

A Story of Suffering at Sea.

On the 25th of February last, the Schooners S. R. Soper, Capt. Samuel Soper, sailed from Provincetown, for a cruise in the Atlantic ocean, for Whale. Nothing unusual happened until about the last of July, when one morning a school of whales was discovered. Three boats were immediately lowered, each containing five men, and commanded by the captain, first, and second mate. The second mate killed the first whale and towed him to the ship. The other whales then started off, pursued by the boats of the captain and mate. This was in longitude about 77—in latitude about 34. They continued the pursuit, and finally the captain fastened to and killed a forty barrel sperm whale. By this time night began to set in, and no vessel was to be seen from the boats in any direction. This was rather startling, as they had no provisions or water on board, but upon consultation they concluded to stick by the whale until morning, in the hope that with returning daylight they should be able to find their vessel. When morning broke, the horizon was anxiously scanned, but no vessel was to be seen. All that day was spent in cruising round after her, and at night another consultation was held. They had compasses, but no time, and the captain ordered that during the night they should each go in a certain direction, and meet in the morning. The mate, Mr. Samuel Genn, of Provincetown, states that he followed these directions carefully, but when the morning dawned, the captain's boat was not to be found. He spent a portion of the next day in searching for the captain, but finding his efforts vain, and that his crew were beginning to suffer dreadfully for food and water, they being in an open whaleboat, without protection from the fierce heat of the sun, he concluded that it was best for him to shape his course for the nearest land, which he did by steering a N. N. W. course. They had a sail, but it was not of much use. Their sufferings from this time cannot be described. For once they saw a vessel. She was at some distance, and the sea was very rough, so that the mate deemed it impossible with safety to steer for her; and as those on board did not see the boat, they witnessed her disappearance with the feeling that their last hope was leaving them.

It now began to blow severely, and the mate was obliged to rig a "drug" with his oars and whaling lines, with which he was enabled to lie to without danger. When the gale ceased, he again put sail on the boat, but the crew were almost at the last gasp of suffering, their lips were black, and death seemed to stare them in the face. For the last twenty four hours, so great were the pangs of thirst that they began to drink salt water, which usually brings on delirium and death in a short time. At the end of the sixth day they made Cape Fear, and went ashore, reaching Beaufort, N. C. Mr. Genn and one of the crew, Cornelius Prince, of Boston, worked their passage in a vessel to New York, and reached this city on Sunday last, and are now at Provincetown.

What has been the fate of the captain and the five men in boat is unknown. They may have discovered the vessel, or they may have reached the shore. If they did not, they have probably all perished. There was a short rain one day while they were on board the boat, but they had no means to catch it. The second mate and five men are on board the vessel, and she is, therefore, probably safe, and will arrive at some Atlantic port in a few days.

The face of the mate still bears the impress of the terrible sufferings he has undergone, in parched and blackened lips and sunken and death-like features.—*B. Trar.*

Escape of a Convict.

On Saturday last we visited Sing, Sing, where we learned that a convict escaped from the State Prison the day previous, in a very ingenious and skillful manner. James Dunn the convict in question, although but twenty years old, had served one term in the prison and had been but a few months returned on another sentence, which was for his life. He worked in a weaver shop, and managed to procure strips of india-rubber cloth, with which he made a tube, some six feet long, and water-tight. To the end of this he attached a bag of the same material, and shaped like a duck. During the forenoon of Friday, he left his shop and managed to elude all the vigilant keepers until he reached the river, where he threw off and secreted all his clothing, and with his india rubber life-preserver, plunged into the water. Sinking to the bottom, he kept one end of the tube in his mouth, while the bag floated upon the surface, through which the air passed to supply respiration. In this manner he went some distance from the shore, and drifting with the tide, he passed the guards and keepers and all the men employed along the Prison docks, the Railroad, Robinson's dock, the Farmers' Dock, at the lower landing of the village, Mansion House dock, and up to Colyer's dock, a distance of half a mile. At this point, some part of his pipe gave way, and he had to rise to the surface and swim ashore. Here he found a number of men and boys, who were astonished to see a stranger swimming from a bay four miles wide, at mid-day, and under the burning sun of one of the hottest days of the season. On gaining the shore he remarked, with perfect composure, that he had "won the bet." Some one inquired where his clothes were. He pointed to the upper landing, and remarked that he had "left them up there when he went in." He then started up the railroad track, and meeting Mr. Fowler, he pointed to a person still further north, and inquired of Mr. Fowler if that man had a bundle of clothing? He received a negative answer, when he replied that "he had stolen his clothes while he was in swimming," and then started off a few hundred yards, when he left the road, and entered Gen. Van Wyck's grove. Soon after he was observed crossing the yards and fields toward the Dale Cemetery, in the same condition in which he left the river, since which he has not been seen.—*Peckskill Repub.*

The Epidemic.

