theme of discussion in every State Legislature, of every county, town and village meeting, throughout the Union. How important, then, does it become, that full and impartial reports should be obtained of the action of a body which will give an impulse to the Republic in a new career, and which will, in a very great degree, influence the public mind in the choice of the Chief Magistrate who is to carry out the will of the people as constitutionally expressed.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type--making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last

long session made 3896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in four volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the Appendix for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The Daily Globe will be published during the session on a superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object of publishing the daily paper is, to enable members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Congressional Globe is two Houses of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometimes condensed--the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the Appendix. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The Appendix is made up of the President's Annual Message, the Reports of the principal Officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of Members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week--one of Congressional Globe and one of the Appendix; but during the remainder of the session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, I calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make, at least 3,500 large quarto pages, printed in small type--brevier and nonpareil. Complete indexes to both will be furnished at the end of a session.

I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be mislaid, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which may have been received by them. I will give subscribers the subscription price for any of the previous volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix except for the last session, and will thank any person that will let me have them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for sale at \$5 a volume bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least \$10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session \$5 00  
For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session 3 00  
For one copy of the Appendix during the session 3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th of December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order.

JOHN C. RIVES.  
Washington City, Oct. 17, 1851.

### FOR SALE.

A person wishing to engage in other business, offers for sale his entire stock of MILLINERY GOODS, together with presses, and all the apparatus belonging to a regular Millinery establishment. Persons wishing to engage in this business cannot find a better chance, as it is well established with an excellent run of custom.

Further information can be obtained by applying at the office of the Lehigh Patriot, Allentown, Nov. 2) 5-1w

### Public Sale

OF  
Personal Property.

Will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 29th of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the residence of the undersigned in Hanover, township, Lehigh county, the following personal property to wit:

One Horse, two young Milch Cows, two Hogs, a Pleasure Wagon with harness, Sleigh, Buffalo Robe, Sleigh-bells, Grain chest, Grindstone, Kitchen cupboard, Stove with Pipe, Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, Tubs and Sanners, Butter-churn, Scales with weights, Potatoes, and a large variety of House and Kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by  
FREDERICK G. RITZEL.  
November 13. 5-3w

### Postriders Notice.

The undersigned, who carries the papers through Upper Saucon township, gives notice, that a year is due on the 11th of November, he request his patrons, to make settlement either to him or to the packholder.

JOHN S. KLEMMER.  
Nov. 13. 5-3w

### Great Attractions!

AT THE

### New Dry Goods Store In Catsaunqua.

Retollet--"A Penny Made it 100 Saved."

### Getz & Gilbert,

Adopt this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately opened a New Store, next door to "Laubach's Hotel" in the Village of Catsaunqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county, where they are now prepared to exhibit and dispose to their customers an entire new and well selected stock of

### Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

at prices lower than ever before offered by any establishment in this place. Their Fall and Winter stock has been selected with the utmost care and consists of  
**Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets,**  
Fur Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, besides Delaines, Alpaccas, Lusters, Gingham, Plain and Figured Poplins, Muslins and Prints, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Looking Glasses, Stationary, Books, &c.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, confident that the fullest satisfaction, both in price and quality, will be given to all who may favor them with a call.

The highest prices will be paid in exchange for County produce. As young beginners they invite all, great and small, rich and poor, high and low, to their establishment, and secure to themselves the advantages of their Winter purchases, by these means they propose securing to themselves a run of good customers.

### Groceries, Fish & Salt.

The undersigned have just received an entire new Stock of Groceries, Fish and Salt, which they intend to sell at the lowest prices at their Store in Catsaunqua, Lehigh county.

GETZ & GILBERT.

### Coal! Coal!

The undersigned have opened a Coal Yard in Catsaunqua, and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of Coal, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

GETZ & GILBERT.

### Ready-made Clothing.

The undersigned keep all kinds of Ready-made Clothing on hand, and will make to order, at the lowest possible prices.

GETZ & GILBERT.  
November 13. 5-3w

### Grand Exhibition

OF

### New, Fashionable, and Well Selected

### GOODS?

AT THE

### NEW YORK STORE

OF

### KERN & KLINE!

Admittance Free!

As every-body seems to be engaged this fall in blowing his own trumpet, to what he or they can do in the Dry Goods and Grocery Line, we have had half a mind to try our hands at the business ourselves, but feeling a timidity about it, we will only say, that we have just received several

### Boat Loads,

comprising the latest styles of rich and costly goods, at which we have all hands engaged in unpacking. Our customers generally, and particularly our Lady customers, we now remind that such an assortment of

### Ladies' Dress Goods

has never been brought to this or any other country town, embracing every description and style of all that is

### New, Neat and Fashionable,

at prices ranging from a few cents to dollars per yard, therefore high and low, rich and poor, are sure to make selections. The following comprises part of their stock:  
1000 ps. Muslin from 2 to 12 cents a yard.  
1000 ps. Prints from 2 to 12 cents a yard.  
500 ps. Mous de Laines from 12 to 25 cts.  
100 ps. Cashmires, from 20 to 75 cts.  
50 ps. Scotch Plaids from 25 to 50 cts.  
100 ps. Merinos from 20 to 100 cts.  
100 ps. Alpaccas, from 12 to 75 cts.  
500 Assorted Fancy Long and Bay State

### SHAWLS.

In all other kinds of goods, we can show in quality and price, whatever others can produce, and a considerable sprinkling that cannot be found elsewhere, especially in

### Cloths, Cassimers and Satinets,

and we will venture to add fall and winter goods generally.

