

President Pierce's New Cabinet.

Hon. Wm Larned Marcy, the new Secretary of State, is a native of Sturbridge, Mass., and is in the 67th year of his age. He graduated at Brown University in 1808, and subsequently removed to Troy, New York, where he studied and practiced law, and became a prominent Democratic politician. During the war of 1812, he served as a volunteer, and in 1816 was chosen Recorder of Troy, from which office he was removed, in 1818, by the friends of Gov Clinton, who had been previously opposed by both Mr. Marcy and Mr. Van Buren. In 1851 Mr. Marcy removed to Albany, his present residence, and was appointed General by Gov. Yates. The legislature, in 1823, elected him State Comptroller, and in 1826 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he resigned in 1831, to accept a seat in the United States Senate. He was in the Senate less than two years when he resigned, being elected Governor of New York, in 1832. He was twice re-elected, viz: in 1834 and 1836; but on a fourth nomination, in 1838, he shared in the defeat of the Democratic party, and William H. Seward was elected over him. After returning from the Executive chair, Marcy principally devoted his attention to his private business until Mr. Polk became President, in 1845, when he received and accepted the post of Secretary of War, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability.

Hon. James Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, is about 60 years of age, and of athletic form and energetic habits. He is one of the most distinguished lawyers at the Louisville bar, where he has acquired great wealth and an elevated standing. Mr. Guthrie is considered a prominent leader of the Kentucky democracy, and is very popular with his party throughout the Western States. He has not been a member of Congress, but has had experience as a legislator in the State of Kentucky. He was President of state Convention which formed the new constitution of Kentucky, in 1849. In 1837, Mr. Guthrie was urged as a candidate for Supreme Judge. On the death of Mr. Clay, in 1852, he declined the offer of Governor Powell to appoint him successor to Mr. Clay as United States Senator.

Hon. Robert McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, is about 45 years of age; emigrated from Franklin county, Pa., to Monroe, Michigan, where he practiced law and was elected to Congress for three consecutive terms, (1843 to 1849.) He had previously distinguished himself as a member of the State Constitutional Convention and of the Legislature of Michigan, in which latter body he was chosen Speaker of the House in 1843. In November, 1851, he was elected Governor of Michigan and under the new constitution, was re-elected in 1852 for a term of two years, which will expire in January, 1855. In Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. In 1846 and in 1848 was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, is a native of Kentucky, but removed to Mississippi in early life. He is about 45 years of age, and of active and energetic habits. In 1825, he graduated at West Point, and soon after received a commission as second lieutenant of U. S. Infantry, and was made first lieutenant of dragoons. The same year he received the appointment of adjutant. In 1836, he resigned his commission in the army, and retired to private life in Mississippi. He married a daughter of General Taylor, and his lady died several years since. In 1844 Mr. Davis was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for Mississippi and voted for Polk and Dallas. The following year he was elected to Congress and served one term as a member of the House of Representatives. In July, 1846, he was appointed Colonel of the regiment of volunteer riflemen raised in Mississippi, and distinguished himself particularly in Monterey and Buena Vista. President Polk offered him the appointment of Brigadier General in the United States Army, in 1847 but he declined the honor. The same year the Legislature elected him United States Senator and he was placed on the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as Chairman. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the nomination of the State Rights party of Mississippi as a candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Gov. Foote. He has since remained in private life.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is a lawyer of Fayetteville, N. C., in the prime of life, and of industrious habits. He was elected a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress (1845-47.) He was Speaker of the House of Commons at the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, and was the candidate of the Democratic party for United States Senator, but his election was defeated by the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, and a few other members of the Legislature. Mr. Dobbin was also a Member of the National Convention at Baltimore and promptly seconded the movement of the Virginia delegation in favor of the nomination of Gen. Pierce. His speech on the occasion was much admired for its stirring eloquence.