There are few, if any, parallels in history to the present visitation. But a week or so ago, we were involved in unpleasant controversies with medical gentlemen as to whether the disease, which was taking off several hundreds of our citizens weekly, was an epidemic. It was charged that we were exciting a panic in announcing and declaring the fact. Two weeks have scarcely passed and the epidemic has become a pestilence, one of the most destructive, malignant and distressing which ever fell upon a people.

Considering the number of persons liable to the epidemic, (the unacclimated,) there is nothing in history to equal the present mortality. Deducting our native population and those who have had the fever and become acclimated, we should regard it as a large figure to fix the unacclimated at 30,000 at the breaking out of the fever. Of that number at least three thousand have already been buried, and every day adds two hundred more to the ghastly record.

Should it continue in the same ratio, this frightful number will be swelled to 5000 by the 1st of September, which is usually the date when the epidemic begins its ravages in our city. For the week ending on the 7th August, its victims were one thousand. That for the week now passing will be as large, and thus, unless some sudden and unlooked for change occurs, the month of August will be held ever memorable in our annals for the largest proportionate mortality which has ever occurred in the history of pestilences.

It will equal the violence of the Black Plague of the Fourteenth Century, and exceeded that of the Plague of London, in 1664. The latter has been regarded the severest pestilence of modern times; and yet, out of a population of five hundred thousand, it only slew sixty thousand, in one year, whereas the present epidemic is destroying at the rate of four thousand per month, out of a total population of not over eighty thousand, and of a population liable to the disease, of not over 60,000!

It is true that, in previous years of this city, there have been days, which have exhibited a larger mortality in one day, but on no other occasion has the aggregate weekly mortality been as large, nor the progress of the disease so steady, regular, and unbroken! What is the worst aspect of these facts, that the season for the prevalence of the epidemic has barely commenced.

In 1847, the deaths in the beginning of August did not average ten a day. We have, therefore, at least three months for the pestilence to run. There is no hope that it will terminate its career, unless with the exhaustion of material. At the present rate, this event would appear not to be distant. At least fifteen thousand of the unacclimated have already had the disease, and are either convalescent or tenants of the tomb. We have heard of a great number who have recovered. Many of the physicians declare that they have lost none of their patients.

Indeed, it would appear that the thousands, who have already died could not have had the advantage of medical attendance, as the physicians all declare that they have lost no cases! It is wonderful how successful they are, considering the vast amount of mortality! If our estimate of the number who have been attacked be correct, there would remain not more than fifteen thousand of unacclimated persons, which at the present rate, would barely afford material to last out the month of August.

Interesting Statistics.

A gentleman who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before "an enquiring world" the following statistics:—The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3,064; 557 in Europe, 936 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter part die previous to the age of 7 years; one half reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life, to every one hundred only six reaches the age of 60, and not more than one in 500 live to 80 years of age.

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,324 every day, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are most frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one fourth of the population.

Some of those statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages take place more frequently in June and December, than any other months of the year, was just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June, do so because they can't help it; while those who conubinate in December, do so, doubtless, to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June, are commonly love matches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which happen in December, are brought about, in a great degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel under garments.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

Discontent in Canada.

