

Most Foul and Bloody Murder.

On Friday last, as some little girls, who were sliding on the ice in the Delaware river, near the shore, opposite the Ball mansion, at Richmond, a short distance below the Reading Railroad Depot, discovered something sticking above the ice, which they supposed to be the head of a goose. On examination, it was discovered to be one corner of a bag. They called the attention of four men who were a short distance off, chopping wood, and these persons proceeded at once to make an investigation. In cutting away the ice, they discovered no less than three sacks, containing portions of a human body.

The appalling discovery caused much excitement, and the people began to collect, and were horrified on beholding the remains. Coroner Goldsmith was immediately sent for and he soon arrived, and commenced making a legal investigation. The sacks were opened, and the disjointed parts of the body were placed together, and it was identified by the clothing.

The tragedy is one of the most appalling that we have been called on to notice for many years. In one sack was the head and legs and feet; in another, were the thighs and lower portion of the trunk, (the body having been cut in two); and in the other, the chest and arms. There were several deep gashes on the chest, and two frightful fractures of the skull. The feet were chopped about half off, and bent up against the legs. The bags contained coarse feathers inside, and a considerable number were sticking in from the outside. The buttons were cut entirely from the coat of the deceased.

There is no doubt but that the mutilated remains are those of the unfortunate Jacob Lehman, who was last seen in Richmond, on the 8th of January. He started on that day from his father's residence, having jewelry to the amount of about two hundred dollars, for sale. He followed the profession of peddling.

The Coroner's jury were called to investigate the case of the murder of Jacob Lehman, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hand or hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown. The statement of the murder as published in the newspapers on Saturday, caused a universal chill of horror. Notwithstanding some degree of suspicion was attached to the McBrides, yet the evidence elicited by the inquest, throws a ray of light upon the mystery, and another party may be more readily suspected as being the perpetrators of the appalling murder.

It appears that about the 19th of December three men, who represented themselves as Hungarian refugees, rented a house in Richmond street, near Huntington street. A month's rent was paid in advance by them, and they left about three days before the time expired. They rented the house from Mr. G. M. Snyder, a baker, who resided next door. On the 8th of January, the day on which young Lehman disappeared, he was at the shop of Mr. Snyder, endeavoring to dispose of his goods. He said the Hungarians or Frenchmen, as they were generally called, had fooled him on several occasions, by pretending that they wanted to buy jewelry of him. He said he would go once more, and if they fooled him again he would make them pay for his last time.

Mr. Snyder says the last he saw of him was in the alley between the two houses; his impression at the time was that he had gone into the house occupied by the Hungarians. About the 16th of January these men moved away. On Saturday the house underwent a critical examination by the police. There were spots of blood on the steps, from the first to the third floor. In the closet in the second story room were several large spots. On the upper shelf were several finger prints. There were also a number of spots and feathers in the closet in the kitchen. In the cellar several spots were found upon the wall and on the stairway.

When the suspected party left the house in Richmond street, they sold their few articles of furniture to a dealer in second-hand goods in Kensington. This dealer has been traced out, and spots of blood were yesterday found on some of the chairs sold to him. Their bed was tied up with a thin but a strong cord; this bed and the cord were found at the shop of the dealer, on Saturday; the cord matches exactly with the cords that were found round the mutilated remains to compress them into a small space. The dealer had bought, among the other articles, two bags of feathers from the supposed murderers.

The purchase was made a few days before the house was vacated, but when the goods were delivered, one bag was missing the contents of the remaining bag were yesterday found to correspond exactly with the feathers found about the body of the murdered boy. These feathers were not prepared in the usual way, and were just as they were plucked from the geese. They were identified by a person at Richmond, who had several geese stolen about the time of the murder.

It is hoped for the sake of humanity and justice, that the miserable, cold blooded wretches who committed the atrocious deed may yet be made to atone to the offended law. The mutilated remains of the unfortunate lad were buried yesterday.

Mormon Immorality.

We have already alluded to the report of the United States officers, who fled from Utah Territory, and who charge the Mormons there with the grossest immorality. We now learn that the President has determined as soon as the Spring opens, to supersede Gov. Brigham Young, and to establish a military post at the Salt Lake City. The Judges, moreover, will go back, with instructions to enforce the common law against a plurality of wives.