Hon. James Campbell, the Postmaster General, the youngest member of the cabinet being only about 35 or 36 years of age, is a native of Philadelphia, and the present Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to which office he was appointed since the State election last fall. He had previously been a lawyer of Philadelphia, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of that city. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and of the most untiring industry, two admirable qualities for the post assigned him.

Hon. Cal. Cushing, the Attorney General is a native of Massachusetts, in the 54th year of his age, distinguished for great learning, eloquence and industry. In 1825 he was elected a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the next year was sent to the State Senate from Newburyport. He was then elected for several years in the Legislature, and in 1835 sent to Congress, where he served for eight

years. In 1847 he was again returned to the Legislature, where (having previously been a Whig) he took sides with the Democratic members in advocating the policy of the Mexican war, and for appropriating \$20,000 for equipping the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers at the expense of the State. When this proposition was defeated, Mr. Cushing advanced the money from his own means, and the regiment was made ready for service. He was chosen Colonel of the regiment, and accompanied it to the Rio Grande, in Mexico, in the spring of 1847, being attached to the army under command of General Taylor. During his absence in Mexico, the Democrats of Massachusetts nominated him as the candidate for Governor, and the vote polled by him was quite flattering. In 1848 he was a strong advocate of Gen. Cass' election, and a deadly opponent of the Free Soilers; and in 1850 was for the fifth time elected to the Legislature. He declined the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts in 1851, tendered him by Gov. Boutwell, and in 1852 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, where he has acquired an enviable reputation as a learned jurist. Mr. Cushing was the first Commissioner sent to China by the United States, and has held various other responsible positions.

A Modern Baron Trenck.

A most daring and adroit feat in the way of Prison breaking was performed in this town on Friday night last, by Aaron B. Brown, who had been confined in the new county Prison, a few months under a sentence of 2 years and 9 months for the robbery of Mr. Geo. Heaton, a Watch and Jewelry Store, Poltsville, some time last fall. His Cell was in the second story, and early on Saturday morning, as we learn from Col. Krebs, on sending his Assistant, as was usual to call the Prisoners preparatory to receiving their breakfasts, the door of Brown's Cell was found to be fastened on the inside by means of his bed which was propped against it. On forcing the door the Cell was discovered to be tenacious, and a hole in the Arch above, and thence through the roof of the Prison, afforded evidence that Brown had passed out in that direction and thus effected his escape. On further examination it appeared that he had let himself down from the roof into the yard below by means of a rope which he had ingeniously manufactured from the yarn used by him in weaving. He had prepared himself with a rope ladder, also to one end of which was attached a double wire hook; this he threw over the top of the wall, and the hook catching under the iron coping enabled him to reach the top, and then by reversing it to let himself down on the outside very readily and safely, leaving him at perfect liberty to go whithersoever his fancy might dictate. What course he took there is no possibility of knowing, and nothing has yet been learned to afford the least clue to it. Brown is thus described, 35 years of age, a native of New York, occupation Watchmaker, pale complexion, dark eyes, black hair, turning gray, five feet nine inches high, foot No 5 spare face, slim built and is an excellent Weaver. He had on a brown Cloth Over coat, gray Kentucky Jean Roundabout, brown mixed Kentucky Jean Pants, Check Shirt, black Kossuth Hat, and coarse black Slipper shoes.

The Acquisition of Wealth.

"I wish I were rich!" is an almost universal aspiration of mankind, and let the world's position of the individual be what it may an additional amount of property is generally desired. True, there are now and then glorious exceptions to the rule, and we see among us men who expend upon benevolent objects the full amount of their surplus income; but, as a general thing, the desire of acquisition grows at least in an equal ratio to success; and what is equally true, the disposition to be liberal too frequently contracts in the same proportion.

The active competition in all departments of trade, and the strenuous exertions necessary to be put forth in order to gain the precedence, engenders a morbid desire for extraordinary success. As the practiced courser strains every muscle to win the field so does the business man, in the pursuit of wealth, labor on with untiring energy. Although the final cause is the possession of property, the efficient one is the effort itself, put forth for its acquisition. How frequently do we see men who have spent many years of life in active pursuits, retire upon a competence, and then for want of the stimulus to activity, become perfectly wretched. They toiled cheerfully through a succession of years with the idea of retiring some day for the purpose of enjoying the fruit of their labors; yet, when the wished-for day at length arrives, they are after a miserable interval of inactivity, driven back again to business by the unconquerable force of habit.

