

North Western Territory.

This Territory in 1800 comprised within its limits the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and contained at that time 60,240 inhabitants, while the aggregate population of these States in 1850 was 4,323,139. All history does not contain on record an instance of as large and as rapid an increase in population and wealth, during the short period of fifty years, as this Territory "North-west of the Ohio River" furnishes.

In the year of Grace 1799, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-first, John Adams, as Chief Magistrate, commissioned Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderbergh, Robert Oliver and Daniel Vance as members of the first Legislative Council of the Territory "North-west of the Ohio River."

Judge Vanderbergh, late of the ancient City of Vincennes, Ind., and now deceased was the President of the Council, and the author of the first Legislative "Address to the Citizens of the Territory." This Address is noteworthy, as exhibiting the condition, resources and expectations of the Territory fifty years ago, and is an honest disclosure of the enduring foundations upon which the unprecedented prosperity of these States were laid, by the founders thereof. It is dated Dec. 15 1799, and after alluding to the "arduous task" of framing laws to protect the rights and property of men scattered over so "extensive a tract of country," proceeds and concludes as follows:

"It must have been easily foreseen that the expenses rising on our entering upon the present stage of government would be considerable. To provide for these expenses a Land tax press itself as the principal if not the only object of which we could avail ourselves for this purpose. We conceive this the least burdensome to the greatest class of citizens, as no small portion will be paid by persons living without the Territory owning large tracts of land within.

"Our soil, climate and navigable waters, present to the mind of observation and contemplation the most pleasing views and prospects of the future greatness and importance of the American Empire; but to realize these advantages, exertions must be made which are within the power of an industrious, enterprising and enlightened people. Let the present generation set the example by discountenancing idleness and dissipation, and on the other hand by encouraging industry, frugality, temperance, and every moral virtue—and in a few years the desert will disappear before the hands of industry, the fields will be covered with flocks and the face of nature will bosom like roses.

"Religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to all good government and the venerable framers of our Constitution and to this great truth every man of liberal information will subscribe. The liberal grants of land from the United States for the purpose of erecting and endowing an University and other Seminaries of learning—for private schools and for the support of religion—are advantages superior in these respects to those any other country can boast of, and no time will be lost in bringing these advantages into actual operation. To these advantages let us contribute, as far as we are able, that wisdom, knowledge and virtue may be widely diffused; let us inculcate the principle of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing; sincerity, chastity and all social affections. Let it be remembered that the foundation of public prosperity and happiness must be laid in private families—every well ordered family is a little amiable community—and a great community made of such families must be prosperous and happy at home and respected abroad."

Fifty years ago, within the present limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, there were only 50,000 inhabitants; and the log cabins of the enterprising pioneers and frontier settlers of this North-western Territory were few and far between. Then there were only about 6,000 acres of improved land in the Territory—the prairies and forests, the rivers and lakes of this "extensive tract of country" were mostly in the undisturbed and undisputed possession of untamed savage men and wild beasts. Then the Indian trails, the bridge-paths and bark canoes, were the only signs of "internal improvements," and the only guides and means of internal communication. Indeed "this part of the American Empire" was then almost an uninhabited and unimproved "tract of country," and school-houses, churches, canals, railways steamboats and telegraphic wires—there were none. But there was a rich and productive soil, exhaustless mineral deposits, a genial and healthful climate, long rivers and inland seas—there were also a few thousand of hardy pioneers—"little amiable communities" of "well ordered private families."

