

people feel a deep anxiety in regard to the adoption of the change of any policy, on the part of the federal government, which may be supposed to affect such great interests. The regulation of a tariff on imports, so as to favor the development of our domestic resources, and give satisfaction to the various parts of the Union, has long been a vexed and exciting question. Its influences for good or evil, have no doubt been greatly exaggerated in different sections of the country. The true policy of the nation would seem to lie between the extremes of those who claim high duties for the mere purpose of protecting particular interests, and those who would not discriminate at all, in laying revenue duties, for the purpose of favoring the productions and industry of our own country.

And course of policy which would have the effect to check the intelligent and honest enterprise of our citizens, and to retard the development of our national resources, can never receive the sanction or acquiescence of the people of this confederacy. It is readily conceded, that no mere moneys ought to be collected from imports, than are necessary to meet the constitutional requirements of the government, economically administered. But, on the other hand, it is maintained with entire confidence, that in laying duties for this purpose, such discriminations for protection, as well as revenue, ought to be made, as will favor our own productions and industry, particularly in reference to articles which are of primary national importance, and indispensable in time of war.

This policy was expressly avowed in the first revenue law for levying duties upon imports, passed after the adoption of the federal constitution, and has been recognized and adhered to by the federal government, and sanctioned by the people of the States, from that day to the present, unless, indeed, the compromise act of 1833, be considered an exception; and it will be adhered to, so long as we have a due regard to our individual and national prosperity and independence. A tariff of discriminating duties, based on the principles indicated, and so adjusted as to secure permanence in its provisions,—sustained in its protective effects by the operations of a constitutional treasury, in regulating the issues of our banks, and checking excessive importations of merchandise, will, it is believed, give more stability to the general interests and business of the country, than any other system of policy within the control of the federal government.

I refer to the reports of the Canal Commissioners, for a detail of the proceeding during the past year on the public improvements of the State. This document contains, among other things, a statement, exhibiting the amount of tonnage that passed over these works during the year, which, when compared with that of past years, will show their increasing value. It does not, however, exhibit near the whole amount of our internal trade, as a very large proportion of the products of agriculture and manufactures find their way to market through other channels of communication, and by far the greatest amount of our coal is transported upon company improvements. By the statement referred to, it appears that 86,231 tons of iron, in its various forms, passed over the canals and railways of the State during the season.—How much found its way to market upon our rivers and company works, I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy, but, most probably, an amount equal to that which was carried on the State improvements.

From the best information I have been enabled to obtain, not less than two millions of tons of Anthracite Coal were taken out of the mines and carried to market during the last year, the greater portion of which was sent to the Eastern and neighboring States, being an increase of about twenty five per cent over the operations of the preceding year, and, it is believed, the trade in this article will increase in even a greater ratio the present year. Of the Bituminous Coal, a very large amount was also mined and sent to market. It is estimated, that not less than thirteen millions bushels, were consumed at Pittsburgh and in its vicinity, and about six millions of bushels were transported from that point down the Ohio River.

I advert with great satisfaction, to the growing confidence of the people in the success and management of our State improvements, which has been secured by the vigilance and economy of the Canal Commissioners. The importance of these works, as a contribution to the national defence, and their value to the citizens of other States, as well as our own, cannot be too highly appreciated. They are now yielding a considerable portion of the revenue to meet the claims upon the Treasury.—The security of the public creditors, and the faith and honor of the State, are most intimately connected with their success and productiveness. They, therefore, demand the special care and vigilance of the Legislature, by which the income they are now yielding, may be secured and advanced with the increasing business of the country.

In this connection, there are few objects of national concern in which Pennsylvania has a deeper interest, than in the appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, to the city of Pittsburg, which is a port of commercial entry. The claims upon Congress, to expedite the completion of this work, long since commenced as one of national interest, derive great force from the communication it would facilitate between the Western and South Western States, on the one hand, and those of the Atlantic on the other, by means of our public improvements.

