

**A Farmer's Wind Mill.**

John R. Latimer, of Delaware, has a small wind-mill which supplies a cistern holding 6000 gallons, and furnishes water for a large garden and other domestic purposes, by running it only a few days in a month. It is so simple, and answers so admirably, that a short description may be useful to enable others to erect a similar establishment.

The tower is composed of eight posts, twenty feet high, base eight feet, and top two feet diameter, cross-fastened in the middle to give stiffness. On the top of the posts rests a cast ring or cap, in form of a hat, with top of crown cut off; the brim is bolted fast to posts, the head being countersunk to give free play to the collar which works around upon the cap. The shaft is supported upon two ears on the upper edge of this collar, and is formed into a crank in the center, two inches long, to which is attached the piston rod, that gives a five inch stroke to a double action four-inch iron force-pump at the bottom. The piston rod is two-inch square ash stick, connected in the center by a swivel joint, just above where it passes through the guide. The shaft is a two inch rod, four and one-half feet long, supporting an eight-arm centre, though only four is needed, which carries four arms for sails.

The arms are made somewhat sash-shaped, seven feet long, measuring from shaft. The sails, five feet by two at the outer end, and three at the other. The sails are set upon a level of 35 degrees, which gives the requisite power to gain the strongest driving power. Upon the other end of the shaft is a tail, or regulator, fourteen feet long, two feet wide at outer end, tapering to a point inward. This is made of half-inch pine, supported upon an ash shaft three by three, where it is attached to the socket, on the end of shaft, tapering to a point—and split to receive the board. The outer end is elevated eighteen inches, a wire is attached to the regulator which hangs near the ground, by which it is pulled round to bring the sails in the wind when desiring to stop the mill. To prevent it from running, it is hooked to a hoop which is suspended four feet from the shaft, and plies around the tower, by which simple contrivance the tail always keeps with the wind. If fastened to a post, a cross-wind would break it off. The weight of the sails, &c., are balanced by an iron weight upon the opposite end of the shaft.

In building a mill like this, it should be put together upon the ground, and raised upon its feet, bodily. The castings were procured in New York, and cost \$10, the pump \$18, and the other materials and labor ought not to cost over \$22, making the whole cost \$50, exclusive of the conducting pipe to the cistern on the hill, about 200 yards distant, and 65 feet elevation.—*Plough.*

**War Between England and France.**

A Paris Correspondence of the London Chronicle, under date of Jan. 25th thus writes of the threatened war between England and France: "The impression is becoming daily stronger here (Paris) that we are on the eve of war. Those who are acquainted with the sentiments of Louis Napoleon on the subject, all admit that he will not do nothing to avoid war, but that he will be glad of the opportunity of waging it. His firm and decided opinion is, that martial success is necessary to the consolidation of his power, and that his surest means of retaining a hold of the French people, and more especially of the French army, is to give employment to the troops. The idea of war is not new to Louis Napoleon. It was his first thought after his election, in 1848. It was the first suggestion he made to M. Thiers, when that statesman went to the Elysee, and in reference to the opinion of his ministers, and in face of the opposition of the Assembly, he then postponed the fulfillment of his idea it must not be supposed that he has abandoned it. It is well known that it is one of the peculiar characteristics of Louis Napoleon, that he never abandons a wish or an idea which he thinks will contribute to his own interests. Since his election as President we have had many instances of that fact; but the latest and most notorious is the confiscation of the Orleans possessions. There is hardly a tradition connected with the Empire that he does not wish to resuscitate—from the continental blockade and the Rhine frontier, to the invasion of England. I am credibly informed that at the present moment the President's whole idea is with respect to the invasion of England; that he has consulted generals, studied the plans of the Bologne expedition, received reports on the feasibility of the passage of the Channel, &c. There is not a man connected with the Elysee that does not affect to speak of the invasion as an affair that is not only practicable, but which will be attempted. Let it not be supposed that a pretext is necessary. There are unhappily, too many weak points on all of which would be an excuse for war. The friends of Louis Napoleon imagine—and I fear imagine truly—that the French people want to have their revenge for the defeat at Waterloo and for the imprisonment of the Emperor at St. Helena. Such a war they say would be popular; and in such circumstances why should they not undertake it? I know nothing of the feelings of other countries, but here the belief is that Russia would join in any attack which France might be disposed to make on England.—Certain it is that since the 2d of December the representative of Russia has been the most assiduous in his attendance at the Elysee, and the most honored of the diplomatic corps; that Russian nobles are more plentiful in Paris at the present moment than they have ever been since 1818; and that both among the French and the Russians, it is currently stated that an arrangement between France and Russia could easily be managed, for that Russia would not interfere with the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, if France would permit Russia to seize on Constantinople.