And now, in 1852, this North-western Territory comprises four States, containing about 4,500,000 people entitled to 48 Representatives; has 23,000,000 acres of improved land; raised in 1850, 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, 177,000,000 bushels of corn, 24,500,000 pounds of cheese, and 67,000,000 pounds of butter. It has McAdamsized roads, canals and railroads made and being made throughout each State with hundreds of elegant steamers plying upon its rivers and lakes, telegraphic communications between all other portion of the States, with churches, colleges and school-houses sufficient and convenient for the education of the millions. Yes, these "great (State) communities" were founded by, and their present prosperity and happiness are based upon, the early labors and influences of those energetic pioneer settlers—those few "well ordered families." And by "encouraging industry, frugality, temperance and every other moral virtue," the wilderness has disappeared, the prairies hills and valleys are "covered with flocks," and this portion of the American Empire now "bosoms like the rose."

A Bill passed the Maryland Legislature prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5 after October next.

From the Rocky Mountains.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia News, writing from St. Louis under date of April 24, says:

A party of fur traders arrived in this city last evening from Fort George, on the upper Missouri. They made the entire trip in twenty-eight days, in a moderate-sized skiff. There has been an occasional skirmish during the winter between the Blackfoot and Upanoka or Crow Indians. The former occupy the territory upon Maria's river, and extreme northern branch of the Missouri—the latter claim only the valley of the Yellow Stone, which is circumscribed by a range of the Black Hills on the east and the central ridge of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

These skirmishes were of course not very bloody, because in the winter season Indian war parties are compelled to travel on foot, their horses being placed in the thickest near the streams, to subsist themselves until the grass starts up in the spring. The Minnetares—immediately below the north of the Yellow Stone, the Aricaras, at the extreme northern end of the Missouri, where Lewis and Clarke wintered in 1804, the Teton Cession and Sauntro Crows, in the vicinity of the great Bend, the Ogally, Brul, Yanton Yantouan, bands of the Sioux scattered from the Missouri to Fort Laramie on the Platte, and the Pawnees adjacent to the Grand Island, where Fort Kearny is situated have all passed the winter in peace and as much quiet as could be expected from improvident tribes who are sorely pressed for food during the winter season.

The traders state that there will be fewer buffaloes brought in this season than has been known for a number of years. The reason, I have no doubt, is that the buffalo, since the opening of the emigrants' road, have been driven southward into Texas and New-Mexico. Previous to their departure they received news from the posts on the Platte and the trading-houses on the Cheyenne and Bear Rivers.—Nothing had occurred of much interest at either of those places. In descending the river they were frozen up and detained five days at the mouth of the L'Eau qui Court River, where they suffered considerable in consequence of being unable to find game. It is supposed here that from 10,000 to 30,000 emigrants to California will cross the plains during the present season. A few loiterers yet remain here. A week hence we shall have seen the last of them I apprehend great suffering among them because of their ignorance of the method of fitting out for such an expedition and their reckless and improvident temper.

Our business has been very brisk and profitable the present spring so far, and business men think that their prospects of solid remuneration during the coming year are flattering. Produce shipped south will begin to yield returns in a week or two, and this will give additional life and activity to trade.

Fearful Famine in Germany.

A letter in the London Times says:—"Poor Southern and Central Germany, still suffering from the recent political convulsions, has now in addition been visited by disease and famine." The places alluded to in the letter are Wurtemberg in Bavaria (Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and the northeast part of Duchy of Hesse, of which the writer says:

"In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food; their unfortunate inhabitants, who in time of comparative prosperity have but a scanty and miserable existence, have been wanting their staple food—potatoes. In other parts trade is standing still; of 18,000 looms, in a single province in Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of Industry; and, to consummate wretchedness and despair and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease. All feelings of human nature begin to be more and more perverted and convulsed. The most loathsome food, meat infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been slaughtered ravenously devoured by a famishing population. In one case, in Wurtemberg, a dog buried for some days has been dug up, and what will scarcely appear credible the flesh in its advanced state of decomposition has been actually made use of as food."

This, the writer says explains the reason why Germans in yet unheard of numbers are literally besieging every port available for emigration. Hunger knows no patriotism, and save the poor is the anxious cry repeated from village to village by hundreds and thousands, and is driving them to search for a home in foreign and distant countries.

