

The Christiana Treason Trials.

The United States Circuit Court opened at Philadelphia on Monday last, before Judges Grier and Kane, for the purpose of commencing the trials of the persons charged with the crime of treason, in resisting, by violence, the execution of the law of the United States, at Christiana, in Lancaster county, which resulted in bloodshed and death.

The list of jurors was called over, and 81 answered to their names. The Court directed each defaulting juror to be fined \$100 who did not answer to his name the next day. A number of jurors were excused, for various reasons—old age, sickness, chronic diseases, hard of hearing, professional engagements, &c. Judge Grier said he never knew so many people hard of hearing, in so small a number, as on this occasion; it seemed as if all the country was becoming deaf! He greatly feared an epidemic was prevailing.

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and George L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, Esq., and Hon. James Cooper. Counsel for Castner Hanaway—John M. Reed, Esq., Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

Judge Grier remarked that the disposal of the cases would probably occupy the Court until next spring.

Castner Hanaway, one of the white men implicated in the crime, was arraigned for trial on the second day. He put in a plea of "not guilty," and the Court proceeded to empanel a jury. This occupied considerable time, a large number of jurors being set aside by the U. S. Attorney, and challenged by the defendant. During the second day, five only were selected. The following questions were propounded to the jurors, by the U. S. District Attorney, as they were called:

- 1. Have you any conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, so that you would not, because you conscientiously could not find a verdict of treason, death being the punishment, though the evidence required such a verdict?
2. Have you formed or expressed an opinion relative to the matter now to be tried?
3d. Are you sensible of any prejudice or bias therein, as may affect your action as a juror?
4. Have you formed an opinion that the law of the United States known as the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, is unconstitutional, so that you cannot for that reason convict a person indicted for a forcible resistance thereto, if the facts alleged in the indictment are proved, and the Court hold the statute to be constitutional?
5. Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or of the other persons alleged to have participated with him in the offence charged against him in the indictment?

At the close of the second day's proceedings, the additional seven jurors were selected, and the panel to try the case of Hanaway, was constituted as follows: Robert Elliott, of Perry; James Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Conley, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster; Robert Smith, of Adams; William R. Sadler, of Adams; James M. Hopkins, of Lancaster; John Junkin, of Perry; Solomon Newman, of Pike; Jonathan Wainwright, of Philadelphia county; Ephraim Fenton, of Montgomery, and James Cowden, of Lancaster.

The Court then adjourned over until Friday morning, when the jurors were sworn, and the case was opened for the prosecution by the U. S. District Attorney.

The jurors not empanelled, were notified that the list would not be called again before next Monday a week, and that such as wished to return to their homes, or attend to their respective occupations, were at liberty to do so, as no fine would be imposed for non-attendance until that time.

The examination of witnesses is now in progress.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

A new search for John Franklin is to be undertaken by Lieut. Pim's party at the expense of Lady Franklin. The aid of the Russian Emperor is to be solicited, the English Admiralty having refused to adopt it. Lieut. Pim developed his plan at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 10th. He had been led by various circumstances to the conclusion that Sir John Franklin had passed through Wellington Channel, attained the Kolyman, and then steered to the westward, and when reaching the meridian of Buhring's Straits, reentered the ice in order to penetrate to the Pacific Ocean. The probability being that the missing ships had gone, not to the coast of America, but the coast of Asia. He stated that he proposed to start on the 15th of this month, and to travel by way of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and Yakoutz, to the mouth of the Kolyman, and thence commence exploring the coast of Siberia east and west, from the north-east cape of Asia to the Cape North of Cook, although a distance of 10,000 miles. Lieut. Pim entered into an explanation of his plan, which, he said, he had submitted to the Admiralty but they had refused to undertake the expedition. Lady Franklin, however, had requested him to carry out his proposal by private means, and, unlimited leave of absence being granted him by the Admiralty, he had no hesitation in responding to her desire. Lady Franklin was, only able to devote \$5000 to the expedition; it was, therefore, determined to use that money for hiring a crew, and to apply to the Emperor of Russia to assist in the object. An interview with the head of Foreign Office was obtained. Sir Robert Murshison, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, had fully entered into his views, which was also sufficient to inspire him with confidence. He should proceed to St. Petersburg on the 15th inst., to present letters and enter the sympathy of the Russian

Government in the cause. Supposing the negotiations with the Court of Russia to terminate favorably his track would lead from St. Petersburg to Moscow by railway; from Moscow to Irkutsk by sledges, a distance of 3,544 miles; and from Irkutsk to Yakoutz, also in sledges, a distance of 1,824 miles; the whole journey occupying about four months. At Yakoutz all regular travelling conveniences terminated, and the 1,200 miles to the river Kolyman, as well as the 2,00 miles of search, would have to be performed in a manner adapted to the resources of the country. In 1854 the task might be completed if unfortunately, before that time no trace should have been found.

