

### Four Days Later From Europe.

#### Arrival of the Arctic.

New York, Oct. 30. The American steamship Arctic, with Liverpool dates to the 17th, being four days later, arrived at this port this afternoon.

No open hostilities have yet taken place, but the news is still considered of a warlike character.

The Africa arrived out at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the 16th.

The fact of the appointment of Prince Paskevitch to the chief command of the Russian army of the Danubian Provinces, is now considered accurate, and is taken as an indication that the Czar intends no retrograde movement, notwithstanding the pacific speeches until the last day or two put into his mouth by his creatures.

The statement that the French Government has removed the restriction hitherto imposed upon the unofficial journals in the discussion of Eastern politics, is regarded as showing clearly that the French Government has given up the idea that any injury to the cause of peace is likely to accrue from the freest ventilation of the subject—that indeed there is no longer any probability that hostilities can be avoided.

The Liverpool Corn market exhibits no striking change.

The London Money market was steady. The market is, however, flatter, in consequence of the receipt of a telegraphic despatch, purporting to give the answer of Prince Gortschakoff to the summons to evacuate the Principalities.

**TURKEY AND RUSSIA.**—The following answer to Omer Pacha's demand has been received by submarine telegraph:

"*Vienna, Monday Evening.*—Advices have been received in this city, stating that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a reply to the demand made by Omer Pacha on the part of the Ottoman Government, that the Russian forces evacuate the Danubian Principalities within a period of fifteen days, otherwise hostilities would be commenced. The answer of the Russian commander-in-chief is to the effect that he is neither authorized to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the Principalities."

"The Cologne Gazette also publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, dated Sunday, stating that Prince Gortschakoff had answered Omer Pacha's demand in the negative, as he had no orders to evacuate the Principalities. The Gazette adds that hostilities will not necessarily begin even yet, as the Russian commander-in-chief, in reference to the period fixed by Omer Pacha, meant that he must receive instructions from St. Petersburg."

The annexed intelligence has also been forwarded by submarine telegraph:

"*Galatzi, Oct. 7.*—Omer Pacha has declared that vessels sailing under a neutral flag will be allowed to pass on the Danube till the 25th inst.

"In Bessarabia, Bulgaria, and the Danubian Principalities, the smaller rivers and mountain streams are dried up."

"The Wallachian Militia, who were detached along the bank of the Danube, have been ordered to march upon Bucharest, where they will act as a garrison."

"The Russian subjects in Turkey are from the 1st of October to be placed under the protection of Austria."

The latest notice of the prospect of affairs in the east of Europe, is the following paragraph, said to have been received by the submarine telegraph:

"*Paris, Oct. 15, 6 P. M.*—It is asserted that an important despatch has been received from St. Petersburg. The Czar, who had promised to accept any proposals the mediating Powers might make, has on receiving the news of Turkish declaration of war declared that he retracts all his concessions. He added that nothing remained now but war to the knife."

"A private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated Saturday, announces the mail steamer which left Constantinople on the 23d inst. In Besika Bay she met the two fleets preparing to enter the Dardanelles. The Porte has addressed a manifesto to the Four Powers."

"Orders have been given for the immediate arming of the frigates *Le Vanan*, *Descartes*, *Asmodee*, *Cacique*, *Montezuma*, and *Panama*."

"*Skender Bay, Aide-de Camp of Omer Pasha*, has arrived in France. He is charged with a special mission for the Cabinets of Paris and London."

The frigate *Labrador* has sailed from Toulon with 750 sailors on board, who are to take the places of an equal number of sailors now serving in the French fleet in the Mediterranean."

The manifesto of the Porte is a temperate, closely reasoned, and eloquent state paper, and its just and moderate spirit may be estimated from the following passages:—

"As to the non-adoption of the Vienna note in its pure and simple form by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project, although not in every point conforming to the note of Prince Menschikoff, and while containing it is true, in its composition, some of the paragraphs of the draft note of the Sublime Porte, is not, as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menschikoff."

"Although the refusal of Russia to accord to modifications required by the Sublime Porte had been based on a question of honor, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions, which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore, compels the Sublime Porte to persist in its part in withholding its adhesion."

"Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, some of the representatives of the Powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draft note occupying a middle place between the note of the Sublime Porte and that of Prince Menschikoff. More lately the representa-

tives of the Powers confidently communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte."

"None of these latter responded to the views of the Imperial government, and the Ottoman Cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that the news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived, a fact which changed the face of the whole question."

Then follows the formal declaration of war, in the event of the Russian commander refusing to evacuate the invaded provinces. The declaration, is, however, accompanied by the considerate and mild qualifications detailed as follows:

"It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschikoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two governments shall be broken off."

"At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed."

"Moreover, the Ottoman government being unwilling to place hindrances in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly powers, will, during the war, leave the straits open to their mercantile marine."

The Monitor, in its non-official columns, contradicts the statement given by the Constitutionnel, that orders had been sent to Toulon to prepare ships for the conveyance of troops to the Dardanelles. The Toulonnais of the 14th, (the official journal published at Toulon) however, fully confirms the fact announced by the Constitutionnel."

The nomination of Prince Paskevitch to the command-in-chief of the Russian army destined to act against Turkey, is established beyond a doubt.

The Paris says that several Austrian and Prussian officers now employed by the government of Turkey, have expressed a desire to remain in that service, even at the loss of their nationality, rather than return home."

Nearly 300 political arrests are said to have taken place, on Sunday evening, in Paris."

Great preparations are making at Fontainebleau for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of France."

The visit of their Imperial Majesties to Compeigne has been productive of much benefit to that town, owing to the number of visitors who have been attracted thither to obtain a glance of those illustrious personages."

The funds fell yesterday, owing to the news of the declining state of the English funds. The Three per Cents, closed at 72f. 60c, and the Four and a Half per Cents, at 99f. 10c.

**BERNE, Oct. 14.**—The Federal Government has resolved to support Ticino in its resistance to Austria."

**DUBLIN, Oct. 17.**—The Dublin Express says, we are enabled to assert, beyond doubt, that her Majesty's 17th Regiment of the line has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Mediterranean at a moment's notice. We understand, also, and have no doubt of the fact, that five other regiments of the line are also under similar orders, but we are not enabled at the moment to give their numbers."

**FRANCE.**—We learn from the Paris journals that the important mission of conveying the demand of the Ottoman Porte to Prince Gortschakoff, to evacuate the Principalities within 15 days, was confided to the son of Reschid Pacha."

The Siecle says that both France and England have sent fresh notes to Russia, desiring further negotiations, but upon the express understanding that the Danubian provinces must be first evacuated by the Russian troops."

The Constitutionnel affirms that orders have been sent to Toulon to get sufficient ships ready to convey troops to the Dardanelles."

The Conciliateur, published in the Tarn, has received a "warning."

All unbusiness respecting the scarcity of corn has been removed."

#### Jefferson and Burr.

The fourth Presidential election, took place in 1800. The candidates were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Aaron Burr. Jefferson had 73, Burr 73 and Adams 65 votes. There being a tie in the college between Jefferson and Burr, the issue devolved on the House of Representatives. The contest in that highly excited body, was most criminal, vindictive, and, tedious, continuing for six days. The Federal party were the strongest, but not having full confidence in Burr, through the intervention of Federal votes, Jefferson was elected President and Burr was declared Vice President. Eight States voted for Jefferson, including all those South of New England, except Delaware, Maryland and Carolina. Delaware and South Carolina voted for Burr. Vermont and Maryland were divided. The excitement was so great, and the contest was so bitter, that several sick members were brought to the House on their beds. Bayard ultimately called a general caucus of the Federal members; and, though some were reluctant to yield, they agreed that Jefferson had better be elected, but this was not without an approach to terms. Bayard applied to Jefferson, through Smith, of Maryland, who was most intimate with Jefferson, to know what course he would pursue, if chosen president, especially on the subject of removals from office. Jefferson reported to Bayard, through Smith, that he agreed with the Federal party, that meritorious public officers ought not to be removed on account of their political opinions! Morris of Vermont, absented himself, and two Federal members from Maryland, Oraik and Baer, put in blank ballots so as to elect Mr. Jefferson!