Daring Robbery in Longswamp.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., a bold robbery was perpetrated at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Jones, in Longswamp township, by some unknown rogues. It appears that Mr. Jones had some \$251 in silver, gold and bank-notes, together with notes of hand and other papers, locked up in the drawer of a bureau. On the day named he and his whole family left home to attend the consecration of a Church in the neighborhood, and as was their usual practice when going abroad, concealed the door-key under a milk-jar in the yard. During their absence, the key was taken from its hiding place, the house entered and all the money and papers abstracted from the bureau drawer. A silver watch, that hung at the wall, was left untouched. It is suspected that the person or persons who committed the robbery, were acquainted with the house. Mr. Jones is a worthy and industrious man altogether dependent on his daily labor for support; and therefore this loss falls heavily upon him.—Reading Gazette.

£ We have advices from London, down to the 8th instant. Money continued easy at 1½ to 2 per centum, with large unemployed capital.

California 150 Years Ago

About the year 1701, a missionary named Francis Pedro Pocola, published a description of California, from which we extract the following scientific statement:

The climate is very healthy. Along the coast the heat is great, and it seldom rains; but the air of the inland is more temperate. In April, May, and June there falls with dew a sort of manna, which congeals on the leaves of reeds—sweet as sugar, though not so white. The country abounds in large plains, pleasant valleys, and excellent pastures; the rivers contain plenty of fish, especially xicamas and crawfish. On the mountains are mescales all the year round, besides figs of different colors, pistachios (Pistacia vera) and Palo santo. The natives feed on fourteen kinds of grains, and make bread of the yuca; skirrets (stium sasarum), a species of red strawberry and mammoth citrons and watermelons also abound. The land is so good, most plants bear three times a year. The animals are numerous; among them we found two kinds of deer that we knew nothing of; one is as large as a calf, having the head of a stag, the horns of a ram, and the hoof of an ox, and a speckled tail; the other resembles sheep, but have more wool. As for fowls, there are in California all that there are in Mexico and New Spain. The sea affords plenty of good fish—pilchards, anchovies, and tunnies, which last are caught with the hands. The shores are covered with heaps of shells. Salt is produced from pits; it is bright as chrysalis, and so hard it is necessary to break it with hammers. The coasts are famous for the pearl fishery. I doubt not but there are mines to be found in several places, if they were thought for; since the country is under the same degree as the provinces of Cinnalo and Sonora. Yet the Californians, amidst this plenty and riches of their country, content themselves with what is only necessary for life. The inland parts of this region, towards the north, are very populous. The common employment of men and women is spinning; they make their thread of long plants, or else of a cotton-like substance found in the shells of some sorts of fruit. They have a great deal of hives, and are naturally addicted to railbery, but we found no form of government or religion.

Political Maxims.

Politics used to be a science, it is now nothing more than a game.

Trickery used to be regarded as a despicable expedient to gain a position of trust, honor or profit; now it is the only expedient to which politicians have recourse.

Integrity and ability were once regarded as a necessary pre-requisite for a candidate asking office to possess; now effrontery and presumption, based upon a broad foundation of ignorance, are the most successful competitors for places of profit.

Duplicity and deceit in the ordinary affairs of life are reprehended as they deserve; but in politicians deceit and duplicity have become characteristic attributes.

Principles were once regarded as the test of a man's political standing; now political principles are themselves judged by private opinion, and every man's say so is a standard.

The first principles of every science are as immutable as truth itself; yet in the science of politics but few seem willing to acknowledge the immutability of any principle. As soon as any doctrine becomes expedient, it is at once adopted as a principle until expediency makes it necessary to make a change.

Principles before Men was once the popular motto of political parties; now Men first, and Principles afterwards is the basis of party organization.

In theory the people are acknowledged as the basis and source of political power; in practice they are regarded as only necessary to ratify and confirm the nominations made by political tricksters.