Maxims for Farmers.

Do not sow your grain or cultivate your crop in any particular manner because your father did so. He may have followed in the footsteps of your grand father, and agriculture was not so well understood then as it is now. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." It not good, reject it and try some other plan. Nothing of importance was ever yet gained without some risk. Experiments is the mother of science.

One acre well cultivated will produce more than two only scratched at and with far less trouble. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Never sow your grain until your ground is well prepared, just because your neighbor has commenced sowing him. Prepare your land well and the battle is half won.

Do not have a superabundance of farming implements; but let what you have be of the best kind, and keep them well sharpened. A sharp knife will cut twice as fast as a dull one, and do it better.

When you build, have an eye to convenience, but do not altogether lose sight of beauty. Nothing improves the look of a farm more than buildings neatly arranged and well put up, and the cost is very little more.

When you make a fence make a good one. It may cost more at first, but will cost less in the end.

Begin at once to improve and adorn your place. Plant out fruit and other trees at first, and you may derive some of the benefits from them. Delays are dangerous—procrastination, the thief of time.

Never plow in wet weather if you can avoid it. Besides doing injury to the crop it impoverishes the soil. It will not rain always.

When work-season comes, work in earnest and then play-time comes you can go it. Have a time for everything, and everything in its time. Give a portion of each day to reading and study. Think not because you are a farmer, literary acquirements are useless. They are as necessary to the full attainment of the knowledge of agriculture, as of any other science.

Keep a regular journal of all your agricultural operations. It is very little trouble, and of incalculable benefit.

Never do any work on the Sabbath, except what is unavoidably necessary—such as getting an ox out of the mud, etc. "Six days thou shalt work but on the seventh shalt thou rest." The laws of God and of nature require this.

Religion in Prussia.

The days of all the Free Congregations and congregations of German Catholics are numbered. By a Ministerial order they are henceforth to be deprived of all support from the communal authorities, direct or indirect, and where such support has been granted for a fixed period, it is no longer to be paid. The preacher or head of the "Free" congregation of Berlin was, some time since expelled from the city. The official order grounds the refusal of the support already granted on the principal that all these congregations are not regularly incorporated bodies, and, therefore, could not legally accept such promises or engagements. It also asserts that they have gradually ceased to be religious societies at all, and have of late years degenerated into mere political societies, inculcating doctrines inconsistent with the principles of civil and social order. As such they are to be everywhere suppressed and extinguished, and the official are warned that it is their duty to carry out the Ministerial instructions diligently. In several provincial towns the order had been anticipated by the police, as numerous reports of closed meeting-houses and dissolved congregations have reached Berlin.—"There is no hope, however, that the measure will increase the number of adherents to any of the Established Churches. Most of the "congregations" were widely separated from them, and from any known form of dissent retaining any of the general articles of the Christian creed.

Altogether the religious parties in Germany are in a singular state of confusion.—The mysticism of Swedenborg has allied itself to the spiritual hierarchy of the Irvingites, with its realization on earth of the gradations of Archangels, Angels, and Apostles, the bearers of those sacred titles being also frequently at variance with the very earthly power of the police, that cannot find any such ranks recognized by the State.—Beside the intensest fanaticism may be found the pantheism of Spinoza and the cold negation of Prudhon, in itself but the system of Hegel pushed to its utmost logical consequence. The conflict between the old Lutherans and the Evangelic Church has never ceased, though the late King compelled both to an external uniformity. There is a still larger mass of complete indifference to all forms of creed, without even zeal enough to unite into a propaganda, which was the case with the "free" congregations. Some years ago the interdict on these bodies would have caused the utmost agitation; now it scarcely excites a remark. In Bavaria, too, the general law on "associations" is applied to the German Catholics, and they have therefore ceased to be considered religious societies. They are dealt with as political clubs and unions, and they lack the zeal and faith which can alone raise them from that level.

Nomination of Mr. Webster.