### Napoleon's Last Year.

About a year before his death a sudden change took place in the daily habits of Napoleon. His better angel had whispered into his ear and carried solace and contentment to his heart. He no longer secluded himself from the world. He went among his fellows as a man should mix with them, and as an Emperor might. There is work going on in his garden. The gardeners are very busy, especially the Chinese—an industrious race. Napoleon takes his place among these. He uses his spade with the rest, and the children of Count Bertrand are playing about him while he digs. Fowls trespass on the grounds, and make free with the favorite flower-beds. The Imperial gardener sends for his gun, shoots the trespassers dead, and then proceeds with his work—supplanting the raising of sod walls in this place, the formation of reservoirs in another. Visions of the old time come across him while he labors, and he traces out on the ground of his little garden, plants and fieldworks for defensive operations to the edification of his officers and attendants, who group about him as he explains his ideas.— Day after day, for a brief but happy interval, the gardening continues: Every man in the house has a spade in his hand, and Napoleon is very busy putting in seeds.— He breakfasts in his garden, sends messages to the orderly officer for carts, shovels and spades, and when the orderly officer looks in late in the evening he finds the great man still busy with his innocent and healthy occupation; and he sure he will be in good time next morning, for the said orderly officer writes to the Governor, in his daily report of the 9th of May, 1820—"General Bonaparte has got a large bell, which he rings, and immediately upon this signal, all the servants turn out to work in the gardens. In less than a year after this sentence was written, Napoleon died. Where he was first buried, and where he now lies, the world knows. Had he maintained, during the whole of his six years' banishment, the dignified and simple bearing which he assumed for a few weeks in his little garden, Mr. Forsyth's book would not have been necessary, and there would have been a sanctity in our recollection of the last days of the still immortal Napoleon.—D. Times.

### Gas for Heating and Cooking.

We find in the New York Mirror the modus operandi by which heating and cooking by gas is to be accomplished. The gentleman who has succeeded in this matter is Mr. John Power, of Brooklyn. The Mirror says, the common gas pipe is tapped at any point, an India rubber tube is attached by means of an ingenious coupling, composed in part of the same material, (for which Mr. Power has a patent), through which the gas is conducted to a small iron plate—not much larger than one's hand—that forms what may be called the stove. This plate is filled with perforations, containing asbestos, which concentrates and diffuses all the heat. The computation made by the inventor goes to show that a small office might be heated for the trifling sum of fifteen cents a day. Incredibly small as this appears, the Mirror confidently believes it will cover the whole expense, though it has not demonstrated this by actual experiment. Admitting, however, that a much larger amount will come nearer the truth, the advantages of the invention are obvious. For lawyers and similar offices, where it is desirable to avoid the dust, dirt, and trouble of a coal fire, to say nothing of the expense of keeping an attendant, it is peculiarly adapted. A man can enter his office in the morning, turn on the gas, apply a match thereto and the fire instantly started, and by the time he gets comfortable settled down to his desk, the room will be warmed.

Of its complete success in cooking the Mirror speaks with a confidence, founded upon careful observation and repeated experiments. Colonel Fuller has eaten meals cooked by this new process, and can vouch for their fine flavor; as for the expense, he speaks with mathematical precision, having carefully computed the cost with Mr. Power and the President of the Brooklyn Gas Company. To cook three pounds of mutton chops takes just ten minutes of time and costs only one-third of a cent; to boil a kettle, containing half a gallon of water, occupies exactly twelve minutes, and consumes less than a cubic foot of gas. To get up a breakfast of four dishes, say one for meats, a second for coffee, a third for potatoes, &c., and a fourth for eggs, or whatever else you please, will cost only three cents, and can all be done within fifteen minutes. Fifty dishes can be cooked at the same time if desired. A fine large turkey was roasted at the Astor House, the other day, by this process, and those princes of caterers, Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, pronounced this mode of cooking the most complete and successful in its results, that they had ever witnessed. The days of stoves and cooking ranges are numbered. The use of gas is to form a part of our domestic economy, and the kitchen will become an attractive place. Philadelphia Sun.