Political faith in certain principles was once a test of good standing in any party; now the most heterodox and opposite opinions are held by men claiming the rights and privileges of membership in the same party; and it frequently occurs that they who have departed the most distance from political orthodoxy are they who we honored with the gifts which were once bestowed upon fidelity to principle.

Chloroform.

The London Lancet says there are two modes of administering chloroform; one consists in using a small quantity of it, to be inhaled in a very short time, with hardly any admixture at atmospheric air. Patients are in this manner quickly rendered insensible. The method is dangerous; and though but comparatively few accidents have occurred, the latter have struck such terror into the practitioners and members of the community that this mode should never be followed. Chloroform should first be inhaled with a large quantity of atmospheric air; respiration should be allowed to go on regularly and normally, the chloroform is then gradually inhaled in a more concentrated form, and left off as soon as any unpleasant symptoms occur. Eight or ten minutes and from three to five drachms are thus employed in obtaining anesthesia; but this loss of time and chloroform is made up on for a whole hour; much as three ounces or more of chloroform are consumed, and no accidents occur.

Rail Road Meeting.

A Charter having been granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the "Norristown and Freemansburg Rail Road Company." A meeting of the commissioners named in said bill, will be held at Tyrosville, on Saturday the 5th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all persons favorable to the construction of said road are requested to attend. MARY CITIZENS, May 27, 1852. ¶—3w

MARRIED.

On the 23d of May, by the Rev. Mr. Joshua Yeager, Nathaniel Hilligas, to Miss Elenina Acker, both of Allentown.

DIED.

On the 30th of April, in Lynn township, of consumption, Abraham Taxtheimer, aged 61 years.

In Bethlehem Borough, on the 16th of May, Christian Luckenbach, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

In Bethlehem township, on the 15th of May, Mrs. Mary, wife of Joseph Jones, aged 62 years.

On the 12th of May, in Lower Macungy, of bilious fever, Daniel Yeager, aged 34 years.

Eagle Hotel,

No. 139, North Third Street, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES ALLMOND, } Proprietors.
DAVID STERN, }

These gentlemen take great pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the above named well-known and deservedly popular

EAGLE HOTEL, situate in the most business part of the city, which they have fitted up with entirely new Furniture and Bedding of a superior quality.

The house has also been renovated and improved in a manner, which will compare favorably with the first class Hotels in the city, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

Their Table will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome provisions the market affords, and their Bar with the purest and best liquors. The stabling belonging to their house, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

Nothing in short, shall be left undone to make their Guests comfortable, and they flatter themselves, that by strict attention to business, they will merit and receive a liberal share of public encouragement. Philad., May 27. ¶—6m

Another Grand Exhibition.

Great attraction at the New Cash Store, or the "Red sign," opposite Seider's Hotel, J. W. GRUBB, has just received another splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goods consisting in part of

Berages, Berage De Lains, Mous, De Berage, &c. &c.

which he is prepared to sell at prices lower than these articles have ever before been offered and solicits a call from all at the old stand.

Parasols! Parasols!

Just received another large lot of the above article, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, corner Wilson's Row. J. W. GRUBB, ¶—6m

NOTICE.

An election for Seven Directors, of the "Allentown Iron Company, to serve for 12 months, will be held at their office, No. 5, Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Board, J. F. CATOR, Secretary. ¶—3w

Agricultural Meeting.

The Officers and Executive Committee of the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society" will meet at the House of Aaron Guth, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, on Saturday, the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted. Edward Koller, President. ¶—2w

Doctor William J. Romig.