The Massachusetts Convention of the friends of Daniel Webster, nominated that distinguished gentleman, yesterday, for the Presidency of the United States. The meeting assembled at Faneuil Hall, and organized by appointing the Hon. George Ashmun to the chair, about two thousand delegates being in attendance. After speeches from Messrs. Ashmun and Stevenson, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. The Hon. Edward Everett chairman of this committee, reported in the afternoon a well written address, in which the claims of Mr. Webster to the Presidency are set forth, and his election urged upon the country. The document, indeed, is a political biography of this great man.

The ball of the next Presidency may now be considered fairly in motion. The old Whig party of New England has made its choice—and it remains to be seen whether their candidate will be endorsed by the Whigs elsewhere, or whether some rival will be set up. Then comes the turn of the Democrats, and after them, that of the Free Soilers, if any Free Soilers are left by next spring. When the game is afoot, on all sides, we may, perhaps, have a word to say upon it.

Hungarian Character.

We presume that no poet, nor man of any imagination, read the first production of Kossuth which reached us, without a shudder at the probable criticism and misinterpretation to which such unguarded overflow of language and impulse would expose him in lands as prosaic as this and England. It has turned out accordingly and with an emphasis! The poet patriot begins to find that he has striven his oriental roses through the streets of New York to be run over by carts and omnibuses. We make the remark, however, not to defend him in a brief paragraph, but simply to introduce a passage from one of Mr. Brace's admirable letters from Hungary, in which he gives a quality of Hungarian character that is a key to the peculiar style of Kossuth, and worth remembering as you read what he writes. Mr. Brace says: "It seemed to me I could see the explanation of the peculiarities of the people as I passed through these plains. Their free, generous, and magnanimous nature, seemed the natural result of this open, free life—where their bodies were invigorated by the healthiest pursuits and where there were none of the intense, selfish struggles of a more civilized life. Their beautiful poetry of feeling, their exaggeration, which comes before one all the while, appeared more consistent with this grandeur of scenery, this vastness of view everywhere."

Position of the Jewish Race.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin, a converted Jew in a sermon at New York, on Sunday last discussed the resources and destiny of the Jewish race, and predicted the downfall of the Anglo-Saxon. It was a remarkable fact that while all nations had a social affinity to each other, the Jewish race repels every advance; even now the Anglo-Saxon race were undergoing the process of amalgamation which preceded the downfall of the Roman race. The Jews were scattered over all the world; every nation owned their presence—and from this he argued that the Jews were destined to evangelize the world. Rahschidins holds the nations of Europe. Rahschidins holds the British lion in a golden chain. He has thrown a morsel to the growling Russian bear, and keeps the keys of the French treasury. Jews control the public press, and they must eventually rise superior to the tyranny which now oppresses them.—"The newspaper press of Europe is at present conducted by Jews and Jewish correspondents. In Britain 1700 Jews have been converted to the Christian faith, and 100 have been baptised in one year in London; 519 in Silesia; 364 in Warsaw. The total number of converted Jews was seven thousand; in this country over two hundred had been converted. Only seven thousand Israelites were in communion with the Christian church. It was a remarkable fact that nearly one-third of those who had been converted in this country were either preaching the gospel or preparing for the ministry.

A Free and Independent Voter.

Mr. Samuel Norton, a free citizen of Philadelphia, became considerably excited on the day of the late election, while regarding himself at a hotel in Library street, so as to decidedly unsteady in his movements. Managing, however, to reach 5th street, he placed himself against the wall of Independence Square for support, while delivering the following patriotic address, notwithstanding the entertainment of Cab drivers and loungers in that locality: "Fellow citizens, my name is Samuel Norton, an American Freeman, who never joined the Sons of Temperance, or any other secret society. I came here to exercise the right of suffrage, and I'll do a citizen's duty by voting whatever ticket I please. I want to steam up a little more and get into a kind of holy rapture before I approach the altar of liberty—that's the ballot box.—Whose going to treat? Whigs, Democrats, or Natives? Don't all speak at once, if you please. I'm a no party man myself, and don't care a cuss which whips, and I'll give my support to any cause that is willing to do the genteel thing. If a republican citizen's vote isn't worth three shillings (York currency), it's not worth anything, three shillings and a glass of grog. That's the idea. If I vote the entire Whig ticket, I'll charge half a dime more, for that's a half of a strain on a feller's conscience.—Don't nobody insult my patriotic feelings by offering me a quarter—I'm proposing to do the job for half price now; seventy-five cents wouldn't be unreasonable. Seventy-five?—no! Where's the spirit of '76? Any man that would vote a ticket, for less than three shillings, ain't fit to be trusted with a vote at all. I'll swear he ain't. Our glo-

rious ancestors that bled at Yorktown, Thermopyla and Waterloo, wouldn't have voted for a cent less than three shillings; and Mr. Samuel Norton is not a going to put down the price for nobody. Here's an independent citizen's vote going for three shillings, and treat of course, that's understood.—Where's all the d—d electioneers? Going at three shillings! going—going—gone! With the last well-timed exclamation, the legs of Mr. Norton gave way, and there he lay on the pavement, within a few yards of the polls, an unavailing voter.