**Foreign News.**

By the Pacific at New York, we have news from Europe to the 26th ult. It is somewhat important. Cotton and Breadstuffs had both advanced, and the markets were active. The English Journals are actively discussing the probabilities of an invasion of England by France, and the military pretensions and capabilities of the English people. The London Morning Chronicle publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent, stating that Louis Napoleon's whole thought is of an invasion of England—that such a war would be popular with the French people—and that Russia would join France, &c. Some of the English papers scout the idea, but recommend a reform in their military organization.

France.—On the evening of the 25th ult. President Bonaparte gave a grand ball at the Tuilleries at which between four and five thousand persons were present. The President was unguarded and assumed an appearance of perfect security. The affair was of the most brilliant. The decree confiscating the property of the Orleans family produces some excitement; and it is said it has been protested against by the King of Belgium, and will by Spain, Naples, Brazil and Saxo-Coburg.

**Louis Napoleon's Matrimonial Plans.**

At present, we believe that the negotiation in which the French Government is most directly engaged is one for a more pleasing object. For some time before the late coup d'etat communications had been going on between the President and Queen Christina of Spain, with a view to a marriage between himself and one of the daughters of Her Majesty by her second husband, Manuel; and if we are not misinformed, some pecuniary advances had actually preceded this matrimonial contract. However this may be, the negotiation has now been broken off, the money repaid, and the Elect of the 26th December, now looks for a consort among the legitimate issue of the crowned heads of Europe. The Court to which the attention of Louis Napoleon has been naturally directed is that of Sweden, for the Queen of Sweden is a daughter of Eugene Brauhaimis, married to King Oscar, the son of Bernadotte; and their daughter, the Princess Charlotte Eugenie of Sweden, is said to be the object of this proposal. We do not profess to be initiated in the secrets of the Tuilleries, and we always receive with some suspicion reports which are so plausible as to suggest themselves readily to the imagination. But we have grounds for believing that in this instance the negotiation is actually on foot; and certainly it would be difficult for Louis Napoleon to contract a more suitable marriage. The Princess is in her 22d year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother. She owes her rank to the sole survivor of the Imperial fortunes, who preserved his throne at the expense of his allegiance to the French empire; and if the pretensions of the Imperial dynasty are to be revived in our generation it would be no more than poetical justice that they should be represented by the descendants of the repudiated Josephine. Politics are not often governed, however, by such romantic considerations, and in relating this story as it reaches us we await its further confirmation. It has at least the merit of affording some little variety to the dreary and revolting records of oppression and arbitrary power which heap increasing burdens day by day upon every intelligent profession and every independent class in the French nation; and we shall welcome the marriage of Louis Napoleon if it induces him to give moderation and stability to his Government instead of maintaining its revolutionary character by domestic proscriptions and by foreign aggression.

**Manufacture of False Eyes.**

From a recent statement made by an eye-maker in London, we extract the following interesting particulars: "I make imitation human eyes. Here are two cases—one black and hazel, and the other blue and gray. Each contains 100 different eyes. Here are the ladies' eyes; you see they are clearer and not so brilliant as the gentlemen's. There's more sparkle and brilliancy about them.—There are a number of eyes come over from France, but these are generally misfits. They are sold cheap and seldom match the other eye. Again, from not fitting tight over the ball, like those that are made expressly for a person they seldom move "conscientiously," as it is termed, with the natural eye, and have, therefore a very unpleasant and fixed look—worse almost than the defective eye itself. Our artificial eyes move so freely and have so natural an appearance, that one gentleman passed nine doctors without his false eye being detected. There is one lady who has been married three years to her husband, and I believe that he doesn't know that she has a false eye to this day. The generality of persons take out their eyes when they go to bed, and sleep with them either under their pillow or else in a tumbler of water beside their bed. Most married ladies never take out a false eye in half the time of others. This doesn't arise from the greater use of them, but from the increased secretion of the tears, which act on the false eye like acid on metal, and so corrode and roughness produces inflammation, and then a new eye becomes necessary. We generally make only one eye; but I did once make two false eyes for a widow lady. She lost one first, and we repaired the loss so well for her, that, on repaired the other, she got us to make a second; the other, she got us to make a charity for her. False eyes are a great charity to servants; if they lose an eye no one will engage them. In Paris there is a charitable institution for the supply of false eyes to the poor; and I really think, if there was a similar establishment in this country for furnishing artificial eyes to those whose bread depends on their looks, like servants it would do a great deal of good. We always supply eyes to such people at half-price. Our usual price is \$2 25.