Having returned to Allentown, offers his professional services to his friends and the public. Office at his residence, in Hamilton street, south side, first corner below Pretz, Guth & Co's. Store, in Allentown. February 19, ¶—1y

J. De Puy Davis, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office in the room one door east of Lewis Smith's Drug Store, formerly occupied by R. E. Wright, Esq. ¶—6m

Mr. Davis can be consulted in both languages. May 13, 1852. ¶—6m

Valuable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber now offers at private sale the property situate at the south east corner of wamilton and Margaret Streets, in the Borough of Allentown. The improvements consist of a large and convenient

Brick Mansion House, built in the most substantial and finished manner, and surrounded by beautiful Shade Trees. It occupies with the ground attached, one entire square, 240 feet front and 480 feet deep. A brick stable, Ice house, and other out buildings are upon the grounds convenient to the house.

The house will be sold if desirable with part of the ground. The title is unquestionable, and payments will be made easy. Eli J. Saeger, agent for M. T. DALE, ¶—6w

Allentown, Jan. 8, 1851. ¶—6w

Allentown Academy.

The Summer Term of the Institution will begin on the 11th of May, under the charge of J. N. Gregory, A. M. Principal with able and accomplished assistants. Mrs. Emily Dunbar Gregory Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss Jane Gregory, Principal of the Female Department.

The instruction in French will combine the advantages of Ollendorf's Method (Value) and that of Professor Picot.

Italian according to the systems of Ollendorf and Robello.

The rates of Tuition will remain as announced in the last annual Catalogue.

The Teachers have been bred to the profession and have wrought together successfully for years. Other Assistants will be engaged as they may be required and thorough instruction given in all the branches of a complete academical education.

Mr. Gregory brings to the responsible duties of his station, fourteen years' practical experience in his calling, having fitted many young gentlemen for College and for mercantile life,—having commenced and finished the school education of many young ladies; and he invites from the citizens of Allentown and Lehigh county a support corresponding to the just appreciation they entertain of the advantages of a good school; that the steady growth of the institution in usefulness and credit so happily commenced under the auspices of the late popular Principal may continue to the honor of the community.

May 6, ¶—3m

The Navigation Opened!



Philadelphia, Allentown & Mauch Chunk TRANSPORTATION LINE.

For transporting merchandise between Philadelphia, New Hope, Easton, Freemansburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Weissport, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, and all intermediate places along the Delaware and Lehigh Canals; shipped from Third Wharf, below Vine street, on the Delaware.

They being new beginners, hope by careful and prompt attention to their business to get a liberal share of patronage.

The proprietors have large and commodious Store-Houses at all the above named stopping places.

HECKEL LONG & Co. Proprietors.

AGENTS: Stephen Long, Philadelphia, Samuel L. Opie, New Hope, G. W. Hunsel, Easton, G. A. Bachman, Freemansburg, Charles Seider, Bethlehem, William Heckel, Allentown, Lewis Weiss, Weissport, Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk, A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton, Horton & Blakelee, White Haven, March 25. ¶—3m

HECKEL & CO'S.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar STORE.

A few doors below the German Reformed Church, Hamilton Street, ALLENTOWN, PA.

GOODS ALL WARRANTED. Day 18. ¶—1y

Large Two Story House FOR RENT.

A large and commodious Two Story Brick Dwelling House, with Open Front basement, situate in east Hamilton street, in the Borough of Allentown, lately occupied by Jas. Roney, one door east of Dr. John Romig. For further information apply to ELI J. SAEGER, ¶—3w

Wonderful are the Works of Nature!

The people say that I have the best and cheapest Groceries in town. I believe it, for the quantity sold is evidence of the fact. Farmers, remember this fact; to be found at the old corner, opposite Mr. Seiders Hotel. J. W. GRUBB, ¶—6m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the store books of the firm of *Samson, Wagner & Co.* are put into my hands for collection. Those who know themselves indebted to said firm, will please call at my office, in west Hamilton street, for settlement, within two weeks from the date hereof, if they wish to save costs. J. F. RINE, J. P. ¶—3w

J. F. Halbach, Justice of the Peace.

Takes this method to inform the public in general, that he has removed his Office to Harrison street, East Allentown, opposite Mr. William Heckel, where he will attend to all business appertaining and entrusted to him, with punctuality and rectitude.

