LEHIGH COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The Lehigh County Teachers' Institute, convened at Allentown, on Wednesday evening, March 28th, in accordance with the call of the County Superintendent. Superintendent H. H. Schwartz called the institute to order, and introduced as the first lecturer, Pros J. M. Watson, of New York, who delivered an able lecture on Elementary Reading and Orthography, concluding by reading several pieces selected from his series of readers. After the lecture, Prof. Wickersham, of Lancaster Normal School, was called upon who responded by making some very interesting remarks upon the importance of Teacher's Institutes. A motion was then made that a committee of three be appointed to arrange a scheme of exercises for the next day. Messrs A. Armagnac, R. C. Hamersly, and W. Foulke were appointed as such committee. Also voted to appoint a committee of three to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the Intitute. Committee, C. F. S. Weber, W. D. Schantz L. D. Steckel. On motion adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday morning, Institute met at 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. County Superintendent Schwartz in the chair. Committee on the programme reported the following exercises for the day :—A. M., from 9 to 10, Discussion on School Government: 10 to 11 Prof. Wickersham on Geography; 11 to 12 Prof. Watson on Elocution. P. M.—From 1½ 2½, Prof. Wickersham on Arithmetic; 2½ to 3½ Mental Arithmetic: 3½ to 4½, uses of the Blackboard. Report was adopted. Voted that we proceed to the election of officers.—The following were nominated and elected :—President, Co. Sup. H. H. Schwartz, Vice President, Wm. Foulke, Recording Secretary, A. Armagnac. Proceeded to the consideration of the subject, School Government. Mr. Steckel opened the subject, followed by Mr. Albright, who advocated the government of schools without the use of the rod; yet discipline must be varied according to the school. Mr Shadler would have the teacher familiar with his pupils, but not too familiar; they should still regard him as their master. Prof. Wickersham thinks there has been too little connection between rewards and punishment; whipping has been the great panacea for every kind of offences. He would have this principle underlying all school discipline, that every good act is followed by its proper reward, every offence by its proper punishment. Prof. Wickersham, on Geography, stated that in this, as well as in every other study, we are to begin where the information of the pupil ends. The books in Geography do not begin so; they introduce subjects entirely beyond the comprehension of children. He proposed to the teachers the question how they should begin to teach a child Geography; when Messrs. Steckel, Weber and others explained their methods.—Prof. Weber said he should begin near home. Map drawing is very important; let the pupil draw maps, first of localities about him, and then go on to the town, state, country, etc.; in this way teaching his pupils the necessity of contracting the maps as the county enlarges. Geography should be more minute in proportion as we are nearer home, and less so as we go further off; a thing in which most of our Geographies fail. He also showed how important it was to combine the facts of Physical Geography with local, thus impressing facts more firmly upon the mind. After recess of five minutes, the roll was called when about 80 of the teachers were found present. Prof. Watson on Elocution dwelt upon the importance of giving accurately the elementary sounds of the words we pronounce; and to show how this may be attained, he gave to teachers an interesting exercise, in concert, on the vowel sounds, calling their attention especially to his 5th and 6th sounds of A; as also the letter w, which he says, is never a vowel; in wh, it has its proper consonant sounds, the w being pronounced first and h afterwards. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Institute met at 1½ oclock.—Mr. Steckel on Arithmetic, remarked that he insists on short lessons, and would not have the pupils do operations without understanding them. Mr. Ross also insists upon this and would have Mental Arithmetic combined with written. Prof. Wickersham says it is too much the case that teachers require simply that a pupil should arrive at the correct result. Another common error is that Arithmetic is not taught in its proper logical order; it should also be taught in classes, which no possible excuse should prevent. He illustrated a simple method of teaching young children Notation and Numeration. Mr. Horn, of Quakertown Normal School, on Mental Arithmetic, commenced by remarking upon the importance of teaching this branch. He spent much time on the proper definition of a fraction, insisting upon it that our definitions should be strictly accurate; after which he gave problems for solution to several of the teachers. After recess of five minutes, Mr. Fell, of Millerstown, read an able address to the teachers on the theme "Open the shutters and let the light come in." Prof. Watson resumed the subject of Elocution, repeating his exercises on the vowel and consonant sounds. Adjourned.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, the Institute as well as a large audience, was addressed in a very interesting manner by Mr. Horn, after which the regular lecturer for the evening was introduced, Prof. Wickersham. He gave us a highly interesting and instructive address on Education, which was received with marked applause. Mr. Gregory was introduced next who addressed the Institute in his usual happy manner, on the text, (to use his own words) "the harp of a thousand things,"—treating of the poverty of School Masters, Education outside of the schools, etc. Adjourned.