150 ps. of Cloths from 50 cts. to 5 dollars  
200 ps. of Cassimers from 50 to 2.50 do  
500 ps. of Satinets from 25 to 75 do per yd.  
200 ps. of Flannels from 12 to 50 do per  
50 ps. of Carpets from 12 to 100 do per  
Since we opened our establishment here, we have fully demonstrated, that as a general thing, we sell as low as the lowest, if not a little lower. We do not profess to sell one, two or three articles at a very low price, but we profess to sell everything, in either the

### Dry Goods or Grocery Line,

so cheap, that we are confident our friends would be the gainers by giving us a call and making their purchases.

Remember the NEW YORK STORE.

KERN & KLINE.  
Nov. 6. 5-3w

### Prices Current.

| ARTICLES.               | Per    | Allentown | Easton | Phid |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|------|
| Flour . . . . .         | Barrel | 4 25      | 4 00   | 4 25 |
| Wheat . . . . .         | Bush.  | 78        | 95     | 1 00 |
| Rye . . . . .           | "      | 68        | 60     | 63   |
| Corn . . . . .          | "      | 60        | 50     | 60   |
| Oats . . . . .          | "      | 36        | 30     | 30   |
| Buckwheat . . . . .     | "      | 47        | 40     | 50   |
| Flaxseed . . . . .      | "      | 1 50      | 1 50   | 1 50 |
| Cloverseed . . . . .    | "      | 4 50      | 5 50   | 5 20 |
| Timothyseed . . . . .   | "      | 2 50      | 2 75   | 2 75 |
| Potatoes . . . . .      | "      | 50        | 35     | 55   |
| Salt . . . . .          | "      | 45        | 45     | 42   |
| Butter . . . . .        | Pound  | 18        | 18     | 30   |
| Lard . . . . .          | "      | 10        | 8      | 8    |
| Tallow . . . . .        | "      | 8         | 7      | 7    |
| Beeswax . . . . .       | "      | 22        | 25     | 28   |
| Ham . . . . .           | "      | 10        | 8      | 8    |
| Pitch . . . . .         | "      | 8         | 6      | 6    |
| Tow-yarn . . . . .      | "      | 8         | 7      | 7    |
| Eggs . . . . .          | Doz.   | 16        | 11     | 20   |
| Rye Whiskey Gall.       | "      | 22        | 25     | 28   |
| Apple Whiskey . . . . . | "      | 40        | 40     | 45   |
| Linsseed Oil . . . . .  | "      | 85        | 75     | 72   |
| Hickory Wood Cord       | "      | 4 50      | 4 50   | 6 00 |
| Oak Wood . . . . .      | "      | 3 50      | 3 50   | 5 50 |
| Egg Coal . . . . .      | Ton    | 3 50      | 4 00   | 4 50 |
| Nut Coal . . . . .      | "      | 2 50      | 3 00   | 3 50 |
| Lump Coal . . . . .     | "      | 3 50      | 3 50   | 3 00 |
| Plaster . . . . .       | "      | 4 50      | 4 50   | 2 60 |

### NEW HAT AND CAP

Manufactory in Allentown.

### E. M. Wieder,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Allentown and its vicinity, that he has lately established himself in the above business, in the Store room formerly occupied by Messrs. Mertz and Landis, in west Hamilton Street, in the Borough of Allentown where he has just received an extensive

### new Stock of superfine

Hats, Caps, Boas, Muffs, &c.

all of which he will be able to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. His stock of Gentlemen's hats, is composed of the beautiful and costly to the most ordinary article. In other words from a *Five Dollar* to a 50 cent hat. And such that will become the *old* as well as the *young*. The same may be said of his

### STOCK OF CAPS,

which consists of superfine and ordinary.

### To the Ladies.

He has a word to say, he invites their particular attention to his stock of Furs, his assortment of

### Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

cannot be beat in Allentown, and is prepared to sell them with but a very small advance.

Hats will be manufactured to order upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Mr. Wieder, trusts that by keeping a good assortment to select from and reasonable prices he will be able to secure a share of public patronage.  
November 13. 5-4w

### CIRCULAR.

On the night of 5th instant our store took fire in the third story occupied as a Boot and Shoe warehouse, being confined to and destroying the contents of that Room. A portion of our Stock is damaged by water, the balance remaining sound and uninjured; *Whole* of which will be sold at *Public Auction*, on account of the underwriters, by whom we are fully insured, notice of which will be duly given in the public papers.

We are now sending forward our orders for an *Entire New Stock*, of Foreign and Domestic *Hardware* which, together with what we have previously ordered, we will receive in ample time for our early Spring Trade. Our Goods will be selected with care, and at the very lowest prices, and will be offered to our friends at a small advance.

Meanwhile we have made arrangements which enable us to fill orders as usual. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers hope for a continuance of the same.

FAUST & WYBRENBERG,  
No. 68 1/2 North Third Street,  
Philadelphia, Nov. 13. 5-4w

### Assignee Sale

### Of Valuable Real Estate

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 29th of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Public House of *Gangwere and Meyer*, in Allentown, the following highly

### Valuable Real Estate,

consisting of a beautiful corner lot, fronting Allen street on the east side 60 feet, and on Turner street, on the north side 230 feet, on the west side it fronts a public alley, and on the south, a lot of Thomas Gangwere,

### Whereon is erected a large

### 2 Story Frame House,

with frame Kitchen attached, a convenient one story frame House. Also a two story brick building, used as a meat house, a frame building attached, besides a new Butcher shop, Barn, Hay-stable, Smoke and Ice-house. The Hydrant water can be tapped at convenient places.

### There are also a number of

### Fruit Trees

there