### Philadelphia Market.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29.—There is a better feeling in the Flour market, and about 1000 barrels fancy sold at \$5.50, and part at a price to be fixed, closing with more buyers than sellers, at the former rate. Sales for home use range at \$6.62½ to \$7.50 per barrel for common to extra brands. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are quiet, and prices about the same. Wheat is held more firmly, and only some 24000 bushels could be bought at \$1.35 for red, and \$1.45 for white of fine quality. Corn is in steady demand, and 3000 bushels yellow sold at 70 cents. Rye is scarce, and sales have been made at 90 cents for Pennsylvania, which is a decline. Oats are dull at former quoted rates. Provisions—Stocks are very much reduced and sales limited, without any change in quotations. Seeds—Nothing new in the market.—Whisky is without much demand, and bids. and bbls. nominal at 32 cents.

### Horace Greeley.

Besides performing the arduous duties of his station as principal editor of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley delivers lectures on Literary, Moral, and other subjects, in widely separated districts of our country. He delivered an address at the late Annual Fair of the Indiana State Agricultural Society. It was a plea for better farming and better farmers, and concluded with the following beautiful and touching sentences:

"As for me, long-tossed on the stormiest waves of doubtful conflict and arduous endeavor, I have begun to feel, since the shades of forty years fell upon me, the weary, tempest-driven voyager's longing for land, the wanderer's yearning for the hemlet where, in childhood, he nestled by his mother's knee, and was soothed to sleep on her breast. The sober, down hill life dispels many illusions, while the develop or strengthens within us the attachment perhaps long smothered or overlaid, for that dear hut, our home! And so I, in the sober afternoon of life, when the sun, if not high, is still warm, have bought a few acres of land in the broad, still country, and bearing thither my household treasures, have resolved to steal from the city's labours and anxieties at least one day in each week, wherein to revive as a farmer the memories of my childhood's humble home. And already I realize that the experiment cannot cost so much as it is worth. Already I find in that day's quiet an antidote and a solace for the feverish, festering cares of the weeks which environ it. Already my brook murmurs a soothing even song to my burning throbbing brain; and my trees, gently stirred by the fresh breeze, whisper to my spirit something of their own quiet strength and patient trust in God. And thus do I faintly realize, but for a brief and fleeting day, the serene joy which shall irradiate the farmer's vocation, when a fuller and truer education shall have refined and chastened his animal cravings, and when science shall have endowed him with her treasures, redeeming labour from drudgery while quadrupling its efficiency, and crowning with beauty and plenty our bounteous, beneficent earth."

In introducing the above extract, the editors of the Home Journal speak as follows:—"That Horace Greeley is a man, all whose aims are 'this country's God and Truth,' is an opinion which fire cannot melt out of us. We could die in it at the stake. We hope this valuable address will be published in pamphlet form, and universally disseminated."

### Improvement in Making Flour.

A recent English paper contains a detailed account of a remarkable invention, which is likely to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour. The improvement consists in the substitution of conical for flat mill stones. It was stated by a committee of the House of Parliament, that by this invention 81,857,120 quarter loaves, in addition to those which are now made from the same quantity of wheat would be produced, giving a clear saving of upwards of £2,000,000 per year.

The "conical" mill is intended to obviate the defects of the flat mill. The beneficial changes effected may be distinctly enumerated. First, the reduction of the weight of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 13 cwt., by placing it beneath instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of the size of the stones in the proportion of 3 3/4 to 1; and third, the giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustum of a cone. The advantage of lessening the diameter and weight of a mass, of which the one is 4 cwt., and the other 4 cwt., will be apparent, when it is considered that its effective velocity is 120 revolutions per minute, and that this velocity must be sustained against the enormous friction of the grinding surfaces.

The altered position of the running stone admits of a much more delicate adjustment of the opposing surfaces, and gives to the miller an easy and effective control over the most important portion of his operation.—The conical form facilitates the discharge of the flour, and obviates the clogging and over-heating of the old practice. In addition to these advantages, by a judicious modification of the ordinary mode of dressing, or rather by a combination of the mill with the dressing machine, a perfect separation of the flour from the bran is effected at the moment the grit escapes from the stones. The bran still remains in the mill and falls, by its own gravity, to a second pair of stones in all respects resembling those already described.