The Montreal *Chronicle* argues that there can be no such thing as a contented colony. Self-government or independence is necessary, it holds, to give satisfaction. We quote:—

"In this colony, a few years ago, the French population were dissatisfied. All power belonged to England and a few pet colonialists. The provincial assembly was composed principally of persons who could only legislate upon their own grievances.—Public improvements were lost sight of; immigration interfered with, and the public education neglected in view of these grievances. All these, after much expenditure of fustian, were ultimately summed up in the celebrated ninety-two resolutions, an appeal was had to arms, and a defeat, equivalent, as it has temporarily turned out, to a triumph, was the consequence. But of what avail in the way of producing contentment has been the result of placing the government of this country entirely in the hands of the priesthood of Lower Canada? Assuredly it has been of no avail whatever.—It has only had the effect of making the previous contents, the English inhabitants of the province, noncontents. It produced the annexation manifesto. It has led to a cry for the Union of all the provinces. The province is as impetrate, as unruly, as dissatisfied as before, the only difference being that the whole English population is aroused against 'nos institutions vorte langue et nos lois,' and perceives in the home government a defender of the Catholic faith in Canada. This is to be regretted. But how can it be remedied? A union of all the provinces would assuredly annihilate French supremacy, it might not make the provinces more British.

"Canada is becoming powerful, and will be free. She insists upon liberty of speech and will toss from her those little men now in authority, who fancy they can withhold it from her. The Melbourne Argus writes in the same strain for Australian independence."

European News.

From the America's news the Eastern question wears a more serious aspect. It would seem that the question of peace or war lies in the decision of the Czar, who does not show much inclination to avoid the consequences of disturbing the peace of Europe. But his answer to the proposition of England, France, Austria and Prussia could not be known by those powers until the 10th or 12th inst., and as their proposition made it imperative that the Russian troops should be withdrawn from the principalities, or otherwise, the English and French fleets would be ordered to the Bosphorus. If this should be the case, it will require some ground and lofty tumbling in the art of diplomacy to avert a rupture. A writer from Liverpool says: "Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore, we must totally disregard all rumors, either favorable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas himself can know what his intentions are, and the multitude of statements telegraphed from Vienna, Paris and elsewhere, are for the mere purpose of influencing the markets. At the same time it is right to state that the conduct of the Russian generals, in the Principalities would indicate an intention to maintain permanent possession, and nothing has transpired elsewhere to show that Russia intends to retract." Further, both Russia and Turkey continue their warlike preparations, and it is evident the longer the negotiations are continued, the more likelihood of war.

Great sympathy is manifested in France for the Turkish cause, and no less than fifty-two French field-officers were on their way to enter the Turkish service.

The unsettled state of European affairs has had a depressing effect upon the Liverpool Cotton market, and the quotations for middling and lower grades have been reduced one eighth of a penny.

Purchase of South Down Sheep.—At the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Gloucester, England, on the 13th of July, Mr. M. Reich, secured for Mr. Jonathan Thorne, of New York, the two pens of South Down Ewes, to which the first premiums were awarded. Mr. Reich also purchased for the same party a South Down Buck, for 130 guineas.

The New York Herald.—Swain of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is negotiating for the New York Herald. It is stated that he offered \$400,000 for the whole concern, or \$70,000 per annum in perpetuo. Neither proposition has been accepted by Mr. Bennett. The Ledger men must be pretty strong in the pocket.

MARRIED.

On the 9th of August, by the Rev. J. S. Herman, Mr. William W. Helfrich, to Miss Mary Ann Kutz, both of Kutztown.

On the 14th of August, by the same, Mr. Peter Hemeler, of Albany, Berks county, to Miss Mary Herber, of South Whitehall, Lehigh county.

On the 21st of August, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. Jonas Schmidt, to Miss Maria Miller, both of Salisbury.

On the 31st of July, by the Rev. E. H. Helfrich, Mr. Paul Kratzer, of North Whitehall, to Miss Kittyann Huss, of Bath, Northampton county.

On the 20th of August, by the Rev. Mr. Vogelbach, Mr. Moses Flexer, to Miss Matilda Held, both of Salisbury.

DIED.

On the 9th of August, at New Orleans, of yellow fever, William H. Nelson, aged about 26 years, formerly of Allentown.

On the 5th of August, in Salisbury, Howard, son of Charles and Sarah Knauss aged 4 years.

On the 9th of August, in Lower Macungy, Mandu Emelina, daughter of Jonathan Knappenberger, aged 8 years.

On the 11th of August, in Salisbury, Maria Albert, aged 78 years.

