

### Inaugural Address of Gen. Pierce.

We give below an extract of the Inaugural Address of General Franklin Pierce, recently elected President of the United States. It has evidently been prepared with considerable care, and while Democratic in its tone and doctrines, it is, on the whole, eloquent and patriotic. Its chief points may be briefly summed up thus:

"The President commences by a delicate allusion to the loss of his only son, and says that no heart but his own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which he has been borne to a position suitable to others, rather than desirable for himself. He is filled with a profound sense of his responsibility, but nothing like a shrinking apprehensions. The people have summoned him in his weakness; they must sustain him by their strength. Thus far the country has in his judgement, fulfilled its highest duty suffering humanity. It has spoken and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, in those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest national liberty. But, after all the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trial and its triumphs.—Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy, reposes in our example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. The apprehensions of dangers from extended territory or multiplied States, has proved to be unfounded.—The policy of the new Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. No act within the legitimate scope of the President's constitutional control, will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, with cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. The great objects of our pursuits as a people are best to be obtained by peace, and with the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We have nothing to do with the wars, tumults, and anxieties of the complicated systems of European governments, but in commercial matters we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require prompt reciprocity. The American must realize that upon every sea and every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by a foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible. The maintenance of large standing armies in our country, would not only be dangerous but unnecessary; and a national militia may be readily formed, with a well-disciplined and efficient organization. The Navy is complimented, and integrity, ability and economy in the public service are earnestly inculcated. It is not to be expected, says the President, that persons will be retained in office, who are known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice. The Union is referred to as the great ark of our national safety, and with it the best and dearest hopes of the President are entwined. He believes that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution, and he will give an unflinching support to the compromise measures of 1850. The Address closes with an appeal to the Divine protection, and with the expression of a hope, that the kind Providence which smiled upon our Fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings which they have inherited. In brief then, General Pierce feels the responsibility of his position, but will not shrink from it. He is not appalled by accessions of territory, and believes that the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, (Cuba, &c., we may refer) are essential to the extension of commerce, and the peace of the world. Nevertheless, he will tolerate no illegal act of annexation. The Monroe doctrine is re-affirmed, and it is pronounced a fundamental principle. All interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, is utterly inadmissible.—With regard to public office, partisans will not be retained, but fidelity and capacity will be looked to in incumbents. The Union is eulogized, the compromise is endorsed, and slavery is regarded as recognized by the Constitution. We repeat, the Message has evidently been prepared with great deliberation, and is not without merit as a literary composition.

**THE WILL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.**—A petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature, on Tuesday, from Alfred Moss, clerk of the county court of Fairfax, authorizing him to carry out of the commonwealth the original will of George Washington, for the purpose of having it lithographed, accompanied by a letter authentic therefrom from G. W. Parke Custis, Esq., the sole surviving executor of General Washington.

**CHEAP TRAVEL.**—Passengers going West by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the steamboats from Pittsburgh, can go to Cincinnati for \$10.00; to Louisville for \$11.00, and to St. Louis for \$15.00.

### The Retiring President.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the circumstances in which the President elect takes charge of the helm of the National Administration, remarks: "But while we thus admit that something of the improvement in public affairs may be justly attributed to the course so honorably pursued by the President elect, to the present Administration belongs the honor of having brought our foreign policy forth from the gloom that encompassed it, and leaving it to their successors without a single serious difficulty or embarrassment. Considering all the circumstances of Mr. Fillmore's Administration—the difficulties that were rife when he assumed the Government, the political hostility of Congress, and other impediments which are well known—it must be regarded as one of the wisest, most brilliant the Union has ever enjoyed. Political opponents may deny this, but the demonstration is before the world. It has won the confidence of foreign powers so far that, while maintaining unimpaired the national honor, it has arranged the most delicate questions with a proud and ancient monarchy of continental Europe difficult and intricate questions with Great Britain, and is able to leave to its successor propositions from the English government of a liberal and pacific character, such as that government probably never before made to any power on the face of the earth.

Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet will retire from office leaving both the domestic and foreign affairs of the country in far better condition than when they took office; with negotiations on foot which, had they had time to complete them, would have added imperishable renown; and they will leave to Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet an inheritance, of national prosperity and national honor and influence such as perhaps no administration ever entered upon."

### The Caloric Ship.

We publish this week a communication of the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the Navy Committee in the House of Representatives, recommending the passage of a resolution directing the Department to contract with Captain Ericsson for the construction of 1 caloric frigate of 2,000 tons burden. It has been objected, and with justice to many of our public functionaries, that they have been reluctant to adopt new improvements, and failed to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age. They opposed the introduction of steam into the naval service. Steam introduced, they adhered to paddle-wheels instead of propellers, and that at a time when it was admitted by the leading maritime powers of the world that the screw was altogether the best instrument of propulsion for ships of war. These notorious facts give color to the charges that have been hitherto made against the Navy Department, but we trust that the advent of Young America may inaugurate a new era of encouragement and development to science and invention.

Though it will be reserved for the administration of General Pierce to carry out the object of the resolution recommended by Mr. Kennedy, we cannot withhold from that gentleman the praise which he is justly entitled to for the interest which he has uniformly manifested in this great enterprise of Captain Ericsson, the sagacity with which he has recognized its triumphant success, and the manly and liberal spirit in which he has assumed the responsibility of recommending it to the immediate attention of Congress.

In so doing he has not anticipated the prestige which must result to the incoming administration from at once adopting the new motor in the naval service, but has merely sought to prepare the way by which his successors may co-operate with the inventor in exhibiting his great improvement to the world.

A single enterprising individual has enabled Captain Ericsson to demonstrate the triumph success of his new motor to the Government of thirty millions of people, by the construction of a ship of two thousand tons and her propulsion from New York to Alexandria in the severest test trip to which she could well have been exposed. If the Representatives of these thirty millions should fail to respond to a demonstration so significant and so momentous in its consequences to the whole human race, they will represent any thing but the thrift, the courage, the humanity, the enterprise and the progressive spirit of the American people.

**Buried Alive.**  
On the 5th inst., at McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, Thomas Carter descended by means of a ladder, into a well, thirty five feet in depth, with the intention of securing some of the curbing that had been giving away. He had scarcely got down before he discovered that the whole above him was about caving in, and he began rapidly to descend the ladder. He got up to within sixteen feet of the top, and there was caught by an immense body of sand, which filled all the space below and above him.

The citizens rallied to the spot and forthwith began digging him out, when it was discovered that there was a small aperture left, along the side of the ladder, through which they happily found that air could penetrate. They called and found the poor man able to talk, and he, in anticipating of their failure to get him out alive, instructed some of his friends how to arrange his business. Finally they reached him, and rescued him, unharmed, from what all supposed was a hopeless grave.

### The Lehigh Valley Railroad COMPANY.

The stockholders are requested to meet at the President's office in Easton, on the 13th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to decide upon the propriety of increasing the amount of the proposed mortgage loan and such other matters as may be laid before them.  
J. M. PORTER, President.  
February 23, 1853.

### The First Settlement of Savannah.

Saturday was the anniversary of the settlement of Savannah, and observed incidentally if not intentionally, by the military and we think ought to have been celebrated by the citizens generally. The occasion is one which ought to be remembered by the aged and impressed upon the young.

The expedition under Gen. Oglethorpe and the Rev. Mr. Herbert, consisted of one hundred and fourteen persons, and embarked on board the ship Anna, on the 16th of Nov. 1732. On the 20th of January following they arrived at Beaufort, South Carolina, where they soon obtained temporary lodgings in the new barracks. Oglethorpe immediately proceeded South to select a proper site for the colony. On the first of February Old Style, the colonists reached Yamacraw Bluff and pitched their tents.

"They were ten days engaged in disembarking. The first house was commenced on the evening of the 9th, and Oglethorpe wrote his first letter to the Trustees on the 10th.—Allowing for the difference between the Old and New Style, the 12th of February may properly be regarded as the anniversary of the settlement of Georgia.