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.

MARRIED.

On the 18th of November, by the Rev. W. A. Helfrich, Mr. Thomas Foster, of Upper Merford, to Miss Emeline Helfrich, of Macungy.

On the 23d of November, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. Levi Bilgard, to Miss Catharine Lynn, both of Lower Saucon.

On the 9th inst, by the Rev. J. S. Dubs, Mr. John Troxel, of South Whitehall, to Miss Magdalena Newhard, of North Whitehall township.

On the 23d of November, by the same, Mr. Daniel Miller, to Miss Hannah Luz, both of Allentown.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Roward, Mr. Cornelius Ryan, to Miss Ann Durman, both of Catasauqua.

On the 25th of November, by the Rev. N. S. Strassburger, Mr. William L. John, of Allentown, to Mrs. Catharine Reader, only daughter of Isaac Barto, of Shultzville.

On the 8th of November, by the Rev. Strassberger, Mr. Aaron Brunner, to Miss Sarah Ann Reiff, of Hilltown.

DIED.

On the 22d of Nov. in Bethlehem, Robert Marcellus, only son of Dr. W. and Christiana C. Wilson, in the third year of his age.

On the 5th of Nov. in North Whitehall, Solomon Reber, aged 46 years.

On the 8th of Nov. Henry A. Frantz, aged 80 years.

On the 11th of Nov. in Allentown, Alfred W., son of Peter and Rebecca Moll, aged 3 years, one month and 16 days.

On the 5th of Nov. in North Whitehall, John Newhard, aged 59 years.

On the 19th of Nov. in South Whitehall, Joseph Guthang, aged 63 years.

On the 20th of Nov. in Heidelberg, Rachel Newhard, aged 23 years.

On the 4th ult., aged about 90 years, Hon. Robert Harris, grandson of the famed Indian Trader, John Harris the first settler at Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg.

On the 27th of Nov. Edwin, son of Mr. Isaac Huber, aged 6 years.

On the 25th of October, in Mercer county, Peter Shumaker, aged 74 years, formerly of Weisenburg, Lehigh county.

On the 8th of June, in Danville, Montour county, Abraham Fenstermaker, formerly of Lynn, Lehigh county.

On the 19th of November, in East Allentown, Anna E. Lehman, aged 10 years.

On the 22d of Nov. Emma Louiza, infant daughter of Christian and Catharine Schmidt, aged 7 months and 22 days.

On the 29th of Nov. in Allentown, Maria Weber, aged 24 years.

On the 29th Nov. in Allentown, Franklin Gungwer, aged 30 years, 1 month and 10 days.

On the 1st of Dec. in Hanover, Sarah Jane, daughter of George Quier.

On the 14th of November, in Durham, Bucks co., Richard Laubach, aged 7 years.

LOOK HERE FOR SALE!

A Valuable Tavern and Store Stand.

Will be sold at Private Sale, that valuable and well known

Tavern and Store Stand,

situated in Northampton township, Lehigh county, near the large Allentown Iron Works, about 1 mile from this borough.

The house is of brick and has been built but a few years ago, is 40 feet front by 38 feet deep, well laid out in suitable rooms. The store room is counterered and shelved ready for business. There is a never-failing well with a pump in it before the door, smokehouse, ice-house, a very large cistern near the kitchen door, besides large stabling and shedding, and a beautiful garden, fenced off separately, the whole is in an excellent condition, and is known by the name of the "Keystone House."

The Allentown Furnace is now in successful operation which makes the stand for tavern and store business one of the best in the country.

The stand is one of the most convenient in the county, for a coal or lumber yard, as it has now a basin on the canal, but a hundred yards off, besides which, it will have the advantage of a Rail Road now building, which passes only about 50 yards distant in front of the house.

The property can be bought upon very advantageous terms, by making application with either of the undersigned.