On the 17th of August in Salisbury, James Leibensperger, aged 19 years.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Editor.—As I had the pleasure of attending a County meeting, held in this county on Saturday last, by those who style themselves friendly to the constitution, and the present administration, I thought proper to state to you some of the most amusing incidents which took place on that occasion. Well I can tell you, it was somewhat amusing to witness their proceedings from beginning to the end, they didn't quarrel or nothing only they did, nor they didn't neck one another only they did. Well I can tell you, they had a whole grist of prepared resolutions brought there by the sound ones, which caused a great deal of trouble to get them adopted by the meeting; however they managed at last to get them acknowledged by a darn'd hard scamble only they didn't. Two of the said resolutions were not exactly agreed to viz: the 1st was to instruct the legislative members to go in strong for the sale of the public works, which resolution was violently opposed by a feller who went there by the name of Sam B., well this feller worked himself like darnation, he did, he told the good old Democrats that the resolution was nothing but a whig measure, "God save the poor fool of an Editor who prepared said resolution and carried it there in his pocket, although he told the old Major, he did not care two buttons about having it passed," and in case of the sale of the public works they would most assuredly be purchased by whig monopolists, any how.

A number of other fellers, one by the name Jim W., told dutch speeches in favor of the resolution with the old tax payers. Jim having convinced his hearers that said works did not begin to pay expenses, and said, let it be a whig measure, that when the whigs were right, it would certainly be Democratic to go with them, well there, I thought, Jim was about half right, and two thirds of those present appeared to think the same way, but nevertheless, they were out-generated as usual, a few of the leading ones, who managed to make the greatest noise, managed to defeat the resolution. The 2nd resolution approving of the course pursued by our Honorable Senator during the last session, was decided by the chairman to have carried, although there was a number of nays, well there was. There was a number of other incidents of like import but we are afraid of trespassing too much upon your time, but we hope the next time the animals get loose, we will be able to cage them.

Yours, &c. A WHIG.

A Fortune Made by a Misfortune.—Mr. Quigley, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, it is said, bought a large quantity of tobacco last winter, expecting to ship it to the southern market before the season of low water and high freights. Unfortunately the Ohio fell before he could get his tobacco out of Green river, the consequence of which is, it has advanced in value on his hands to the amount of \$20,000.

Liberty.—Gen John Sidney Jones, a well known and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia was arrested in New York, a few days since for speaking in the public streets. His subject was the mismanagement of Railroads. He refused to accompany the officers, who were forced to bind his wrists with cord, by which they were much lacerated in pulling him along.

*Agricultural Statistics.*From returns of the agricultural crops, it appears that we raise annually, \$143,000,000 in wheat, \$391,200,000 in Indian corn, \$190,275,000 in hay, \$70,840,000 in oats, \$73,135,000 in Irish potatoes and \$120,000,000 in cotton—the whole crop being \$1,752,583,000.

An Ordinance

To prevent Mischief from Dogs.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Catsauqua, That any Dog or Slut, found running at large within the limits of said Borough, on and after the first day of July next, without a sufficient muzzle made of iron wire, shall be forthwith killed, and buried sufficiently deep to prevent any nuisance therefrom, and it shall be the duty of the High Constable, or such person or persons, as he may authorize to kill and bury every such Dog or Slut found running at large.

SECT. 2. And be it further ordained, that if any owner of a Slut, shall hereafter permit her to run at large at any time within the limits of the Borough, he, she, or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each offence for the use of the Borough, and it shall be the duty of the High Constable, or such person or persons, as he may authorize, to kill and bury any Slut so found at large.

SECT. 3. And be it further ordained, that the High Constable shall be paid out of the Borough Treasury, the sum of one dollar for each and every Dog or Slut which may be by him killed or caused to be killed and buried, in pursuance of the directions of this Ordinance.

SECT. 4. This Ordinance to go into effect on the first day of July next, and continue in force to the first day of November following.

Passed, June 21, 1853.

DAVID THOMAS, President.

ATTEST.—Owen Rice, Sec.

Additional Jury.

The following gentlemen were drawn additional Jurors to serve on the panel of Oyer and Terminer for August term, 1853.

Henry Dieckenderfer, Farmer, Upper Millford.

John Eckert, Yeoman, Allentown.

Willoughby Fogel, Esquire, Upper Macungy.

Peter Heller, Blacksmith, Allentown.

David Knerr, Yeoman, Lowhill.

Samuel F. Lutz, Yeoman, Lynn.