This is the right course. Whatever the peculiar religious opinions of the Mormons may be, we have no right to interfere with their exercise so long as no law of the United States is violated; but when that occurs

then the federal government is bound to interference, under such circumstances, persecution. No one can doubt that, if a religious sect were to arise which should, like the old Pagans, seek to propitiate the Deity by human sacrifices, it would not be persecution to prevent the execution of such horrid rites. So, the Mormons, in allowing a plurality of wives, violate the decorum, the law and the moral sense of the land, and it is but right to correct their licentiousness.

In other words, no man, nor set of men should be permitted, under the pretences of religion, to commit acts which are crimes by the law of the land. Now so long as Utah is a territory, its laws are those of the United States. The common law of England is the basis of that law, and by the common law polygamy is an indictable offence. Governor Brigham Young can, and we trust, will be tried for bigamy, if as the United States officers assert, he has been scandalizing this nineteenth century by a plurality of wives. Not until Utah becomes a State, can it alter this maxim of the old common law. It is very certain that Congress will never allow Utah to become a State, if a law allowing polygamy is to supplant there the old common law doctrine, that a man shall have but one wife.

We have heard, from various travellers, so much of the industry, kindness, peaceful habits, and other virtues of the Utah settlers, that we trust some satisfactory explanation may yet be made of these apparent immoralities. Yet, if the charge of polygamy should prove true, the law of the United States must be enforced, at whatever cost. So say decency, morality and justice.—Bulletin.

Mr. Clay on Intervention.

When Mr. Clay was at the head of the State Department, during the administration of Mr. Adams, he had the same question before him which now, through the agency of Kossuth, agitates the American people, and had occasion to express himself fully and freely upon it. In his letters of instruction to the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the Congress of the United States, as enabling our Government to hold strong language toward Europe, and to do more in this way than by entering into war that would call allies to the very power we were dealing with.—The special matter in hand was the war between Spain and the South and Central American republics, which had been suspended, not by a direct appeal to Spain, but by so representing the case to Russia, which was in alliance with Spain, as to influence the latter to the policy of peace. We quote one paragraph from this letter, applicable to the present state of the question, and showing, at least, the exact attitude of the Government twenty-five years ago:

Finally, I have it in charge to direct your attention to the subject of the forms of Government, and to the cause of free institutions on this continent. The United States, never have been, and are not animated by any spirit of propagandism. They prefer, to all other forms of government, and are perfectly contented with, their own Confederacy. Allowing no foreign interference either in the formation or the conduct of their Government, they are equally scrupulous in refraining from all interference in the original structure or subsequent interior movements of the governments of other independent nations. Indifferent they are not because they cannot be indifferent to the happiness of any nation. But the interest which they are accustomed to cherish in the course of other powers, in the adoption and execution of their political systems, is rather a sympathy of feeling than a principle of action.

Execution Postponed—Otto Grunzig.

Yesterday about 1 o'clock, Margaretta wisdom or folly which may mark the mistress of Grunzig, started for Albany by the Hudson River Railroad, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Gov. Hunt, and confessing her participation in the murder. She states most solemnly that it was herself who placed the poison in the house, without the knowledge of Grunzig, with an intention of poisoning both. Grunzig, as well as his wife partook of the soup in which the poison had been placed; they were both sick and vomiting. Margaretta afterwards saw Grunzig, related of what she had done, told him he was poisoned, and applied remedies for his relief. She took him to Hoboken for the purpose of drinking new milk from a cow, which she had been told was an antidote for the poison. An application was made yesterday to Gov. Hunt, based upon the foregoing circumstances, for a further respite to the convict, and an answer was received at 11 o'clock last night.

About 9 o'clock last Friday morning, Sheriff Carnley received at the city Prison, a telegraphic despatch, purporting to be from Gov. Hunt, and staying the execution for four weeks from to-day. At 11 o'clock this morning, the Sheriff received another telegraphic despatch confirmatory of the one received at 9 o'clock. He decided on postponing the execution, though a mere telegraphic despatch is not a legal authorization. The statements just made by the woman Margaretta are substantiated by the affidavits of several parties.—One man makes three affidavits. In the first he swears that he went to Hoboken with Grunzig and Margaretta, and that the former lay down on the grass, and complained of being very ill. The person who now makes all these statements was a witness for the defence on the trial, and strange to say, he did not mention a word of this on his examination. His excuse is not to be asked. Other affidavits have also been made in which the entrance of Margaretta into Grunzig's house by the back windows at night, and several other things tending to establish her participation in the whole affair, have been sworn to. The most curious part of the whole matter is, that up to the present moment there is no account of the woman.

Agricultural Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens favorable to the formation of an "Agricultural Society," in Lehigh county, held on Thursday last, in the court house, in the Borough of Allentown. The meeting was organized by the appointment of DANIEL SAEGER, President.