**Vicissitudes of Fortune.**

It is very truly remarked by the New York Herald, that "the ups and downs of French politics, the shifting of persons and characters, are almost as numerous as the changes in the machinery and management of the Parisian theatres. By the last accounts we are informed that Thiers and some half a dozen French Generals, have just arrived in London, having been expelled under the new government of Louis Napoleon, sanctioned by eight millions of French votes. Thiers and his compatriots, who figured for the last three years in the National Assembly, will find themselves very queer in London side by side with Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Chevalier, who were driven away, under similar circumstances, from Paris three years ago. The changes in French political life have been ludicrously rapid during the last four years. The first batch that was banished was Louis Philippe, his family, and partisans—Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and their colleagues, sent them adrift. In a few months afterwards Ledru Rollin, and his colleagues followed in their turn, by Cavaignac, Thiers, and others. Now Cavaignac and Thiers, are banished by Louis Napoleon, and perhaps before many years are over the present rulers will have to take their turn, and go beyond the frontiers—in the same way, when some other new party gets the upper hand."

**Rival Valentines.**

John McCormick, cab-driver, loves the widow Bryan, with all the intensity of his ardent nature. Mrs. Bryan, the happy recipient of McCormick's vows, is the sister of a gentleman who was rich enough to have two cabs of his own. This property became Mrs. Bryan's when her husband left her in disconsolate widowhood. John drives one of Mrs. Bryan's cabs, and has driven it for a year without receiving any wages, expecting to be gloriously remunerated hereafter by the hand of the incomparable widow. To such a lover as John McCormick, the festival of St. Valentine was an occasion not to be neglected. He expended his last half dollar in the purchase of a superb love-token, which he enclosed in a suitable envelope, directed it to Mrs. Bryan, and went last night at half-past ten, to slide the Cytherean billet under the door of the matchless widow. By the most singular fatality, McCormick, on approaching the widow's house, saw another man in the very act of presenting a similar oblation at the same shrine. Yes, a tall fellow, with enough red hair on his head to stuff a sofa, was positively engaged in thrusting a Valentine under the door of Mrs. Bryan! McCormick satisfied himself that this was no optical illusion—he laid hold of the interloper's collar and received a blow on the stomach which could not be mistaken for spiritual knocking, for the first which administered it was undoubtedly corporal. Moreover, McCormick recognized the owner of that fist as Jim Kennedy, the blacksmith. "Is it a Valentine you are putting under there, Jimmy?" said McCormick, with well dissembled sauciness. Kennedy admitted that it was "nothing shorter." "And don't you know that widow Bryan is my sweetheart?" asked the cab-driver, with suppressed fury. "I know she's mine," answered the blacksmith. "Have at it," said John,—"have at it been driving her cab a whole year for nothing but my victuals, because she is going to be Mrs. McCormick." "And have at it been doing all her iron-work for more than eighteen months, because she's going to be Mrs. Kennedy?" rejoined the blacksmith. "It's no go, Jimmy," cried McCormick, "she promised to marry me on the first of April." "Then she's after making an April fool of you, Johnny; for she promised to marry me on the fifteenth of March." "If she does," replied McCormick bitterly,—"it's not much of a man she'll get anyhow, and if the widow don't know what's good for her,—I know what's good for you, Jimmy Kennedy,—and that's what Paddy gave the drum, a very good beating." The rest of the controversy being practical, was interrupted by the watchman. While in the lock-up together, the two rivals, finding that the double-tendering widow had been trifling with their tender sensibilities, both agreed to withdraw their pretensions to her hand and hand in their bills for the gratuitous services she had hoped to obtain by her duplicity.—*Pennsylvaniaian.* W.