Friday Morning, Institute resumed business at 9 o'clock. Minutes of the last session were read and approved. Committee on programme reported a scheme for the day, which on motion was adopted. The first subject, "the uses of the Blackboard," was taken up. Mr. Steckel thinks with Mr. Wickersham that the number of square feet of blackboard in the school room, measured the number of square feet of interest in school matters. Mr. Foulke complained of the deficiency of blackboards in the schools. He can better teach without textbooks and with blackboards, than without the latter and with the former. Mr. Shantz says the board should be used in Arithmetic as every scholar should see the work correctly done. Prof. Wickersham advanced several reasons for the use of the blackboard. It economises the time of the teacher; as the same thing can be explained at the same time to the whole class; the smaller pupils can be employed there at drawing, if only to keep out of mischief. He would use it in teaching the alphabet, in spelling, in writing, in arithmetic, the board is the proper place to illustrate principles. He concluded by giving a recipe for making a cheap blackboard. Prof. Watson, on teaching Orthography, advocated the method of repeating or pronouncing the syllables but once, in spelling orally; as also the principle of educating the eye by spelling or writing the words on the blackboard, whenever a mistake is made, with the error included, and then correcting it. As his method of teaching, spelling, pronounciation and punctuation at the same time, Prof. Wickersham remarked that in conducting exercises in oral spelling, it is better not to call upon the scholars in order but promiscuously. He prefers written exercises to oral, all who can spell orally cannot write correctly. An excellent method is to have written exercises in which the words are mis-spelt,—false orthography.—Recess of five minutes, after which Prof. Watson gave again an exercise in Elocution, dwelling upon the several divisions of the subject. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Institute met at 1½ o'clock. Mr. Weber on Grammar insisted upon a practical method of teaching, correcting the mistakes of the scholars, and allowing them to to correct those the teacher purposely makes. Prof. Watson said that many do not understand what they are studying Grammar for, do not understand what they parse for; the object of parsing is to enable us to correct mistakes. He gave out several sentences calling the attention of the teachers to the parsing of particular words, which gave rise to considerable discussion. Prof. Wickersham, on discipline and proper mode of conducting Recitations, said proper arrangement in seating the scholars is necessary. A bell can be used for calling out classes and dismissing, which should be done bench by bench. There should be proper order in the succession of the recitations; for which purpose, no school room should be without a clock. Prof. Watson on Arithmetic, illustrated his method of teaching Notation by periods. He depreciates the common mode of conducting class exercises pursued by some teachers, who will have the book in hand, and first ask the questions of the scholars, and then look at the book to find the proper answer; the teacher should always appear before his classes fully prepared. Dwell upon general principles in reference to every rule and deduce therefrom general rules. As an example he illustrates a general method of finding interest at any per cent. The subject of Grammar was again taken up. Mr. Steckel remarked that the teachers should not aim at finding fault with modes of disposing sentences, presented by others, which may be different from our own. Mr. Armagnac, said that the modifications of English words are but few and our Grammar is comparatively simple; but the old Grammarians, have brought into ours too much of the grammars of the other languages. Still the attempts at reform have not yet arrived at maturity. While the new grammars attempt many good reforms; yet they fail in so many other points that no one of them is fit to enter our schools. It is evident that a reform is going on in Grammar; but until Grammarians have done reforming and ceased to ride hobbies, we had better adhere to the old method of teaching. As yet Gould Brown is the best grammar for our schools. Mr. Steckel thinks Mr. A. belongs to the old-fogy school. Mr. Weber said that if Brown's Grammar, (which he says he has not examined,) is deficient in some things and we are asked to supply that deficiency in teaching why not allow so much for the other grammars. If we are good grammarians we can teach without any book. Mr. Fisher said, Mr. A. was not understood; he meant that the principles of grammar cannot be changed, they are always the same; and all these new grammars present no new principles or new development of principles, while many of them are introducing new names for technical terms, calling the article a definitive adjective and the like, creating only confusion in grammar.