The legislative enactments of the last

few years, have introduced numerous improvements, in the system of levying and collecting the revenues of the State, and have guarded their expenditure with more care than formerly. I have every reason to believe, that these laws are strictly and honestly administered by the accountant and Treasury Departments, and that the influence of their authority and example, has had a salutary effect upon all the public agents. Much, however, remains to be done to perfect our system of taxation. Complaints are made, that several of the taxes now levied are rendered unproductive, as well as oppressive, by imperfections in their assessments. Personal estates, that should bear a share of the public burthens, escape altogether, by the interposition of a trust, between the ostensible and the beneficial owners. The property of many corporations is exempted from taxation by special laws, while that of others of the same class, and equally meritorious, remains bound. Securities for the payment of money, are by the words of the law, made taxable, which are in fact, the mere evidence of passing transactions, and can, in no degree be regarded as even temporary investments of the property of those in whose hands they are found. The simple exhibit, by the citizen, of his personal estate made without any other sanction, is substituted, generally for a less equivocal mode of ascertaining its amount and character. It should not be forgotten, that the tax which one citizen eludes, or is legally relieved from, is distributed among the rest, and forms an addition to their burthens. Justice to the tax-payers requires that this should not be suffered.—The whole subject, however, is one peculiarly within your province, and I commend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibits the condition of the militia and volunteers, and of the arsenals and military property of the Commonwealth. It contains, also, judicious suggestions, in regard to the care of the public property, and the improvement of the militia system. As the nations of the world have not united in providing, by paramount law, for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between separate sovereignties, a military organization is essential to repel aggression and maintain the rights of the republic. In a nation of freemen, capable of self government, a well organized militia is adequate for these purposes, in all ordinary contingencies. Every man feels the conscious dignity of being a part of the national sovereignty, and the proud duty of defending his own rights, and the rights of all.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best organization of the militia, and I cannot hope that a discussion of them here will lead to any profitable result.—Our volunteers, whose time and talents have been largely given to the acquisition of military knowledge, present a formidable force, which may compare, advantageously, with that of any other State. Their conduct and discipline, have secured the public confidence, and they merit such well devised legislation, as will secure their continued efficiency and increasing numbers.

The incalculable benefits of our system of Common School instruction, are extending themselves throughout the whole Commonwealth, strengthening, improving, and elevating mind, and preparing the generation which is to succeed us, for usefulness and just appreciations of duty. In country districts, where the population is scattered, and a large portion of the children find active employment for near half the year, the system cannot reach all the ends that are accomplished in cities and towns. But the signal and extensive advantages resulting from it, throughout the State, as shown in the comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, give assurance, that Pennsylvania has laid the broad and deep foundation for the perpetuity of her institutions, by securing a sound, intellectual and moral education, for all her children.

I have lately, with the Superintendent of the Public Schools, visited the city of Philadelphia. There is much for the good man to admire, in the variety, comprehensiveness, and beautiful arrangement of her benevolent and charitable institutions, and to warm his gratitude towards the men who founded, and who now direct them. But, there is a moral grandeur presented to the patriot, in her public schools, that surpasses them all. By the former, which cannot be commended too strongly to the continued favour and fostering care of the Legislature, comfort and instruction are provided for a few, who are excepted from the mass by special misfortune. But the latter are affording to all; they provide for improving and elevating the whole body of the people, and for qualifying every child in its onward way to maturity, by sound mental and moral instruction, for filling up its measure of usefulness, and accomplishing intelligently, the ends of its being. That community is happy, in which the system of general education is so widely diffused, and so well administered, as I have seen it in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Allow me, gentlemen, before closing this communication, to tender to you assurances of my hearty co-operation in your efforts to maintain the faith of the Commonwealth, and advance the welfare of our constituents. To secure these great objects, with the more certainty, it is desirable that the indispensable business of the Legislature should be acted on at an early period, and that no important subject of legislation should be deferred to the closing days of the session.

The practice which has some times obtained, of affixing the Executive approval to bills during the recess, seems to me, to be opposed to the policy of the constitution, while to act on them in the crowded

hours that precede a final adjournment, requires a decision, without affording time for consideration—hence, a rule securing reasonable time for executive deliberation, on bills presented to him, near the close of the session, is most desirable.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, it has pleased Almighty God, to withdraw from the view of the American Nation, its most eminent and best loved citizen. After a life devoted to his country, the defence of her soil, her institutions and her honor, ANDREW JACKSON has passed to his rest—leaving to the friends of liberty, throughout the world, the precious inheritance of his example, and the consecrated memory of his services. His last moments were serene and admirable. Death found him waiting his approach, with a heart expanded in universal charity, and his spirit brightening as it drew nearer to the Saviour in whom he trusted. That he lived, has been the long extended theme of patriotic gratulation—that he so died, must crown the devout thanksgivings of the Christian.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan'y 7 1836.

From Washington.

29th Congress—1st Session.

OREGON! OREGON!

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1846.
DEAR SIR—On Monday morning the unfinished business of Saturday was called up, on the Report of Mr. Harralson from the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to raising two regiments of riflemen, but before any debate was had.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution (the Senate concurring) that the President forthwith cause notice to be given to Great Britain, of the desire of the United States to annul and abrogate the Convention of August 6th, 1827, relative to the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory; and moved to make it the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

Mr. G. Davis, from the Minority of the Committee, asked leave to make a Report, which he was instructed to offer as a substitute. This Report recommended to the House that it take no action upon the subject, that it is not a subject for their consideration, and that the whole matter be left to the discretion and responsibility of the President.