Contemptible as is the disposition of the miser, and foolish as it may appear in the abstract for an individual to labor for an increase of wealth when he already possesses more than he knows what to do with, yet the desire for gain, by stimulating exertion, develops all the resources of a people, and is really beneficial to mankind. If a man has merely to put forth his hand in order to pluck all the necessities of life his activities will scarcely exceed the required exertion; whereas if he must strive out his subsistence from a barren and unyielding soil, or gain support from a business requiring strenuous exertion, he will become an energetic and beneficent agent in development to the utmost every resource of profit and success; but in doing this it will as a natural consequence, stimulate his innate desire of gain, until it too frequently becomes an all-absorbing passion. If necessity is the mother of invention, acquisitiveness is the hand-maiden of activity. In a community like ours, there can result no permanent evils from the successful acquisition of great wealth. If fortunes

could be rendered inalienable, if the law of primogeniture and entailment could devolve upon the son the miserly accumulation of the father, and restrain its dissipation by spendthrift heirs, very few generations would pass before a moneyed aristocracy would arise which would darken the heavens and over shadow the land; but, as it is under our wise statutes of distribution, the wealthy son, not unfrequently finds himself in the end where the wealthy father found himself in the beginning, at the very bottom of fortune's wheel. The profits of trade occasionally flow like a spring tide into the possession of the sire, only to disappear again in the hands of the son, like the morning mist.

Restless exertion—men climbing up the ladder of fortune and tumbling down again—successful operators jostling unsuccessful ones out of the way—great fortunes heaped up and then scattered in a day—drunken and spendthrift heirs succeeding miserly and wealth acquiring fathers—sons becoming rich who inherited from their parents nothing but poverty—noise, bustle, and confusion in strife for gain, is just at the present day especially in our country, the panorama of human life. The exertions of the tradesman, the skill of the banker, activity of the broker, the acumen of the professional man, the labor of the artisan, are excited to the intense action of the present time less by pressure of necessity than by the universal aspiration to amass a fortune; but what precise amount of property a fortune is, has never yet been determined. The man who rises in the morning without knowing where he is to get a dinner, fixes it at a full supply of food. The artisan who gains an ample livelihood by his labor, places it perhaps at a thousand or two of dollars. The farmer or the country trader, considers ten or twenty thousand the *ultimatum*, of his ambition while the successful operator in the city will scarcely think of pausing to take breath before he counts a hundred thousand, with a reasonable expectancy of half a million!

American Church Customs,

An English traveller in this country thus describes in his "book" some of the "queer things" he met with in his wanderings. "Now, to tell you of some of the queer things one sees and hears in this queer country. One of the most foreign-looking sights to a stranger is the appearance which the churches present during service, especially if the day be hot. Every lady has her fan which she brings with her, or more generally keeps lying in her pew. What a funny sight. There they sit, young girls and young ladies, newly married and old married ladies, black ladies and white ladies, fanning away as if their lives depended on their never ceasing. In front of the minister, on this side and on that, up in the front of the galleries, and back in the galleries there they go, fan, fan, fan. There are fans of paper, fans of grass, fans of ivory, fans of feathers, fans of every thing. There they go, those who have no fans using their prayer-books or Bibles, fan, fan, fan. Arms moving and heads keeping time, flutter, flutter, flutter—one fan, two fans, three fans—fans innumerable. Oh dear! It surely is hot. "Another peculiarity connected with their churches, is that of the gentlemen always rising up and leaving the pew to let a lady enter. A lady, indeed, when she reaches her pew, never thinks of going in till all the gentlemen first step out. In she goes and in go the obsequious gentlemen after, only to repeat the performance in three minutes when another lady comes in. I have often seen five gentlemen leave to get up and go out. I was myself a victim to this practice. Last Sabbath I went over to New York to hear Dr. Spring preach. I could not find the door-keeper to show me to a seat, so I entered a vacant pew on chance, and sat at the head of it as we do in Scotland. Presently the church door opened and in walked a lady marshaled by my friend the door-keeper. Up they marched till they came to my pew, when he, opening the door beckoned to me with his finger to come out. "Unfortunately for me I was reading a hymn at the time, and was so engaged that I did not at first see the telegraphic signal; so there sat I composedly reading, and their stood my friend, the door-keeper impatiently beckoning, beside him stood the minister's wife, (for it was no less a personage whom I was keeping standing there), while round about sat the congregation, curiously looking. At last I caught his eye, or rather his finger—had to get up, and to the right-about march till this free-born lady enter her pew—possession, in this case, not proving nine points of the law. I got well-punished for my lack of politeness, or, as I will call it for my ignorance, by feeling the tell-tale blood mount up to the crown of my head. One thing I felt strongly inclined to do, was to give the fellow a word in season."