EVENING.—Institute met at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hofford on proper mode of teaching Composition advocated some excellent methods among which he proposes the use of the blackboard. Mr. Fisher was called upon by request of the ladies, who responded in able remarks. The first thing necessary is to have a subject, and, then, we should take an analytical view of it, lay out our ground or divisions, so as to have the whole subject before us.—No word or sentence should be written which has not the ultimate end in view. Mr. Gregory said he never finds so much difficulty to make his pupils write as to make them think. Choose a simple subject and upon this subject direct the pupil to write whatever comes to his mind, whether it has any sequence or not.—He would sometimes, present an object to the pupils and tell them to go and write whatever they think about it; or he would ask questions about the subject in hand,—suggestive questions. Prof. Watson, then, delivered his lecture on Elocution dwelling at length upon its several divisions, and entertained the audience by reading, "The Bridge of Sighs," "Charge of the Light Brigade," and other pieces. On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the gentlemen who have so ably lectured before the Institute. Voted also that a Corresponding Secretary be elected. Mr. R. C. Hamersly was nominated and elected.

County Superintendant Schwartz closed by delivering a valedictary address to the teachers. On motion adjourned.

A. ARMAGNAC, Rec. Secretary.

ALLENTOWN, April 2, 1860.

Editors of the Lehigh Register, SIRS:—Pursuant to announcement, the Lehigh County Teacher's Institute met. The number of teachers present at its different sessions, were eighty-nine. This was, if I mistake not, a larger number than had ever before been together in this county. The interest manifested by them in the various exercises, proves that they fully appreciate the value of education, and the responsibilities resting upon them as teachers.—But I do not wonder that they showed so much interest in the doings of the Institute, as all its proceedings were so practical and useful to them. Yes it was, what the "live teacher" wants every day in his school-room. Government and the best methods of teaching Reading, Penmanship, Geography, Grammer, and mental and written Arithmetic were the questions which principally occupied the attention of the Institute. It is now two years and a half since the teachers of this county for the first time assembled in Convention for the purpose above enumerated. Prior to that every one adopted in his school what he deemed the proper mode of imparting instruction on the various branches of education of his school. Some had good methods, but many more pursued a course, which must have been handed down from one generation of teachers to another, since the middle ages, or at least from a time to which the "memory of man runeth not to the contrary." The district associations and County Institute have however to a great extent revolutionized the system. Then the teachers taught the scholars nothing more than reading the English language, to get the answers of the sums in the arithmetics, and definitions in Geography and Grammar, but now they teach the English language, the principle of arithmetics and the meaning of the definitions in Geography and Grammar. In other words they teach every one of them as a science and not as a pack of meaningless trash. If this progress continues on a few years longer, our schools will be equal to any in the country. To accomplish this, our teachers need only study industriously and overcome the few remaining obstacles. This I know from past observation, they will do and that quickly too. Books and occasionally advice from such able and experienced teachers as we have had at our Institute last week, will ere long bring them triumphantly to the topmost round of the ladder. C. S.

GREAT FIRE AT YELLOW SPRING, OHIO.—YELLOW SPRINGS, March 22.—The Yellow Springs Agricultural Works in Yellow Springs, owned and occupied by Dane, Ewing & Co., were total y destroyed by fire night before last. The building was substantial brick, and three stories in height, formed of two wings, each having a front of one hundred feet. The fire was discovered shortly after ten o'clock, and was burning rapidly in the third story, where were stored agricultural implements to the value of $25,000. All efforts to subdue the flames proved of no avail, and, in less than two hours, the building and contents were totally destroyed.

So rapidly did the fire progress that, with the assistance of several hundred persons, the amount of property saved will not reach $1,000. Several of the students of the Antioch College were in the building at the time the north wall fell, and had a narrow escape from being crushed to death.

The building had been erected but a few years, and was valued at $20,000; the machinery at $25000, and the stock at $25,000. The insurance is as follows: North American, New York, $3,000; Commonwealth, New York, $2,500; Niagara, New York, $2,500; Security, New York, $4,000; Home Insurance Company, New York, $10,000; State, New Haven, $2,500; Royal, Liverpool, $2,500; Western Mass., Pittsfield, $3,000; Charter Oak, Hartford, $4,000; New England Fire and Marine, Hartford, $3,100; Merchants', Hartford, $2,500, and Commercial, Philadelphia, $2,500. Total, $40,000.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The number of mechanics employed was nearly sixty, all of whom are thrown out of employment. But few saved any of their tools, and their loss will reach $3,000. The firm were doing a prosperous business, and had commenced their spring work.—*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ Why is a conspicuous member of the royal family of England about to visit this continent, considered a big fish? Because he is the Prince of Wales (Whales.)