The occasion naturally gives rise to more appropriate reflections. One hundred and twenty years ago our ancestors first planted their feet upon the sands of the new world. They were humble men and women: "such as were in decayed circumstances, and thereby disabled from following any business in England, and who if in debt, had leave from their creditors to go; and such as were recommended by their creditors to Ministers, Church Wardens, and Overseers of their respective parishes." They brought with them no high sounding titles—no claims to aristocratic pretension. The forest was before them, and they were the architects of their own fortunes.

A century and a quarter have not yet elapsed and yet what a change has taken place. Then countless tribes of savages held dominion over the mountains and valleys.

Now, not one of the Aborigines remain within our borders. The last red man in Georgia was a freeman on the first locomotive that went dashing into the mountains of the Cherokee. The forest have fallen beneath the steady blows of the new race, and Georgia now furnishes one sixth of the raw material which clothes the world, and has a taxable property valued at four hundred millions of dollars.

### Incident in the Rocky Mountains.

On one occasion while J. Wesley Jones, with a few of his artist companions, were stopping in the rear of their main company for the purpose of daguerrotyping for his Pantoscope some remarkable strange rocks, a war party of Indians suddenly sprung from behind the rocks, and giving a frightful yell, advanced with lance poised, ready for battle, when the artist, with great coolness, turned upon them his camera, and, somewhat mystically waving over the instrument the black cloth in which his pictures were wrapped, held his lighted cigar in some what frightful proximity to the instrument. The savages had heard strange stories of thunder on wheels, which had, in one terrific burst, swept away whole parties of red skins. Panic stricken, they paused a moment, then veered to the right, with eye fixed upon the dreaded instrument.

But the strange mortar followed them; its dangerous pop! pop! kept them in direct line. Pop! pop! went a revolver from beneath the instrument! This was but the prelude of the death-wagging storm about to burst upon them! They could no longer stand this, but with a simultaneous yell broke away, towards the rocks. Bang! bang! went the artist's guns after them. Strange, terrific sounds were reverberated through the mountain gorges and echoed back by the cavernous rocks—yells and shrieks, and rumbling thunders. The smoke cleared away, and the artists were alone. No time was lost in rejoining the caravan; and, the danger being over, it became often the subject of merriment around the camp-fires.

### Discovery of Valuable Silver Mines.

It is stated that great excitement has been created at the towns on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, by the discovery of some very valuable silver mines, on the eastern slope of the mountains, about sixty miles northeast of Donna Ana. The ore, according to the reports, is found in immense quantities directly on the surface of the ground, and several tons of it have already been gathered. The Houston Telegraph says: "One mine is so rich that the silver is extracted readily, by melting it with a common log-fire of pine. Lead ore is also found in extensive veins traversing the rocks in every direction. We are informed that thousands of tons of lead ore, similar to that obtained at the lead mines near Galena, can be gathered on the surface of the ground on the mountains east of El Paso. There is a large hill near the silver mines, that might with propriety be styled the lead mountain, as it seems to be an immense mass of galena or lead ore. If we may believe the accounts of persons who have visited these mines, they must be far more extensive and valuable than the mines in Illinois or Wisconsin."

### Anthracite Coal as Fuel.

The use of Anthracite coal as a fuel for locomotives seems to be thoroughly tested upon the Reading Railroad, with the most perfect success. G. A. Nicolls, Esq., the Engineer and Superintendent, in his report to the Managers, says: "Our experience of the engines constructed for using Anthracite coal exclusively as their fuel, are performing trips with regularity. The Illinois and Michigan, built during the year after Mr. Mitchell's patent for passenger engines, use Anthracite altogether; and, with this fuel, are now running their trains as rapidly and efficiently as any wood engine on the road.

I consider that the most serious difficulties which have heretofore prevented the use of Anthracite coal as fuel for locomotives, have been overcome, and that this fuel is destined to supersede wood in locomotives.