A. L. RUBE, J. W. WILSON.

Nov. 27.

New Goods! New Goods!

Builders Look Here.



A NEW ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE!

The undersigned announce to the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with a very large lot of Hardware, consisting of

House Furnishing Articles, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery and Shoe-fittings, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. They ask the public to give SAEGER'S HARDWARE STORE, sign of the

ANVIL.

a call, in order to convince themselves of the fact, that a penny saved is a penny made.

O. J. SAEGER.

May 8.

To House-Keepers.

A great assortment of House furnishing articles, such as

ENAMELED and tinned inside, cooking vessels, sauce and stew pans, preserve kettles, fish and ham kettles, frying pans, griddles, waffle irons, &c.

TEA TRAYS and Waiters, from common to fine, in sets and dozens. Also, guthic form, in sets, and in variety of patterns.

KNIVES and FORKS—in sets and dozens; also knives only; carvers, steels, cook and butcher knives, with a variety of other manufactures.

POCKET and PEN KNIVES—Razors, scissors, shears, from the best makers; one, two, three, and 4 blade knives.

SHOVELS, spades, hoes, chains, rakes, pick, axes, &c.

SHOVELS and TONGS, Iron and brass polished steel fire sets and standards, coal hods, tailors' irons smoothing irons, &c., and for sale by

O. J. SAEGER.

IRON—A lot of Hammered and Rolled Iron, Sheet Iron, American and English Band Iron, Hoop Iron, Cast and Shear Steel, square, flat, and round, just received with Anvils and Vices, and for sale cheap at the store of

O. J. SAEGER.

May 8.

GLASS.—150 Boxes Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 16, and various other sizes, for sale by

O. J. SAEGER.

TO MECHANICS.—Tools of every description, such as Bench and Moulding Planes, Hand, Pannel, and Back Saws, Brace and Bits, Auger Bits, Hatchets, Squares, &c., for sale by

O. J. SAEGER.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Just received a new assortment of Morocco and Binding Leather, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Wooden Pegs French Rubbers, and numerous other articles belonging to the shoemaking business.

O. J. SAEGER.

May 8.

WHITE LEAD.—2 tons of White Lead just received, Pure and Extra, and for sale by

O. J. SAEGER.

May 8.

OILS & VARNISH.—Oils of all kinds, boiled and raw, Turpentine, Newark Varnish of all kinds, Glue &c., will be sold cheap by

O. J. SAEGER.

PLANES.—A full assortment of Planes of John Bell's best make, also a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, for sale cheap by

O. J. SAEGER.

NAILS.—300 Kegs of the best Nails, Brads and Spikes, just received and for sale by

O. J. SAEGER.

HOLLOWARE.—500 Iron Pots and Kettles, just received and for sale at very reduced prices at the store of

O. J. SAEGER.

May 8.

To Builders.

A splendid assortment of Front and Parlor Locks with mineral knobs, german Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Paint Brushes, and a variety of other building Hardware just unpacking, and for sale cheaper than ever by

O. J. SAEGER.

FOR RENT.

A Room with a large Open Front, between the Courthouse and Market Square, in the Borough of Allentown, 20 feet front by 36 feet deep, with cellar under the whole, can be rented upon accommodating terms by making immediate application at the "Register Office."

Nov. 27.

WILLIAM S. MARX

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the western front room of the building of John D. Lawall, formerly Hornbeck's, west of the Courthouse.

Allentown April 4, 1850.

Brandreth and Wrights Pills.

Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the far famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Brandreth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register" by the dozen boxes, at wholesale prices.

July 5.

Prices Current.

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

Farmers Look Here!

WOODLAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th of December next, at the Public House of Mr. J. Hallman, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county.

7 Tracts of Woodland

of the very best chestnut timber, as follows:

Table with columns: No., containing, Acres and 60 perches. Rows 1-7.

The above tracts are situated about a half mile distant from Balliet's Tavern, adjoining lands of Henry Ritter, Peter Remaly, David Dorwart and others.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by the undersigned.

STEPHEN BALLET, jr.

Nov. 27.

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. 20.

CIRCULAR.

On the night of 5th instant our store took fire in the third story occupied as a Boot and Shoe wareroom, 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 & WINDBRECHT,

No. 684 North Third Street.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

Attention Citizens!

EYES RIGHT!

NEW HAT AND CAP

Manufactory in Allentown.

E. J. 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 off on the most reasonable terms.

His stock of Gentleman'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,