☞ A woman died in Cincinnati last week who was 106 years of age. She was 22 years old at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

A NEW YORK CONFIDENCE MAN IN BUFFALO.—*He marries an Irish Girl, borrows $20 of his wife and disappears.*—The Buffalo *Commercial* of the 21st inst has the following:

"We were called upon this morning by a young Irish girl named Mary Norton, who stated that she was employed in the capacity of cook at the Shamrock House, on Exchange street, kept by Mr. John Gavin; that among the guests recently at the above named Hotel was an individual who represented himself to be "Robert Beckett, Manufacturer of Double-refined, Extra-refined Family and Sodo Saleratus, Super-carbonate of Sodo, Beckett's Patent Washing Powder, Sal Sodo, &c., &c., and General Manufacturing Chemist, 275, 277 and 279 West 25th street, New York." [We will charge him nothing for the above advertisement of his card if he will return and assume the responsibilities which he has taken upon him.] Mr Breckett, who is described as a man of stout proportions, with black whiskers, inclined to baldness, and an Englishman, professed to have fallen violently in love with the girl, during the short time he sojourned here; was, as he declared to her, fully persuaded that she would make a most exemplary wife, and that, should she link her destinies with his, which he constantly importuned and besought her to do, she would, in making him happy, do that which would secure her own happiness. Overcome by this flattering prospect she consented, and they were married by Justice Waldron. Mr. Beckett represented to Mary that he had here, in the railroad freight office, a large consignment of the commodities in which he dealt, and that, as soon as this should be disposed of he would take her to their future home in New York. Under pretense of needing a little money to pay charges at the rairoad office he borrowed twenty of the unsuspecting girl, and subsequently left town, since which time she has heard nothing of him.

"We thing the probabilities are that this Lothario has usurped the name and card of Mr. Beckett, of New York in order to dazzle his victim; as it is hardly to be supposed that one so well known as the proprietor of an establishment apparently so extensive would most likely be, would conduct himself in the manner above related."

LOST HIS CHRONOMETER.—Among the promenaders in Chesnut street, on Wednesday night was a countryman from Williamsport, Pa. The countryman was addressed by two young ladies in the costume of Madame de Pompadour.—While countryman was examining the accoutrements of young ladies, young ladies stole countryman's watch. The article was a valuable one, and cost $140. The women were arrested, but the watch wasn't. When the countryman recovers it, we may expect to see corn growing among cobblestones. The countryman is inconsolable at his misfortune.—*N. American 30th.*

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—On the 14th inst., Moses Young shot Wm. West, of Levenworth, Kansas. On the 15th, Young was tried before the people's court and hung at three o,clock on the same afternoon. He only said in defence that he had killed his best friend, but for what cause the world would never know. The funeral of West on the same day was largely attended by Free Masons and others.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Friday last about $5000 were stolen from express packages of $13,000, in Ithica, N. Y. The packages were sent from the Wyoming county Bank, and the money was taken while it awaited the arrival of the cars.

☞ Margaret Dillon, an Irish domestic, was looking at the Pemberton mill when it fell. She was so completely paralyzed, that from that moment she lost the power of speech and tho' she has attended to her work regularly, she has not uttered a word.

Save your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs and arrest the fell destroyer Consumption, it does more, than most Physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

☞ There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

The following statement speaks for itself:—(*Extract*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollars worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin, and Founders. *Beware of Imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Allentown March 28, 1m

Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies

Have now been before the public for five years and have everywhere won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality or danger they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveller, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical advisor of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large viale, morrocco case $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents, and fifty cents.

These Remedies, by a single box or case are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No., 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by E. D. Lawall, Allentown; Jacob S. Lawall, Catasauqua.
Allentown March 28, 1m

ALLENTOWN MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY PRETZ, GUTH & CO.]

TUESDAY, April 3, 1860.