Outrageous Assault.

On the 26th of February, a young man, a resident of this Borough, named E. C. Wilson, son of W. H. Wilson, Esq., while travelling from Tamaqua to Beaver Meadow, in Carbon county, was attacked near the latter place and his horse and carriage taken from him by an unknown Irishman, who very composedly seated himself in the carriage and drove off towards Hazelton, but was met on the road by several citizens of Beaver Meadow, who happened to know the horse and carriage, brought it and the Irishman back to within a short distance of the Meadow, where they were met by an Irish funeral. The Irishman gave the alarm, and was immediately rescued by his countrymen, who stoned the other party off. In the meantime young Wilson came up with a reinforcement of citizens and recovered the horse and carriage without much trouble, but the offending parties escaped.

The perpetrator of the outrage was arrested at the mines in the evening—but on his way to the magistrate's office, a number of his friends interfered, and after a considerable struggle in which the Constable and Judge Cool, as well as the prisoner, were more or less injured, the prisoner was rescued from the hands of the officers.

What Government We Live Under.

A Theocracy—Aristocracy—Democracy—Democracy—Mobocracy—Robocracy—Taxocracy.

No one will pretend it is a Theocracy. Many contend (and with reason) that it is an Aristocracy; it certainly is not a Democracy; that is impossible in the nature of things; for a Democracy is, where each individual has a full, potential and equal voice in the making and administering of the laws. The legal fiction that a man does, by himself what he does by another, or the political fiction that what a Representative, or the majority of the Representatives do, is the act of each and every individual in the Commonwealth, is "a delusion of the devil," is not true in point of fact, and is a mischievous covering for all manner of tyrannical and oppressive acts. There can be no such thing as democracy in a large State; the government may be Republican in form, but not a practical Democracy; the laws of this Commonwealth are made by less than 150 individuals, sometimes by a bare majority of those members who are present in the Legislature, which laws are to govern two and a half millions of people; is that democracy? Let one of the "sovereign people" go to Harrisburg, in his "sovereign" capacity, and undertake to tell the Senate and House of Representatives what they should do in each case as it comes before them, and he will soon be sent to the State Asylum or some other place. Sometimes a Mobocracy governs—but that, in its nature, is an unstable government and seldom lasts long; so also, is a democracy or government of devils and generally accompanies Mobocracy.

Consequently, if we do not live under a Theocracy, Democracy, Democracy or Mobocracy, we must be living under an Aristocracy, Robocracy or Taxocracy, or all three combined! That our government is in its nature essentially aristocratic is proven by our laws, which favor the rich more than the poor—tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; the remnant of the feudal system under which we now live, is the remnant of aristocracy and ought immediately to be abolished. That it may be called a Robocracy is evident, for there is ten times as much robbery, according to law, as there is contrary to law! Ten dollars to one! The corruption, bribery, injustice, partiality, and many other evil things, show the nature of the government under which we live, which above all may safely be called a Taxocracy! Tearing away nearly one-half of the net income of the industrious and economical, to maintain a parcel of useless, idle office-holders.