### DIED.

On the 17th of September, in Weissenburg, of bilious fever, Maria, wife of Peter Levan, aged 64 years.

On the 24th of October, in New York, Robert E. Chandler, formerly Principal of the Allentown Academy, aged about 24 years.

On the 24th ult. in this borough, Josephine Catharine, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Mohr, aged 3 months.

On Friday last, in this borough, John, son of Edward and Mary Reichard, in his 16th year.

### Splendid Pictures.

A decided preference is given to the Daguerreotypes made by S. J. W. Curcaw, No. 26, East Hamilton St. And do you know the reason? Because he is daily producing Pictures unsurpassed in lifelike and brilliancy of tone. Also, Pictures retaken, of which the country is flooded with. We know that hundreds of people are awfully imposed upon by being stuffed with a miserable caricature which hurt us to look at. So the best way is for those who wish to have good Pictures taken, call on Curcaw and you will save your money to have them retaken.

N. B. Pictures taken by a large sky light in rain or shine, and as cheap as good work can be done. Allentown, Nov. 2. 3m

### MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, the 30th of October, by the Rev. Joshua Yaeger, Mr. Edward S. Shimer, to Miss Ann Catharine Kramer, both of Allentown.

The happy couple, amid their connubial bliss, did not forget the poor printer, as we were in the receipt of a bottle of the purest "red eye." Not, however, being particularly partial to this kind of medicine, we will lay it by, to be used only in acute attacks of the "blues," a thing to which printers are subject. May their path be a perpetual "May-day"—bright, joyous and happy—the ill of life few and far between, and all that is pleasing and desirable attend them in their journey through life.

The bee through many a garden toves, And hums the lay of courtship o'er, But when he finds the flower he loves, He settles there and hums no more.

On Sunday last, the 30th of October, by the Rev. Jos. Dubs, Mr. Charles Laudenschlager, to Miss Louisa Fehler, both of Allentown.

On the 30th of October, by the Rev. B. M. Schumaker, Mr. Henry Heckman, to Miss Susan Egge, both of Allentown.

On the 25th of September, by the Rev. C. H. Hermann, Mr. Isaac Schick, to Miss Priscilla Rite, both of Fogelsville.

On the 3d of October, by the same, Mr. David Homig, to Miss Catharine Schell, both of Macungie.

On the 5th of October, by the Rev. A. J. Hermann, Mr. Jeremiah Grim, of Fogelsville, to Miss Polly Baer, of Siegersville.

On the 18th of October, by the Rev. J. Dubs, Mr. George Goumdie, to Miss Altitia Kleckner, both of Allentown.

On the 27th of October, by the Rev. Mr. Vogelbach, Mr. Jesse Seigfried, to Miss Rosa Schell, both of Allentown.

On the 30th of October, by the same, Mr. Joseph Stetzer, of Freemansburg, to Miss Susanna Weiss, of Allentown.

### FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers to Rent his Store Stand in the Borough of Catauaqua for one year from the first of April next. It is located in the business part of the Borough, has connected with it a first rate cellar and room on the second story.

JESSE KNAUSS. Catauaqua, Nov. 2. 2m

### Wanted.

#### Four Journeymen Tailors.

The subscriber residing in the Borough of Catauaqua, Lehigh county, wishes to engage four Journeymen Tailors, to put on customer work. Good workman can find constant employment and better wages than are paid in Allentown, or elsewhere, if the immediate application be made with.

JOHN T. MATCHET. Catauaqua, Nov. 2. 3m

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans Court of Lehigh County.

In the matter of the Account of Martin Kemmerer, Esq., Administrator of Charles Druckenmiller, dec'd. And now, August 30, 1853, the Court appoint Charles Foster, an Auditor to audit and settle the said account and make distribution according to law and report to the next stated Orphans Court all the evidence which may be submitted before him.

From the Records.

N. Metzger, Clerk.

The above named auditor will meet for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 25th of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Jesse Kline, in Salisbury township, when and where all those interested may attend if they think proper.