Wheat Flour, per bbl.	$6.50
Rye Chop, per 100 lbs.	1.90
Corn Meal, per bbl.	4.00
Wheat, per bushel,	1.30
Rye, "	1.00
Corn, "	75
Oats, "	40
Potatoes, "	25
Beans, "	1.00
Dried Apples, "	1.50
" Peaches, "	5.75
Salt, "	50
Cloverseed, "	3.50
Timothy seed, "	2.00
Eggs, per dozen,	12
Butter, per pound,	18
Lard, "	12
Hams, "	12
Bacon "	10
Beeswax, "	30
Salt, Liverpool, in sacks,	1.50
Hay, per ton,	13.00
Straw, "	8.00

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. A. J. G. Dubs, Dr. CHARLES SCHOEMAKER of Montgomery co., to Miss MARY E. WERTZ of Long Swamp.

On the 26th ult., by the same Mr. FRANTZ SCHWENTZER to Miss ANNA MARTHA WEAVER, both of Allentown.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. THOMAS W. CHRISTMAN to Miss ISABELLA REINHART, both of Lower Macungie.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. OWEN FOCHT of Allentown, to Miss LUCINDA SCHMETZER of Salisbury.

On the 10th of March in Fogelsville, by the Rev. Wm. A. Helfrich, Mr. ADAM HAINTZ of Maxatawny, Bucks county, to Miss MARY FOULKE, of Weisenberg, Lehigh county.

DIED.

On the 24th ult., in this Borough, DIANA, daughter of Samuel and Cathorine Krauss, aged 11 years, 7 months and 10 days.

On the 26th ult., in this Borough, AMELIA, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Holben, aged 12 years, 5 months and 11 days.

On the 13th of March, in Lower Macungie, MARY E. SCHAUB, aged 16 years, 6 months and 26 days.

On the 15th, in Lower Saucon, CETILLIA E. WALBACH, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days.

On the 17th in Lower Macungie, LUCINDA, daughter Henry and Elwina Riegel, aged 6 years, 7 months and 25 days.

On the 24th in Lower Macungie, PETER MILT ROEDLER, aged 10 years, 7 months and 5 days.

On the 27th, in Emaus, FOREST SAMUEL, son of Jacob and Mary Ann Shipe, aged 4 years.

On the 30th, in Upper Milford, ELIZABETH RIESER, aged 79 years, 4 months and 0 days.

Ground Plaster.

A LARGE quantity of ground plaster is yet on hand, and will be kept on hand, at the mill of the undersigned in Hanover township, Lehigh county, near Allentown, which will be sold (bridge free) at the lowest prices.

KERN, JACOBS & CO.
April 4. 3m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Saturday, the 7th of April at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Dr. Samuel Wilson in Schnecksville, the following Personal Property, to wit: Grain in the ground, Hay and Straw, Harness, Chairs and Bedsteads, Stoves, Carpet, Clocks, Tables, Bureau, Settee, Child's crib, Wheelberrow, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms Cash

Schnecksville, April 4. —1t

Notice to Subscribers.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Haines & Huber, dissolved June 16, 1859, for subscription, &c., to LEHIGH REGISTER, must settle their accounts before May 1st, 1860, so as to enable us to meet the demands upon ourselves. After said date the Books will be placed into the hands of a Justice of the Peace for final settlement. It is hoped that all in arrearage will see the necessity and justice of paying up promptly. HAINES & HUBER.

C. FRANK HAINES.] [PETER C. HUBER.
Allentown, April 4, 1860. —3t

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in Hanover township, Lehigh county, and in White Haven, Luzerne county, in the mercantile business, the milling business, the lumber and coal trade under the firm of Keck, Saeger & Company, has lately been dissolved by mutual consent: All such as are indebted to said firm, are requested to call and make payment, as soon as possible, at the old business stand, and all such as have claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement.

ANDREW S. KECK, CHARLE S. KECK,
THOMAS KECK, WILLIAM SAEGER,
ALFRED G. SAEGER.
April 4. 3t

The Business.

THE Coal and lumber business will hereafter be carried on at the old business stand in Hanover township, Lehigh county, by Charlas L. Keck, and Andrew S. Keck, under the firm of C. L. and A. S. Keck, and the Store and Milling business will be continued on at the above place, by Simon P. Kern, Aaron Jacobs, and William Saeger, under the firm of Kern, Jacobs & Company, and it will afford the new firms much pleasure to welcome old customers, and new, and to serve all to the best of their ability.