**Singular Monomania.**

The Paducah (Ky.) Journal contains an account of a singular case of monomania which has occurred in that place. It seems that a gentleman of high standing in the community and in the church, and who was one of the school commissioners, was detected in stealing books from an auction room. The auctioneer sent him a bill for \$25, a portion of which he paid. He was subsequently arrested, and upon an examination of the house a large amount of stolen articles, books, stationery, dry goods, hardware, clothing, &c., were found and identified as theirs by merchants and others. The Journal says: "He made a full confession about the time of his arrest, and said that his disposition to steal was insatiable and unconquerable, and repeatedly declared that if turned loose again he would be impelled to steal any and everything he could lay his hands on. And, indeed, he gave evidence of this by stealing from the guard who sat up with him the night preceding the trial. From one he stole a handkerchief, and from another a pair of boots. He not only confessed to things he had stolen, but he even said he had stolen things which it was proved that he had purchased. The conductor, together with the fact that many of the stolen articles were frivolous, if not useless and also that he had refused to escape when he had been allowed an opportunity and means of doing so—all tended to raise doubts of his sanity in the public mind, and to engender sympathy for himself and family.

**Agricultural Bureau.**

The following memorial of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, presented to Congress, brings to the attention of the National Legislature, in the fewest possible words the vast importance of the agriculture of this country and the necessity for the establishment of a bureau at the National Metropolis, devoted to the promotion of this vitally important branch of industry:—  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society convened at Harrisburg, we its officers, were instructed to memorialize Congress, asking for the organization of an Agricultural Bureau. When we say that the improved lands of the country exceed one hundred millions of acres—that agricultural implements in value more than one hundred and fifty millions and live stock five hundred millions—that the annual product of these exceeds a thousand million of dollars and that more than three-fourths of our entire population are engaged in the pursuit of this business, it is only necessary to add that Congress, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, has the power to promote this great leading interest of commerce and the business of manufacturers are constantly seen and always felt, and the produce of science and literature maintains its just place in the estimation of our statesmen. Lighthouses, breakwaters, and harbors are built—laws for the protection of manufacturers are sometimes passed—institutions for the diffusion of useful knowledge among men are wisely cared for—whilst, strange as it may appear in our political history, there is not a feature in the organization of our government to which the agriculturist may look for that fostering aid which is so wisely and judiciously extended to all other branches of industry.

That a Department of Agriculture should hang upon the skirts of the Patent Office, can only serve to weaken the influence of that useful bureau, while it will act with no force appropriate to its own object. Representing, then, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, we pray that the present Congress will establish a distinct Department, whose office it shall be to gather and disseminate seeds, to collect, examine, and encourage the use of valuable implements, and above all, to diffuse knowledge of this art and science, in which three-fourths of the world are actually engaged, and in the profitable success of which all are so deeply interested.

FRED. K. WATTS,  
President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Carlisle, Pa. Feb. 2, 1852.

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 27th of Jan. in Easton, by the Rev. Mr. Lister, Mr. Meyer Strauss, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Mr. A. Hofheimer.

On the 12th of February, by the Rev. W. H. Brisbane, Mr. W. H. Miller, of this place, formerly of Northumberland county, to Miss E. R. Diehl, also of this place.

DIED.—On the 10th of February, in Hanover, Charles Ebelin, son of William and Elizabeth Ebelin, aged 7 years.  
On the 17th inst., in South Whitehall, Anna Maria, daughter of George and Esthey Helfrich, aged 7 years.  
On the 23d inst., in Northampton township, Steepler, infant son of John and Elizabeth Seipel, aged 4 months.  
On the 12th of February, in Upper Saucon, Eleanora Helena Guier, aged 3 years.  
On the 15th of February, in Allentown, James B. Baumer, aged 3 years.

**Doctor William J. Romig.**

Having returned to Allentown, offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He can be found at Kolb's Hotel in Hamilton street, until the first of April next, after which his residence will be in Hamilton street, south side, half a square below "Pretz's Store" at the corner, being the same house he formerly occupied.  
February 19, 1852.