HENRY YAEGER, Vice President. JACOB DILLINGER, Secretary.

R. E. Wright, Esq., addressed the meeting, setting forth the advantages which may be derived from the formation of Agricultural Societies in our midst.

After Mr. Wright had concluded his speech, Edward Kohler, Esq., from the committee to draft a Constitution, reported the following, which after being read was unanimously adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society," and its object is the improvement and advancement in Agriculture, Horticulture, and the domestic Arts.

ARTICLE 2. The Society shall consist of all such persons, who shall subscribe this Constitution at its adoption, and shall pay into the Treasury not less than one dollar, and pay not less than one dollar annually thereafter, during his continuance as a member, or by signing to any of the Vice Presidents, their wish to become members, shall pay into its Treasury not less than one dollar, and pay annually one dollar, during his continuance as a member. The same with honorary or corresponding members. The payment of twenty dollars, shall continue a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, one Vice President from the Borough of Allentown, and one of each township in this county, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist, who shall together constitute the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 4. The President shall preside at all general, special, and executive meetings of the society, and shall have power to call special and executive meetings when deemed necessary. In case of death, resignation or inability of the President to discharge his duties, the Executive Committee shall elect one of the Vice Presidents to act in his place, who shall have the same power and discharge the same duties as the President, until the next Annual Elections.

ARTICLE 5. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents, to obtain members, collect dues, watch over the affairs of the Society, promote its object, and perform all necessary labors connected with the operations of the Society in their respective districts.

ARTICLE 6. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to take the minutes and transcribe and keep the record of the Society.

ARTICLE 7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to carry on a correspondence with other Societies and Individuals, for the advancement of the interest of the Society.

ARTICLE 8. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and shall disburse them on order of the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary; and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at every Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The Librarian shall take charge of, and under the direction of the Executive Committee, distribute, or preserve, all Seeds, Plants, Books, Models, &c., that may be transmitted to the Society.

ARTICLE 10. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business) to exercise a general supervision and control over the affairs of the society; to appropriate the funds of the same in such a manner, as shall best subserve the interests and forward the objects of the Society; to offer Premiums, and to appoint committees to award them, direct the distribution of Seeds, Plants, Books, Models, &c., received for the Society; to determine the time and place, and make the necessary preparations for an Annual Fair, and give previous notice of the premiums to be awarded thereat, fill all vacancies of officers during the year, and make a report of their doings at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE 11. All competitors for Premiums must be members of the Society.

ARTICLE 12. The Annual meeting of the Society, shall be held on the first Tuesday of February in each year at Allentown, at which time and place the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

ARTICLE 13. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Jesse M. Line, Esq., reported the following nominations for officers of the Society for the ensuing year, which were unanimously elected, viz:

EDWARD KOHLER, Esq., President. VICE-PRESIDENTS. Paul Balliet, North Whitehall. Henry Dieffenderfer, Upper Milford. Benjamin S. Levan, Washington. John Shiffert, Lower Macungy. John Licht-nwalder, Upper Macungy. Joel H. Helrich, Weisenburg. John Klutz, Lowhill. Joseph Moser, Lynn. Charles Wittman, Upper Saucon. M. Kemmerer, Salisbury. Solomon L. Keek, Hanover. Godfrey Peter, Heidelberg. Augustus L. Ruhe, Allentown. Peter Troxell, jr., South Whitehall. George Beisel, Northampton. Jesse M. Line, Esq., Recording Sec'y. David O. Meser, Correspondent Sec'y. Owen Schreiber, Treasurer. Lewis Smith, Chemist. E. D. Leisenring, Librarian.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers favorable to the cause.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Curious and Interesting Discovery.

Every body has heard of electric fishes, electric eels, and electric telegraphs; but it remained for a German savant, in France, to find out the wonderful electric powers of black pussy-cats and red cows. It appears that Professor Beckensteiner, of Lyons, was struck by the analogy of the cells of electric fishes with certain minute vessels, united by nerves and moistened by mucus, which existed in nearly all kinds of animals, and are found most developed in man at the period of the greatest strength, but collapsed and dried up in old age. He began a series of experiments, and after three years' investigation has lately published the following results: When the temperature is 32°, the wind north and the sky clear, expose a cat to the cold until his fur lies close to the skin—and appears greasy—expose your hands to make them equally cold; then take the animal on your knees, apply the fingers of your left hand on its breast, and pass your right hand down its back, pressing moderately; at the fifth or sixth pass you will receive a slight electric shock. At first the cat appears pleased, but as soon as it feels the shock it jumps away, and will not stand a repetition of the experiment during the same day. After the experiment the animal looks tired; some days after it loses its appetite, seeks solitude, drinks water at rare intervals, and dies in a fortnight. The same experiment has succeeded with rabbits; they die the same day. It is successful with dogs. Once only it has been made on a cow; she was tied to an iron ring; the ground was frozen; one hand was placed on the breast and the other passed down the back, when such an electric shock occurred that Mr. B. was thrown to the ground. The cow appeared very much irritated, but it was impossible to know if she suffered from it, since she was killed by a butcher three days afterward.