C. L. & A. S. KECK,
KERN, JACOBS & CO.
April 4. 3m

The Continental Restaurant.

THE Continental Restaurant has been removed to the South West corner of Hamilton and Fifth Streets, directly opposite the Court House, where the undersigned at considerale expense has fitted up rooms for the entertainment of his friends. A handsomely furnished

LADIES' PARLOR

Has been provided, with a private entrance on Fifth Street. Thankful for past patronage, the Proprietor would solicit a continuance of the same, assuring all, that no pains shall be spared to minister to the wants and comforts of visitors.

W. W. HAMERSLY.

☞ Private families supplied with the best oysters the markets afford.
Allentown, April 4, 1860. —tf

A Fresh Arrival of Goods.

THE new firm of Kern, Jacobs & Co. have just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, and in fine of all such articles, as are kept on hand in a country store—a stock not to be excelled in the County, and which they can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any stores outside the Sea-ports.

☞ All the ordinary country produce taken in trade for goods, and the highest market prices paid for the same.

KERN, JACOBS & CO.
April 4. 3m

Warning to Fisherman and Hunters.

WE, the undersigned, living on the Little Lehigh Creek, in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, hereby give public notice, that hereafter we shall not allow persons to fish or hunt on our lands, or to pass through the same, as we have already suffered considerable damage thereby. Whoever disregards this notice, shall without respect to person, be dealt with, as the law in such cases provides.

Edward Schreiber,	John Reinhardt,
C. Seagreaves,	Benjamin Klein,
Francis S. Kemmerer,	Tilghman Klein,
Elias Kemmerer,	Reuben Klein,
Solomon Bogert,	Augustus Reinhart,
John Bogert,	John Hottenstein,
David Bieber,	Solomon Kemmerer,
Charles Doily,	Charles Eisenhard,
Herwig Bieber,	George Beisel,
Charles H. Bieber,	Mr. Marsteller.

Salisbury, March 21, 1860. —3t

Lehigh Valley Iron Co.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lehigh Valley Iron Company until the 14th of this instant, for building by the perch, a Stack, Engine, and Cast-house and bank wall, the stone, sand and lime to be furnished by the builder.

Also, for doing the mason work of the same by the perch, the company to furnish the materials.

Also, for doing the brick work by the thousand the company to furnish the brick.

Also, for furnishing (red) brick by the thousand, to be delivered at the Company's Furnace, or at the, Railroad depot at Allentown.

Also, for the Hemlock and Pine lumber per thousand feet, to delivered at the Furnace.

Also, for doing the Carpenter work by the thousand feet of lumber used.

Also for roofing with slate by the square.

Any information that may be desired respecting the above work and materials, can be had of the undersigned, the building Committee.

The Proposals must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, or one of them, at the office of the Company, and to be endorsed "Proposals" to which should be added particularly *for what the proposal is offered.*

B. S. LEVAN,
LEWIS A. BUCKLEY,
JOSEPH LAUBACH.
Building Committee.
April 4, 1860. —2t

LEHIGH Transportation Line.

THE LEHIGH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY give notice that they are now prepared to recieve and forward merchandize of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Penn Haven and all intermediate points via Delaware and Lehigh Canal. The goods will be recieved at their old Stand, first wharf above Vine St. on the Delaware. This old established line has been in operation for upwards of twenty years and with strict attention to business, the Company hope to deliver safely and with despatch all goods entrusted to their charge. They respectfully solicit the patronage of shippers.

PROPRIETORS.

C. PRETZ, Allentown,	JOHN DRAKE, Easton,
T. B. WILSON, "	DERRICK HULICK, "
WM. MUIRHIRD, N. Y.	J. T. KNIGHT, "
P. S. MICHLER, Easton,	WM. H. POMP, "
M'E. FORMAN, "	JOHN OPDYCKE, "

Trading under the firm of
DRAKE, WILSON, & CO.

AGENTS.

S. A. CLEWELL, Philadelphia.
JOHN OPDYCKE, Easton.
BORHEK & KNAUSS, Bethlehem.
E. MOSS, Allentown.
April 4th, 1860. 3m

Stand from Under.