### Cutting Cornfodder.

Enos Smedley, of Chester county, and of many years' experience as a dairyman, informs us of his great success the present winter in keeping his cows on cornfodder, cut and crushed by horse-power and machinery. His plan is to cut off a foot or eighteen inches of the butts before putting it through the machine. This is worked on the barn floor, with a one horse power; and the cut fodder discharged through a funnel into the entry below, contiguous to the cow stables. Here it is emptied into a large box made for the purpose, and holding about 34 bushel baskets full. This is well mixed up with an equal number of quarts of meal, and the whole slightly moistened. He has 34 cows fastened up in separate stalls, and one bushel heaped up, is found sufficient for a cow at a feed and they are fed twice a day, eating it up clean. Under this management they are improving finely, and wintering as well as they usually do on the best hay.

One sheaf of fodder cut up, making two good feeds, is worth here, about three cents, making 21 cents per week. Sixteen quarts of meal per week for each cow is worth 32 cents. Total for keeping of cows each, per week, 53 cents. This is cheap wintering and a strong illustration of the great advantage of cutting food for stock. Such evidence of what has been done, is worth pages of theory in convincing farmers of the great loss they sustain in feeding hay and fodder uncut. Not only will one-half or two-thirds in quantity be sufficient, but there is a great saving in respect to waste. Those of us who have been used to feeding cattle in barnyards out of cribs, know that not less than about one sheaf to each animal is a sufficient allowance, and that when either cornfodder or hay is fed whole, a considerable portion is dragged out over the yard and lost. Hay is now worth from \$18 to \$25 per ton, and by this plan of feeding cornfodder, a saving of sometimes and the price of several machines may be effected in one winter. We have found, in our own experience, that when cornfodder is fed, merely cut, without crushing a very considerable amount of it left uncut. The sharp and tough edges of the stalk do not admit of proper mastication, and, indeed is apt to make sore mouths.

The machine used by Enos Smedley is of Potts, patent. Urray's patent is said to be able to cut and crush from sixty to one hundred bushels per hour.—Farm Journal.

**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 26th of February, by the Rev. Richard Webster, Mr. WILLIAM JANNETT, of Belleheim, to Miss SUSAN DETWILER, of Mauch Chunk.

On the 30th of January, by Rev. Joseph S. Dubs, Mr. Gideon Marx, jr., to Miss Julian Talk, both of South Whitehall.

On the 1st of February, by the same Mr. Henry T. Frantz, to Miss Rebecca Frantz, both of North Whitehall.

On the 7th of February, by the same, Mr. Reuben Cross, to Miss Mary Koch, both of North Whitehall.

On the 13th of February, by the same, Mr. Thomas Litzenger, of Upper Manungy, to Miss Sarah Keck, of North Whitehall.

On the 15th of February, by the same, Mr. Harrison H. Kraud, to Miss Sarah Beck, both of Washington.

On the 22d of February, by the same, Mr. Adam Diefenderfer, of South Whitehall, to Miss Anna Fricker, of North Whitehall township.

On the 26th of February, by the same, Mr. Richard Schneider, to Miss Sarah Joyer, both of South Whitehall.

**DIED.**  
On the 15th of January, in North Whitehall, of consumption, Hannah Derr, aged 70 years.

On Friday last, in Allentown, William Jacob, son of Victor and Eliza Blumer, aged 7 months.

On the 6th of February, in North Whitehall, of apoplexy, Elizabeth Ringer, aged 66 years.

On the 18th of January, in Macungy, of apoplexy, Adam Heiberger, aged 64 years.

On the 18th of January, in Washington, of scarlet fever, Sarah Jane, daughter of Levi and Hannah Schmidt, aged 2 years.

On the 23d of January, in Hanover, of apoplexy, Elizabeth McHose, aged sixty-two years.

On the 23d of January, in Salisburg, of old age Catharine Schmidt, aged 84 years.

On the 6th of February, in North Whitehall, of croup, Phantina, daughter of David and Mary Ann Scheier, aged 4 months.

On the 11th of February, in North Whitehall, of apoplexy, Soloma Semmel, aged 60 years.

In Reading, on the 22d of February, Nicholas V. R. Hunter, Esq., aged 53 yrs.