Discharged nine-tenths of the public officers, and we could have a better government than we have at present.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of March, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. Peter Zellars, of Allen township, to Miss Terasa Miller, of Moore township.

On the 12th of March, by the same, Mr. Allen Balliet, to Miss Sarah Hoffman, both of Allentown.

On the 13th of March, by the Rev. Jacob Vogelbach, Mr. Erwin Biehl, to Miss Matilda Wetherhold, both of Allentown.

On the 14th of March, by the same, Mr. Michael Wacker, to Miss Wilhelmina Derner, both of Allentown.

DIED.

On the 28th of February, in Gnadenhuetten, Ohio, of consumption, David Clewell, formerly of Emaus, Lehigh county, aged 46 years.

On the 14th of March, in Allentown, of fever, Emma Rebecca, daughter of Henry and Henrietta Ritter, aged 5 months.

On the 14th of March, in Lower Macungy, Sarah, consort of John Schmoeyer, aged 66 years.

On the 5th of March, in Lower Macungy, of old age, Anna Maria, consort of the late Philip Ruth, aged 78 years.

On the 10th of March, in Allentown, Mathew, son of Owen and S. Hoffman, aged about 8 months.

On the 11th of March, in South Whitehall, Leanda, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dorney, aged 18 months.

Water Company.

All persons using the water of the Company for family or other purposes, will please take notice, that the time to renew their permits is the first of April next, and it is expected that they will call upon the undersigned Treasurer and renew them, as a number of permits have been changed. Those persons who have not settled for their permits from the 1st to the 10th of April, must not complain if the water is stopped from them after that time. The board reserves the right where the Water is used by joint Hydrants; if not paid by all joined, to stop it if they see proper as they consider such arrangements solely advantageous to those who connect in using water, consequently cannot interfere with arrangements of this kind. Notice is also given to persons who wish to use Hydrant Water, for building purposes that they must take out their permits before they commence building and if this rule is not strictly observed, the change will be double for the Water. To put up Hydrants it requires first a permit from the Treasurer. CHARLES ECKERT, Treasurer. March 10, 1853.

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

DAVID STEIN, 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.

House for Rent.

The undersigned has a two Story Brick House for rent, situate in John street, in a very pleasant part of the Town. There is a good garden to its and the Hydrant in the yard. Rent cheap. Apply to EDWIN SAEGER. Allentown, March 16.

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.

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.

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 Hagenbuch's Hotel. J. W. GRUBB. December 22.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad COMPANY.

The stockholders are requested to meet at the President's office in Easton, on the 10th 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.

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.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The subscribers have entered into Partnership on the 3d instant, in the Livery Business, under the firm of HOFFMAN and SIEGFRIED. 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 SIEGFRIED. Allentown, January 12, 1853.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allen.	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	40
Buckwheat	"	50	50	55
Flaxseed	"	1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	"	5 00	5 50	5 25
Timothyseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 70
Potatoes	"	35	35	30
Salt	"	50	45	50
Butter	Pound	14	18	30
Lard	"	12	12	9
Tallow	"	10	9	8
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Hain	"	12	12	15
Elitch	"	10	12	8
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	12	20	20
Rye Whiskey	Gall.	22	22	27
Apple Whiskey	"	24	23	24
Lined 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
Nat Coal	"	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	"	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster	"	4 50	4 50	2 60

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 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.

Builders, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Others.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public, that their Planing Mill, Slicing 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, Tablelegs, Wagon Hubs, Bent Pillies, 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 & Weinshamer, formerly Romig's Mill, in East Allentown. BALLIET, SAEGER & Co. Feb. 23, 1853.

Spring Millinery Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS, No. 45 South Second Street, Philadelphia. HAVING received by his arrival 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 pertaining to the Millinery trade. Philad. March, 9, 1853.