John D. Lavall, Esquire, Allentown.

Jonathan Smith, Saddler, Lower Macungy.

George Schaeffer, Farmer, do.

Stephen Schlosser, Shoemaker, Washington.

John Thomas, jr., Teacher, Allentown.

George Vliet, Blacksmith, Washington.

August 24.

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NOTICE.

Dr. J. P. BARNES, Dentist, will be absent from Thursday the 1st of September, until Thursday the 8th of September. All persons requiring his unexcelled invaluable Dentist services, had better not call during his absence to prevent disappointment.

Allentown, August 24.

—2w

Allentown Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, respectfully announce that the Fall Term will commence on Thursday 1st of September.

Under the supervision of the present Principal, Mr. J. N. Gregory, the school has received a liberal patronage, and has attained a position of the highest rank.

During the vacation, very great additions and improvements have been made to the Academy buildings and furniture, and pupils will now enjoy all the advantages of a thorough course of instruction, earnest and efficient teachers, and spacious and convenient school rooms.

GIBSON BRACH, Board
THOMAS WEAVER,
HERMAN RUFF,
THOMAS B. WILSON,
WILLIAM R. CRAIG,
NATHAN METZGER,
ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Trustees.

Allentown August 24.

—1v

Hiram Brobst, Dentist in Allentown.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches, such as filling, cleaning, plugging and inserting from a single tooth to a full set, on moderate terms.

His office is in Allen Street, one door South of Dr. C. L. Martin, No. 43.

Allentown, August 10.

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An Ordinance

To prevent Swine, Shoats or Pigs from going at large, within the Borough of Catsauqua.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Catsauqua, That if any person or persons, shall suffer his, her, or their Hog or Hogs, Shoats or Pigs, to go at large within the said Borough, each person or persons on being duly convicted thereof before the Chief Burgess, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such Hog, Shoat or Pig.

SECT. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the High Constable, to take up and confine in some suitable pen or inclosure every Hog, Shoat or Pig, found going at large in the said Borough, and within twelve hours after so doing, to affix a written or printed notice on each of the Hay Scales, within the said Borough, stating when and where the said Hog or Hogs, Shoats or Pigs were taken up, and unless an owner applies to said Constable for such Hog or Hogs, Shoats or Pigs, within three days afterwards and tenders the fees and expenses, herein after mentioned, then the said Constable on the day succeeding the said three days, shall publicly sell the same and the proceeds shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, after deducting for the use of said Constable fifty Cents for taking and confining each Hog, Shoat or Pig, and twenty cents a day for the keeping of each one, and fifty cents for the selling of each.

SECT. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that where the owner of any hog or hogs, shoat or pig confined as aforesaid shall make application for the same to the High Constable within the said three days, the same shall be immediately delivered up, on the owners paying to the said Constable the fees and expenses before mentioned, for taking up and keeping such hog or hogs, shoats or pigs whereupon it shall on the duty of the said Constable to make immediate complaint to the Chief Burgess of the offence committed by such owner, in having suffered the said Hog or Hogs, Shoats or Pigs to go at large within the said Borough.

SECT. 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for any person, to take up any hog or hogs, shoats or pigs found going at large within the said Borough, and deliver the same to the High Constable, who shall thereupon confine the same and proceed as directed in the second and third sections of this Ordinance, and in such case the person who shall have taken up and delivered such hog or hogs shoats, or pigs to the said Constable shall be entitled to receive the fifty cents before mentioned for each hog, shoat or pig so taken up.

SECT. 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the High Constable for the neglect of any duty enjoined upon him by this Ordinance, shall on being duly convicted thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars.

SECT. 6. This ordinance to go into effect from and after the 10th day of June 1853.

Passed, May 24, 1853.

DAVID THOMAS, President of Council.

ATTEST.—Owen Rice, Sec.

An Ordinance

To levy and collect tax for defraying the expenses of the Borough of Catsauqua, for the Current year.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of the Borough of Catsauqua, in Town Council assembled, that a tax of five mills on every dollar shall be laid on the estates, real and personal, in the Borough of Catsauqua, and the respective offices and posts of profit, trees and professions and occupations, of the citizens of the said Borough, agreeably to the last county assessment and the valuation thereof, and the town clerk is hereby required, to make out duplicates and apportion the tax accordingly, and said tax is hereby appropriated for defraying the contingent and other expenses of the corporation for the current year.