### Notice to Assessors.

The several assessors of their respective wards of the Borough of Allentown, and of the several townships of the County of Lehigh, are hereby requested to meet in the Commissioners office, in Allentown, on Tuesday March 22d inst., to obtain the assessment, the appeal notices, and such other matters and instructions relating to the performance of their respective duties.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
J. M. LINE, Clerk.  
March 9, 1853.

### Portable Gas.

GAS has been acknowledged, from the time of its first introduction, to be the best material for light, its use being attended with no danger or trouble. But to bring it to the consumers by miles of conducting pipes and meters, makes it an article of luxury only attainable by a part of the community in large cities, who reside within the range of the main pipes. And even then, its high price exceeds all other burning material; and the greater part of the citizens cannot enjoy the benefit of gas light even by paying any price, not to mention the many accidents which happen by the use of turpentine and alcohol light. If the great expense of miles of main pipes could be avoided, gas would not cost half the price it now does. Every man would burn it; and it would be promotive of family happiness, as the spirit of education and science has reached almost every house. The wife would enjoy the company of her husband, and be entertained by a fine story from a book or newspaper; every corner might be occupied by children learning their lessons; ladies at the piano would not dispense with a gas light, if once used, and all this can be done with one gas-light, at the cost of half a cent an evening. To effect this, gas must be made portable. Experiments have been made to compress it from 13 to 1 part in volume, but it was found impossible to regulate the pressure, and was very dangerous on account of the liability to explosion. But by a far safer and more simple apparatus in every consumer's cellar—a tub with water, a tin or sheet iron kettle, 10 or 15 feet of pipe, and a burner in the lower story put up in a proper manner—every man can light up two rooms; and in the same manner the whole house may be lighted from the cellar. The gas-wagon stops at the front door, the manufacturer runs an India-rubber pipe through the cellar-hole or door, attaches it, and fills the apparatus without any trouble or notice to the consumer.

In this manner, a small capital invested will enable almost any community, village, or town to erect a concern to supply gas at a price lower than any other burning material can be furnished. All who take an interest in the subject, or would like to have gas works erected in this manner, will please address  
W. F. DANOWSKY M. D.  
March 9, 1853.

**Spring Millinery Goods.**  
JOHN STONE & SONS,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,  
No. 45 South Second Street,  
Philadelphia.

HAVING received by late arrivals a large and well selected assortment of **SPRING MILLINERY GOODS**, are now prepared to offer their customers, at the lowest market prices—  
Glance Silks for Bonnets,  
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,  
French and American Artificial Flowers,  
Crapes, all colors,  
Fancy Nets and Laces,  
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.  
Philadel. March 9, 1853.

**Eagle Hotel,**  
No. 139, North Third Street,  
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
DAVID STEM, Proprietor.

This gentleman takes great pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named well-known and deservedly popular

**EAGLE HOTEL,** situate in the most business part of the city, which he has refitted 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 the establishment.

His TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome provisions the market affords, and his BAR, with the purest and best liquors. The stabling belonging to his 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 his Guests comfortable, and he flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will merit and receive a liberal share of public encouragement.  
Philadelphia, December 1, 1852.

**300 Dozen Corn Brooms.**  
The undersigned have just received Three Hundred Dozen Corn Brooms, bound with Tin and Wire, which they will sell Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.  
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.  
Allentown, February 23, 1853.

**Co-Partnership Notice.**  
The subscribers have entered into Co-partnership on the 3d instant, in the Livery Business, under the firm of HOFFMAN and SIGGFRIED. Their establishment is found in William street, a few doors below Pretz, Guth & Co's store. They are prepared with handsome vehicles of every description, and safe horses, and will be prepared at all times to attend and accommodate those who may favor them with their custom.  
THOMAS P. HOFFMAN,  
JESSE SIGGFRIED.  
Allentown, January 12, 1853.