Death of Turner the Rich Painter.

A short time since we had occasion to record the death of Turner, the celebrated English landscape painter, who died worth more than a million of dollars. We find the following singular account of him in a London paper:

Some ten days ago, a man who had evidently exceeded his three-score years and who had resided during many of them in a squalid lodging, in a squalid part of what at best is squalid Chelsea, was taken seriously ill. His name, as far as the owners of the house knew anything of him, was Booth; and for Mr. Booth the aid of a skillful man of medicine became pre-eminently necessary. The patient was soon declared to be in a dying state, and then it became necessary that Mr. Booth should see a friend. The friend visited the dying man, and then it was discovered that Mr. Booth—the man who seemed to shun the world, who spent little and lived upon less, and who lived not at all in the condition of one who enjoyed means to make friendship with a thing to be coveted—was a man of world-wide reputation, and of a fortune that touched upon the colossal. In other words the penniless Mr. Booth, of that portion of Chelsea which Dr. Wiseman calls the "slums," was no other than the Trismegistus of English landscape painters—the semi-deity of Mr. Ruskin—Turner, the Royal Academician!

Turner's habit of leaving his old mansion in Queen Anne street, and his almost as old house-keeper, in their united dirt and glory was known to many of his professional friends; but none of them knew of the locality of his hair and were as little cognizant of the pseudonym under which he inhabited it.

Such is the trait of feebleness of character in a great man. But the Turners loved money; that love was a constitutional singularity in them. Turner's father, the old barber of Maiden-lane, survived to witness his son's greatness, and to profit by it. The old man resided in the dull old house in Queen Anne street; and both seemed of the age of the sovereign from whom the locality had its name. That poor old house of decayed majesty, and of a dullness that seemed centuries old was however rich glittering, and brilliant, with pictures from the pencil of the owner; who, miser as he was, put them above purchase, and would take no money for them. The sire of this gifted son would show those priceless treasures to eager visitors; and he would pocket, with ancient and professional alacrity, the shillings dropped into his palm as remuneration for his trouble.

The great artist himself has died worth nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of February, by the Rev. Joshua Yaeger, Mr. Abraham Gungewere, to Miss Susanna Swenk, both of Allentown.

On the 2nd of February, by the same, Mr. Henry Koemig, to Miss Fredericka Deifer, both of Allentown.

BREED.

On the 27th of January in East Allentown, Anna Maria, daughter of Gideon Friederich, aged 5 years.

A Bargain can be Made! Store Goods FOR SALE.

The Stock of Goods consist of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, and such other Goods as are usually kept in a country store. The stand is in Upper Saucon, and is one of the best store stands to be found in Lehigh or Northampton counties. The owner wishes to engage in other business, offers to sell upon very favorable terms. If it would better suit purchasers, part of the stock will be disposed off. The Goods are all new and fashionable having but lately been purchased. The location is beautiful, and the stand one of the oldest and best in the county. For further information apply at the office of the "Lehigh Patriot." Feb. 5.

FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Comp. OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS of the Company, on January 1, 1852, published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly, of April 5th, 1812:

Being first Mortgages, well secured, free of ground, rent, in the city and county of Philadelphia, except \$28,950 in Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania, \$957,513 64

MORTGAGES. Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgage claims, viz: Eight houses and lot, 70 by 150 feet, on the south east corner of Chestnut and Schuylkill Sixth streets.

A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh.

A house and lot, 21-7 by 100 feet, on west side Penn square, south side High street.

Two houses and lots, each 16 by 80 feet, on south side Spruce street, near Schuylkill Seventh.

Five houses and lots, each 17-9 by 90 feet, Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Dilwyn street.

Three houses and lot, 49 by 51 feet, on east side of Schuylkill Sixth street, south of Pine.

A lot of ground, 17 by 57 feet, on the north east corner of Schuylkill Front and Spruce streets.