Enacted into an Ordinance, at Catsauqua, July 25, A. D. 1853.

DAVID THOMAS, President.

ATTEST.—Owen Rice, Sec.

Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown	Eastern	Philad.
Flour	Barrel	5 00	5 00	5 00
Wheat	Bush	1 10	1 00	1 10
Rye	"	75	51	83
Corn	"	65	40	60
Oats	"	34	38	37
Buckwheat	"	50	50	67
Flaxseed	"	1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed	"	4 00	5 50	5 50
Timothyseed	"	2 50	2 75	2 70
Potatoes	new	60	75	60
Salt	"	50	45	30
Butter	Pound	14	15	30
Lard	"	12	12	9
Tallow	"	10	9	8
Beeswax	"	22	25	28
Ham	"	12	12	15
Fitch	"	9	12	8
Tow-yarn	"	8	8	7
Eggs	Doz.	12	11	20
Rye Whiskey Gall.	"	22	22	24
Apple Whiskey	"	25	23	24
Linsed Oil	"	60	85	85
Hickory Wood Cord	"	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hay	Ton	14 00	20 00	25 00
Egg Coal	"	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal	"	2 50	3 00	3 50
Lump Coal	"	3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster	"	4 50	4 50	2 00

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Public House of Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, in Allentown.

A Certain House and Lot,

late the property of Frederick G. Ritz, deceased, situated on the south side of Union Street, in the Borough of Allentown, adjoining lots of Thomas Weiss on the east, and John Buchecker on the west and fronting Union street. The lot containing in front 32 feet and in depth 225, the same is in excellent fencing, planted with all kinds of choice fruit. The House is two story Brick with Piazza, Woodhouse, and other necessary outbuildings.

The situation is one of the most romantic in the vicinity and as a private dwelling is very desirable.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by

LEWIS SMITH, } Executors.
J. FRED. RUEB, }

July 27.

—4w

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 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, upon the premises.

A certain House or tract of Land,

with the appertinences, situated in the townships of Upper Macungy, Weissburg and Lowhill, in the county of Lehigh aforesaid, bounded by lands of John B. Huff, dec'd., John Huff, sen., Solomon Mohr, Peter Musselman, Benjamin Fogel, John F. Seiberling, Casper Peter, Andrew Stettler, and others, containing 116 acres and 140 perches, strict measure, about 30 acres thereof is first rate wood land, the greatest part of which is grown with Chestnut wood, twelve acres thereof is first rate meadow land, and the remainder is farm land, in a high state of cultivation, the improvements are a good

2 Story Log Dwelling House,

Swiss Barn, Wagon shed, a good Spring house, at which is one of the best springs of water in the township, (or county.) There is also a two story tenant house on the premises, and there are also many other necessary outbuildings on the premises.

Being the real estate of John Hausman, dec'd., late of the township of Upper Macungy, county aforesaid.

Terms on the day at the place of sale, and due attendance given by

MICHAEL HAUSMAN, } Adm'or.
FREDERICK KNABBS, }

By the court.—N. METZGER, CLERK.

July 27.

—5w

Thomas Brown, DENTIST.

Adopts this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Office, No. 15, West Hamilton street, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall, where he is prepared to offer his professional services to all who may call on him. Teeth will be inserted on Gold or Silver, from a single Tooth up to a whole set, on the most approved plan. Teeth plugged with Gold or Silver, in a good and substantial manner, and extracted in a easy and judicious way.

His prices will be very reasonable, and through strict and careful attendance, to the profession, he trusts, that a generous public will extend to him a liberal patronage for which he will always feel grateful.

Allentown, July 27.

—3w

Eight Teachers Wanted.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of School directors, of Hanover township, Lehigh county, will meet on Saturday, the 3d of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Charles Ritter, for the purpose of an examination of those who may become applicants as teachers. Committees of the different Schools in said district will please attend on said day.

JOSEPH LICHTENWALTER, President.

Hanover, August 17.

—3w

WILLIAM S. MARX

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office in the eastern front room of the building of John D. Lavall, formerly Hornbeck's west of the Courthouse.

Allentown, April 4, 1850.

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