**SALT SALT.**  
A large quantity of Ground and fine Salt, for sale by  
PRETZ, GUTH & Co.,  
February 23, 1853.

### Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allent.	Easton	Phild
Flour . . . .	Barrel	5 00	4 75	5 50
Wheat . . . .	Bush.	1 00	1 10	1 12
Rye . . . . .	—	78	81	85
Corn . . . . .	—	55	60	65
Oats . . . . .	—	35	38	39
Flaxseed . . .	—	50	50	65
Buckwheat . .	—	1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed . . .	—	5 00	5 50	5 25
Lima-yamseed .	—	2 50	2 75	2 70
Potatoes . . . .	—	35	35	50
Salt . . . . .	—	50	45	30
Butter . . . . .	Pound	14	18	30
Lard . . . . .	—	12	12	9
Tallow . . . . .	—	10	9	8
Beeswax . . . .	—	22	25	29
Ham . . . . .	—	12	12	15
Pitch . . . . .	—	10	12	8
Tow-yarn . . . .	—	8	8	7
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	12	20	20
Rye Whiskey . .	Gall.	22	22	27
Apple-Whiskey .	—	24	23	24
Linseed Oil . . .	—	60	85	85
Hickory Wood . .	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hay . . . . .	Ton	16 00	20 00	25 00
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

### Builders, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Others.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public, that their Planing Mill, Slitting Mill, Sash Machine, Slave Machine, Turning Laths, Circular and Whip Saws, and other machinery are now complete, and in successful operation, and are prepared to

**Plane, Plow and Groove,** floor-boards, and plane weather and side-boards on either one or both sides, to resaw sawed lumber to any size required, from six inches to one-fourth of an inch in thickness, to furnish the lumber, and make all kinds and sizes of  
**Window Sash, Shutters, Blinds,** doors and mouldings; they also have constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of Bed Posts, Table-legs, Wagon Hubs, Bent Fillets, Shafts and Spanish Cedar Segar Boxes, and are also prepared to do all kinds of turning, and to saw pine, cherry, walnut, or any other kind of wood to any shape required, and also to cut staves and heading for flour barrels, or any other light casks.

They hope that by strict attention to their business, and low prices, to receive a liberal support from a generous public.  
Apply at their works adjoining Pretz & Weinsheimer, formerly Romig's Mill, in East Allentown.  
BALIET, SAAGER & Co.  
Feb. 23, 1853.

**Great Hat, Cap and Fur Store**  
IN ALLENTOWN.  
Wm. Keck,

Truly thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him by his friends, and a generous public, requests a continuance of that patronage from them and that they should now call, and examine the most extensive stock of

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS,** that has ever been brought to the public, at his established and lately refitted Hat Emporium, No. 14, Wilson's Row, East Hamilton street.

He has just returned from the City of Philadelphia with the new spring style of Hats and Caps of all kinds and varieties.

The people of this neighborhood, have found it expensive to go to the great neighboring cities. Hereafter, to think themselves in either of them, will be very cheap. They will merely have to call into the above mentioned Hat store, observe the late improvements, and hear of the uncommonly low price, when at once, their imagination will impress them with the belief that they stand in one of the best and cheapest Hat stores of New York or Philadelphia.

Call, see, examine, judge, inspect, choose, price, and buy for yourselves.  
**TO HUNTERS.**—Highest cash prices paid for all kind of furs.  
Dec. 1, 1852.

**Orphans Court Sale.**  
By virtue and in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of the county of Lehigh, there will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises,

**Certain Messuage or Lot of Land,** with the appertences, situated in Hanover township, in the county of Lehigh, bounded by lands of Leonard Laubach, John Stuber, Paul Gangerer, and the Lehigh Canal, containing about one acre, more or less. Thereon is erected a one and a half

**Story Frame House,** and other outbuildings, a splendid garden, with an excellent pale fence around it, and the residue is in a high state of cultivation.  
Being the real estate of William Nagel, deceased, late of the township and county aforesaid.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by  
JOSEPH WEXDEL, Administrator.  
By the Court,  
NATHAN METZGER, Clerk.  
Feb. 16, 1853.

**GROCERIES!**  
Who does not know that J. W. Grubb, sells the cheapest and best groceries in town and also that he has just received a fresh supply, which he is selling cheaper than ever, at the Peoples' Store, opposite Haggenbuch's Hotel.  
J. W. GRUBB.  
December 22, 1852.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
neatly executed at the "Register" Office.