November 2. 4m

### Attention Cavalry!

Captain Sharer's Troop of Cavalry will meet in full uniform for parade, on Saturday, the 6th of November next, at the Public House of Charles Wolf, in the Borough of Catauaqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county.

EDWARD SCHARRER, Capt.

& Captain Martin's Infantry Company is also expected to be present on this occasion.

Catauaqua, Nov. 2. 4m

### A chance to go into Business.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he intends to relinquish business in Allentown, and therefore offers his entire stock of Store Goods on the most reasonable Terms to any person or persons wishing to go into a good and safe business.

J. W. GRUBB. September 28. 4m

### Washington Ball.

The "Washington Engine Company" will give their first Annual Ball on Friday Evening, the 4th of November next, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The strictest rules of order will be preserved.

By order of the Managers. Allentown, Oct. 26. 4m

### Milch Cow Lost.

Strayed away on the 3d of October last, from the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Catauaqua, Lehigh county a black and white Cow, interspersed with gray hair; on one of her horns she has a brass knob. Should any person know of her whereabouts and inform the owner of it, he shall be fully satisfied for his trouble.

WILLIAM CRAMPSEY. Catauaqua, October 12. 4m

### Prices Current.

ARTICLES.	Per	Attent.	Easton	Philo
Flour . . . .	Barrel	6 00	5 00	5 00
Wheat . . . .	Bush	1 30	1 00	1 10
Rye . . . .		80	81	83
Corn . . . .		65	60	60
Oats . . . .		35	38	37
Buckwheat . .		50	50	50
Flaxseed . . .		1 37	1 50	1 50
Cloverseed . .		4 00	5 50	5 50
Timothyseed .		2 50	2 75	2 70
Potatoes . . .	new	40	75	50
Salt . . . .		55	45	30
Butter . . . .	Pound	18	15	30
Lard . . . .		12	12	9
Tallow . . . .		10	9	8
Beeswax . . .		22	25	28
Hair . . . .		12	12	15
Flitch . . . .		9	12	8
Tow-yarn . . .		8	8	7
Eggs . . . .	Doz.	10	11	20
Rye Whiskey .	Gall.	22	22	24
Apple Whiskey		25	23	24
Linsced Oil . .		60	65	68
Hickory Wood	Cord	4 50	4 50	6 00
Hay . . . .	Ton	14 00	20 00	25 50
Egg Coal . . .	Ton	3 50	4 00	4 50
Nut Coal . . .		2 50	3 00	3 00
Lump Coal . .		3 50	3 50	3 00
Plaster . . . .		1 60	1 60	2 00

### Two Valuable Houses FOR SALE.

The undersigned wish to dispose of a Valuable Town Property at Private Sale, consisting of two, two Story

Brick Dwelling Houses each 15 feet front by 30 feet deep, with Porches in front and rear, Hydrant water in the yard, situate in Linden street, in the Borough of Allentown.

The Houses are quite new, having been built but a year ago, and are in perfect repair.

They will be sold single or together to suit purchasers, and upon very accommodation terms.

They are the joint property of Moore & Laudenschlager, and will be sold at private sale in order to close the business of the firm THOMAS MOORE. NATHAN LAUENSCHLAGER. Allentown, Oct. 5, 1853. 4m

### Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, a new and well finished

Two Story Frame House, and Lot, with Frame stable, situate in south Seventh Street, in the Borough of Allentown. The House is but recently built, two story, 16 feet front by 36 feet deep, the lot is 20 feet front by 230 feet deep, with Hydrant water in the yard. The House is very conveniently arranged, and every thing about the property is in first rate repair.

Persons wishing to examine the same call do so by calling on the owner who resides thereon, who will give further information if desired. EDWARD HELLMAN. October 5. 4m

### LOOK HERE!

#### Two Coachmakers Wanted.

The undersigned, residing in the village of Schnecksville, North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, wishes to employ two Journeymen Coachmakers, one to work on bodies and the other on running gears. Both can calculate on permanent situations, and good wages, if application be made immediately. JONATHAN HESS. Schnecksville, Oct. 26. 4m

### 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, and 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