Instruments of writing, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, or Power of Attorney's to Germany, will be neatly and correctly executed by him.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. East Allentown, May 13, 1852. ¶—3m

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allent.	Easton	Philad
Flour	Barrel	4 25	4 00	4 25
Wheat	Bush.	55	80	91
Rye	—	70	60	72
Corn	—	65	60	61
Oats	—	40	38	39
Buckwheat	—	47	50	66
Flaxseed	—	1 50	1 50	1 60
Clayseed	—	3 00	5 50	5 20
Timothyseed	—	2 50	2 75	2 75
Potatoes	—	80	56	75
Salt	—	40	45	30
Butter	Pound	16	18	30
Lard	—	10	8	8
Tallow	—	8	9	7
Beeswax	—	22	25	28
Flax	—	12	10	8
Flitch	—	10	8	6
Tow-yarn	—	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	10	12	20
Rye-Whiskey	Gall.	22	22	23
Apple Whiskey	—	35	40	48
Linseed Oil	—	85	85	85
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hay	Ton	14 00	12 00	12 00
Egg Coal	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	—	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	—	3 50	3 00	3 00
Plaster	—	4 50	4 50	2 00

Ready Made Clothing Store, In Allentown!!

Neligh & Breinig,

Adopt this method, to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Philadelphia, with a very heavy stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

of the most fashionable styles, from all of which they will make to order and also keep on hand a large supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

at such prices, as cannot be equalled in any establishment in this or any neighboring town. Their present large Stock of clothing consists in part of Dress Coats, of every imaginable style, for Spring and Summer wear, Pantalons, fancy and plain of all prices, Summer Pants in great variety; Shirts, Satin, fancy and plain, Drawers, Vests, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c. all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices. It is therefore "money made" to those who wish to purchase clothing, if they first call at Neligh & Breinig, before they purchase elsewhere.

Orders of every kind, will be accepted with pleasure, and punctually attended to; and as they are Practical Tailors themselves, none but the best workmanship will be suffered to pass their hands, so that they can warrant the clothing they manufacture in every particular.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by punctual attendance to business, and durable jobs, they will be able to gain a continuance of favors from a generous public.

Allentown, April 15. ¶—3m

Coachmaking Establishment In Allentown.

ROBERT KRAMER,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he still continues on a more extensive scale, the

Coachmaking Business,

in all its various branches, at his well known stand, in west Hamilton street, directly opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, where he is always prepared to manufacture to order at the shortest notice, and also keep on hand,

Barouches, York Wagons, Rockaways,

Carryalls, Sulkies, &c, which for beauty and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the country. He uses none but the best material that can be secured, while his workmen are second to none in the state, consequently he feels assured that the vehicles he turns out will bear inspection in any community.

He will warrant his work as it is all done under his own supervision.

Wooden or Iron axle-trees manufactured to order, and all kinds of repairing done in the neatest, cheapest and most expeditious manner.

Horses, old vehicles, &c. &c., will be taken in exchange for wagons.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes that by strict attention to business, to merit a continual increase of public patronage.

May 20. ¶—3m

Rakes! Rakes!

Just received a large lot of Rakes, which will be sold very cheap at the new cash store, corner of Wilson's Row. J. W. GRUBB.

To the Ladies of Allentown.

We want all the ladies in Allentown and its vicinity to call and get a dress of Berage, Berage de Laine, Lawn, Gingham, or anything else they may wish, at the new cash store, corner of Wilson's Row, the place just revived.

J. W. GRUBB.

ICE! ICE!

The undersigned hereby inform the citizens of Allentown, that they have built a large Ice House, and are now prepared to furnish every morning a supply of clean ice, though the whole season.

They would also inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity that a supply of ice to preserve the dead can at all times be had by calling at their office in East Allentown. Customers in town, will be supplied regular every