**CIRCULAR.**

On the night of the 5th of November, last, (as we have previously informed you by circular) our stock of Hardware was injured by water, in consequence of a fire occurring on our premises. Our entire stock was sold at Public Auction, November 25 to 29, on account of Underwriters, by whom we were fully insured. In addition to our foreign orders previously forwarded for Spring Sales, we immediately ordered such goods as were necessary to complete our assortment, all of which we are now receiving and arranging for sale. Our Stock purchased at the lowest market prices will consist of an entire new and complete assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., selected with great care of the most desirable and improved styles and manufacture. The Reduction in cost of many articles in our line, and a determination to sell at a Small advance on our usual terms with a close and personal attention to business and the wants of our customers, will we hope insure to us a continuance of their patronage.  
FAUST & WINEBRENER,  
No. 68 1/2 North Third Street.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1852.

**Allentown Lyceum.**

The next Lecture before this association will be delivered by Henry C. Longnecker, Esq., on Wednesday evening next, 25th inst. Subject—*France and its Revolutions.* A general attendance is requested. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.  
February 19, 1852.

**FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 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, 1813.

MORTGAGES.  
Being first Mortgages, well secured, free of ground rent, in the city and county of Philadelphia, except \$26,350 in Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania, \$957,513 61

**REAL ESTATE.**

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 Street.  
Five houses and lots, each 17-9 by 99 feet, Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Duwain 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 Filbert 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 86 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 collateral securities, amply secured. \$125,005 73

**STOCKS.**

\$10,000 Almshouse 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 Yicksburg.  
300 " Pennsylvania Railroad Company.  
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Company.  
6 " Mercantile Library Company.  
6 " Union Canal Company.  
10 " Schuylkill Railroad Company.  
NOTES and Bills receivable, 6,657 81  
UNSETTLED Policies, 1,265 25  
MERCHANDISE, 163 81  
CASH on hand, 30,388 60  
in hands of Agents, 16,092 79  
46,481 39  
\$1,281,890 91

By order of the Board  
CHARLES N. BANCER, Pres.  
Attest—CHARLES G. BANCER, Sec'y.  
January 29, 1852.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.**

A new and convenient two-story brick house, situated 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, 1852.

**Journeyman Coachmaker WANTED.**

A journeyman Coachmaker, is wanted by the undersigned in Schnecksville, North Whitehall township, Lehigh county. A married person can be furnished with a good dwelling; a single man can also make application for the situation. The applicants can calculate upon a permanent situation, with good wages.  
WM. H. WETHERHOLD.  
Feb. 19, 1852.

**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.

**Apprentice Wanted.**

A young man between the age of 16 and 18 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, 1852.

**Prices Current.**

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Easton	Phild
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	4 25	4 00	4 25
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	85	80	91
Rye . . . . .	"	65	60	72
Corn . . . . .	"	65	60	61
Oats . . . . .	"	37	38	38
Buckwheat . . . . .	"	47	50	65
Flaxseed . . . . .	"	1 50	1 50	1 50
Clayseed . . . . .	"	1 50	5 50	5 20
Timothy seed . . . . .	"	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes . . . . .	"	75	66	75
Salt . . . . .	"	40	45	30
Butter . . . . .	Pound	11	18	30
Lard . . . . .	"	8	8	8
Tallow . . . . .	"	8	9	7
Beeswax . . . . .	"	23	25	28
Hann . . . . .	"	10	10	8
Fitch . . . . .	"	8	8	6
Tow-yarn . . . . .	"	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	16	18	25
Rye Whiskey Gall.	"	22	22	23
Potatoes . . . . .	"	35	40	48
Apple Whiskey . . . . .	"	85	85	85
Lardseed Oil . . . . .	"	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hickory Wood Cord	"	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hay . . . . .	Ton	12 00	12 00	14 00
Egg Coal . . . . .	"	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

**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 of. 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, 1852.

**EVERYBODY'S NEW HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY in Allentown.**

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. Mertiz and Landis, at West Hamilton Street, in the Borough of Allentown, where he has just received an extensive

new Stock of superfine

Hats, Caps, Bows, 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

**Bows, 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. Fieder, 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, 1851.

**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 *Lochan & 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, 1852.

**NOTICE.**

Whereas Joseph Nunnemaker 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 Nunnemaker, 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, 1852.