THE earth is trembling and Joseph Stopp's Cheap Cash Store is against the world and all the rest of mankind. Great slaughter in the field of battle, for, the Sheriff has taken his course in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and sent 400 car loads of new style Spring and Summer Silks; and all other kinds of new and fashionable dress goods, hosiery, and embroideries have just been sold under the hammer; also, near 1000 half and quarter barrels of the very best molasses that ever were brought into Allentown; also, a large lot of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tea, Chocolate, Raisens, &c. And just two days before the 1st of Aril, Joseph Stopp bought nearly all the above mentioned goods for some of his old rusty California Gold. And, therefore, Stopp can, and will sell for Cash, cheaper than any other cheap man in this or any other cheap world. Now boys, fair play and no gauging.—Stopp's Cheap Cash Store is at No. 35 West Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. Don't miss the place, No. 35, No. 35, No. 35. And I just heard some talk of another large Sheriff's sale of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, and Parasols. Don't tell anybody that Stopp has something less than 18 or 20,000 of the hard 'John Davis' ready for the sale next week.

N. B. Notice is hereby given that I have purchased this day the interest of Mrs. Stopp, & Co's Millinery store at No. 35 W. Hamilton st., Allentown, Pa., and that I have now got a large assortment of Straw and Fancy bonnets, Shakers, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., which I will sell very cheap for Cash. Mourning bonnets always on hand. Country Milliners supplied at Wholesale City Prices.

Allentown, April 4, 1860. —6t.

MILLINERY

And Mantua Making Es ablishment.

MISS MARY A. STETTLER respectfully informs the public that she carries on the Millinery and Dress Making business at No. 9 West Hamilton street, above Roeder & Lerch Store, where she would be happy to accommodate all in need of anything in her line of business. She has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a large and elegant stock of Spring and Summer

MILLINERY GOODS,

Among which will be found all kinds of Bonnet Velvets of all colors and variety of prices. Colored Velvets of all colors and prices. Figured, water'd and corded Bonnet Goods. Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a large assortment. French and American Flowers. Laces, Bonnet Tabs, Crowns, Buckrams, &c., &c., together with a splendid assortment of Paris Fancy Feathers.

The above goods were selected with much care, and will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Don't forget the place, No. 9, West Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

MARY A. STETTLER.
Allentown, Feb., 28, 1860. tf

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Friday the 6th of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the undersigned, No. 122 West Hamilton St., Allentown, the following described personal property, to wit:

Ten or twelve, two and four horse-power Threshing Machines with Shakers. Also a number of Power Corn Shellers, and Power Cutting Boxes.—The above are all new and made of the best materials by the best workmen. Also one second hand four horse-power Threshing Machine in good order.

TO MACHINISTS.—Power Drill, nearly new with bits costing $75, Common Turning Lathe, large size, and answering for turning wood or iron; also a Concave Machine, Desk with Drawers and Book-Case, Large Vice, Circular-Saw, with attachment for boring mortises, a light Wagon, also a number of Tools, &c., will be sold.

A credit of six months will be given and further conditions made known at the time of sale.

N. B.—The above mention articles being the balance of stock, purchased of a person, who has given up the business, may be seen and examined at any time previous to the sale by calling at the above mentioned place.

S. SWEITZER.
March 21, 1860. —3t

WALL PAPERS.

20,000 Rolls of Wall Papers of every possible variety and description.

THE undersigned has just received direct from the manufactories, the largest, the best and the cheapest assortment of WALL PAPERS, ever offered to the public in Allentown.

Persons desiring to purchase, would do well to call and examine my stock of new Patterns and beautiful designs at low prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also all kinds of Gilt and Plain Window Shades, and Fixtures. EDWIN SAEGER,

No. 64 East Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa., Dealer in School Books, Wall Papers, Perfumery, &c., &c. Also a News Agency.
March 14. —tf

H. H. B. LIGHTCAP & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 106 Warren Street.

Corner of Washington, NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain, Seeds, and all kinds of Produce generally solicited.

The Partnership heretofore existing between H. H. B. Lightcap and George Wenner under the name of H. H. B. Lightcap & Co.. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by H. H. B. Lightcap, under the same name. Mr. George Wenner will hereafter act as agent for the House.

New York, February 15, 1860. —1y

Pennock's Iron Harvester.

THE attention of Farmers is particularly invited to this superior combined Mower and Reaper. Its lightness of draft, simplicity, durability, ease of management, the slow speed at which it cut in the heaviest grass, its freedom from choking and clogging, the diminished liability to get out of repair, the good quality and completeness of its construction, and its perfect adaptation to both Mowing and Reaping, render it the most desirable Machine in use.