A house and lot, 18 by 106 feet, on south side of Fubert st., west of Schuylkill Seventh.

Hotel and lot, 50 by 81 feet, on the south east corner of Chestnut and Beach streets.

Five houses and lot, 42 by 80 feet, on the north side George street, west of Ashton.

Seven houses and lot, 20 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach street, south of Chestnut.

A house and lot, 18 by 80 feet, No. 96 Fitzwater street, east of Ninth.

LOANS. TEMPORARY LOANS on coal, lateral securities, amply secured. \$125,005 73

STOCKS. \$10,000 Alnhouse Loan, five per cent. (int. on) 200 Shares Bank of Kentucky. 17 " Northern Bank of Kentucky. 100 " Union Bank of Tennessee. 13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. 200 " Southwark Railroad Company.

37 " Commercial & Railroad Bank Vicksburg. 300 " Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Company. 6 " Mercantile Library Company. 6 " Union Canal Company.

NOTES and Bills receivable, UNSETTLED Policies, MERCHANDISE, CASH on hand, 30,398 00 " in hands of Agents, 16,092 79 46,491 30 \$ 1,231,890 91

By order of the Board CHARLES N. BANCKER, Pres. Attest—CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y. January 29.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

A new and convenient two story brick house, situate in John Street, in a very pleasant part of the Borough. The house has an entry, one room and kitchen on the first floor, and two rooms on the second floor, besides a large garret, a wash-house in the yard, with the Hydrant water near at hand.

For further inquiry apply to the undersigned, or at the Hardware Store of O. & J. Saeger. EDWIN SAEGER. Allentown, Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

Whereas Joseph Nannemaker and Emma, his wife, under voluntary assignment dated January 5, 1852, assigned and transferred all their estate, real personal and mixed, to the subscriber for the benefit of creditors. Therefore all persons indebted to the said Joseph Nannemaker, are required to make payment, and those having legal claims against the said Assignor, are requested to present them well authenticated, within six weeks.

WILLIAM H. BLUMER, Assignee. Allentown, January 15.

Apprentice Wanted.

A young man between the age of 10 and 15 years, of industrious habits, is wanted to learn the Blacksmith trade. Application to be made immediately to the undersigned, residing in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county. WILAND COPE. January 22.

FOR HIRE.

A Room with a large Open Front, between the Cornhouse and Market Square, in the Borough of Allentown, 29 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.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the "Register" Office.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phill
Flour	Barrel	4 25	4 00	4 25
Wheat	Bush	83	80	91
Rye	—	65	60	72
Corn	—	65	60	61
Oats	—	37	38	39
Buckwheat	—	47	50	65
Flaxseed	—	1 50	1 50	1 50
Clyversseed	—	4 50	5 50	5 20
Timothy-seed	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	—	75	50	75
Salt	—	40	45	30
Butter	Pound	14	15	30
Lard	—	8	8	8
Tallow	—	8	9	7
Beeswax	—	22	25	25
Ham	—	10	10	8
Fitch	—	8	8	8
Tow-yarn	—	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	18	18	25
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	22	22	23
Apple Whiskey	—	35	40	48
Linsed Oil	—	85	85	85
Hickory Wood	Cord	1 50	4 50	0 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

Terms Cash—Cheaper than ever!

Boot, Shoe and Hat Store, Henry Leh, Jr.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has purchased the entire stock of *Lochman & Leh*, and now continues the above business in all its various branches at the old stand, one door west of O. & J. Saeger's Hardware Store, in Hamilton Street, Allentown, where he is prepared, besides the goods he keeps on hand, to do all kinds of custom work, that may come in his line of business. His stock of Boots & Ladies Shoes number among the largest in town, and orders for customers work will be attended to upon the very shortest notice.

The Daguerreotype business will be continued, and miniature as well as other likenesses, taken from one dollar upwards, according to size.

Thankful for past favors, the undersigned trusts that by strict attention to business he will be able further to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY LEH, Jr. Allentown, Jan. 29.

MERCHANT'S HOUSE.

Which is the most convenient "Home," in the City to the travelling customer. Located as it is nearly in the centre of Business and Amusement, and convenient to the principal Railroad and other Depots. He will spare no exertion or expense in furnishing his table with all the market affords.

This house is large and convenient having eight rooms, furnished with single and double bedding. Persons visiting the City with their families can be furnished with private rooms and charged only *Twenty-five cents per day*. Persons with their own conveyances can be accommodated with a good yard and stabling.

WILLIAM H. BUSH Phil. Jan. 22d.

EYES RIGHT! 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 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, 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 he 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.