GRAHAM, EMLEN & PASSMORE,
Sole Agents, 627 Market Street,
Philadelphia.
March 14, 1860. —3m

Allentown Seminary.

REV. W. R. HOFFORD, A. M. Principal.
REV. J. S. KESSLER, D. D. Assistant Principal.

THE 24th *Semi-Annual Session* of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of May.—The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough English education, the elements of Latin, Greek, French and German.

Particular attention will be given to those who design to prepare themselves for teaching. Students of a proper age are accommodated with private rooms. For Catalogues, or particulars apply to the Principal.

March 14, 1860. —3m

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executors' of the last will and testament of ~~Peter Newhard~~, late of the borough of Allentown, Lehigh county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement within the above mentioned time to

SARAH NEWHARD,
E. R. NEWHARD, } Executors.
AMANDA A. SMITH,
Allentown, March 14, 1860. —6t

THE TROTTING STALLION

St. Charles

WILL stand at the stables of the *AMERICAN HOTEL*, Allentown, Lehigh county, (and at no other place,) from the 2d of April to the 1st of August, 1860, every day in the week, (Sunday excepted.) Early application for his services should be made, as they are limited.

P. V. HUSTED.
Allentown, March 28, 1860. —tf

Executors Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Barber, late of the borough of Allentown, Lehigh county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement within the above mentioned time to

JOSEPH YOUNG, Executor.
Allentown, March 21, 1860. —6t

Notice to Assessors.

THE assessors of the various townships, boroughs and wards of Lehigh county, are requested to appear at the office of the County Commissioners, on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th days of April next, to receive the assessments and instructions for this year.

By order of the Commissioners.

E. BECK, Clerk.
March 28, 1860. —3t

WAR IN THE SOUTH,

and a struggle at the well-known

People's Store.

GOOD instruction is as necessary as food, and such was the instruction Benjamin Franklin, gave when he said rise early, live soberly, and apply thyself with industry, and with practising rules of economy you will be sure to succeed in your undertakings, for economy is of itself a great revenue and by depositing such revenue in the store of

German & Son,

which they have just opened at the corner of Eighth and Hamilton Sts., opposite the well known Hagenbuch's Hotel, said store rooms formerly occupied by Schlauch & Dannehauer, have just received from Philadelphia and New York, with a large and splendid variety of Merchandise, which cannot be beat outside of the cities for beauty and cheapness.

Their stock consists of every variety of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, Earthenware, Glass Ware, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Oil Shades, &c.,

which they are selling for cash, at a very small advance on wholesale city prices. Their

Dress Goods

are all of the most fashionable selections, comprising Rich Fancy Silks, new styles,
Boiled Black Silks, imported,
Plain Poil de Sois, in every shade and color.
Handsome Bayadere Silks,
Foulard, Marceline and Florence Silks,
Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters,
Satin Challies, Glossy Valencias,
Chene Roistones, Berages,
Grenadines, India Silks, Chintzes, &c.
Best Fronting and Family Linens.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
Muslins, Flannels, Tickings,
Piano and Tables Covers,
Table Cloth, Marseilles Quilts,
Allendale Quilts, &c., &c.

Together with a full assortment of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods. Give us a call, examine the goods and learn the prices, and you will be convinced that our goods are what they should be, and as goods should have them—good and cheap.

☞ The highest market prices paid for all kinds of produce.

SAMUEL MILLER, Salesman.
JOSIAH GERMAN,] [NATHAN GERMAN, JR.
Allentown, March 28, 1860. —1y

1860.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FREIGHT LINE.

—FROM—

NEW YORK TO EASTON,

WHITE HAVEN, WILKES BARRE, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

via the MORRIS & LEHIGH CANALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular line of covered Boats will be run from PIER 19, NORTH RIVER, (between Dey and Courtland Streets,) New York, the present season, through the Morris and Lehigh Canals.

The above line was started in 1859, as an *experiment*, and met with such encouragement from merchants and shippers as to induce its continuance on a more extensive scale, and with a better organization; and they feel satisfied that with the facilities now possessed, and the *extreme low rates* offered, they can give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

Their connections with other transportation lines are as follows, viz:

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