After some questions, propounded to the Speaker, were answered, Mr. Giddings of Ohio, took the floor, and of course opened the merits of the Oregon question. He was in favor of giving the notice, and gave his reasons at length.—He was in favor of the resolution upon the ground that by the recent accession of Texas, the slaveholding portion of the Union have the power in their own hands—that if we get Oregon, she will be non-slaveholding, and thus there will be something like an equal division. He believed that if we took possession of Oregon, war would ensue, but he would prefer war, to being under the influence of a slaveholding obligator.

Mr. M'Dowell, of Ohio, succeeded Mr. G. but presented no new features in the case.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, followed in a very able speech; he was opposed to giving the notice, and echoed the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun. He expressed his surprise at the course of Mr. Adams, and went on to say if we were to go to war with Great Britain for Oregon, the war would not end here. We might get Oregon, but we would ruin ourselves.

Mr. Simms, of Mo., followed in a very hot speech favorable to giving the notice. He was opposed to any conciliatory measures, and thought now was the time to give directions, and prepare for the consequences. He spoke until the hour of adjournment.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day, the debate was continued.

Mr. McConnell, before the debate was resumed, asked leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail the elevated feelings which now universally prevail in our glorious confederacy to strengthen and consolidate the principles of Republican freedom and extend the blessings of our free institutions in every practicable quarter of the universe, in the spirit of Christian love and peaceful brotherhood.

Resolved, That while we hail the admission of Texas (which fought its way to independence,) as a sister State into our Union, and view with unaffected pride and satisfaction, the patriotic resolution of the Executive government and Congress of the United States, to uphold our title to Oregon, and also observe the growing desire to incorporate Mexico, Yucatan, California, &c., in the contemplated treaty, Ireland is fully entitled to share the blessings of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the Irish people as a nation have long been ground down, by the tyranny of British misrule and misgovernment, and while her people for centuries have groaned under a foreign monarchical yoke, they have always cherished the democratic principles of Republican government, the only civilized institution that has ever insured freedom to man.

Resolved, That the House receive with due attention and consideration, any communication that may be forwarded from that high minded and liberty-loving people, with a view to effect such an object.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, then took the floor in favor of giving notice. He is an able speaker and a good Whig. He considers our title so good that Great Britain would have acknowledged the fact long ago, but that she considers her colossal strength will induce us to compromise, rather than enter the arena with her.

Judge Bowlin followed Mr. Hilliard, in opposition to the ground assumed by Mr. Rhett, but his remarks finally merged into the same strain as those of Mr. Simms—and like Mr. S., spoke until the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Yancey, of Ala., took the floor, but gave way for the Committee to Report.

The most important Report was from the Committee in the case of Cabell and Brockenbrough, deciding that Mr. Cabell is not entitled to the seat he now occupies, and that Mr. Brockenbrough is. The Report was ordered to be printed. The Committee decided some time ago that Mr. C. was entitled to his seat during the investigation.

After this was gone through with,

Mr. Yancey took the floor, and, in a most eloquent speech, opposed the resolution to give the notice. He remarked that the negotiation was not closed. He was in favor of continuing the joint occupation four years longer, at the expiration of which time, we would have 100,000 settlers there. This was the only sure way to secure the country. If we only had patience, we would get it without fighting for it.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith followed Mr. Yancey, and ridiculed the war spirit that pervaded some parts of this House. He was strenuously opposed to giving the notice—and knew that his constituents were opposed to any measure which would involve this country in a war.

This morning Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in favor of the resolutions, and is now speaking.

By the tenor of the debate you will see that it is not confined to any party, but the temperate of both parties oppose the measure, as one flagrant with evils.—Mr. Adams' speech was regarded by the war party as something extraordinary—but that gentleman, yesterday, in explanation of some of his remarks made the other day, said he did not believe we would have war, and if it did come to the sticking place, he "believed this Administration would back out."

And this is the opinion of many of the Whig Members of this House, who will vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Cobb has concluded, and Mr. M'Clernane, of Ill., has the floor. He goes the whole figure for Oregon, and sooner than surrender to the 49th, he would surrender the whole.

It is said that there is not a single member of the Cabinet, who is not favorable to taking possession of the whole of Oregon, and opposed to a compromise.

The Post-Master General has recently instructed the Deputies in this city, to charge postage on all letters not written by members, although franked by them.

The memory of the "Hero of New Orleans" cannot be so fondly cherished, as he, if he were aware of the fact, would like.

A motion was made to adjourn, this being the 8th of January—the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, but it was not even received.

The Senate has been engaged on unimportant business this week, they will not get hold of the interesting matter before this House for some time, but when it does come up in that body, it will be deeply interesting. That is the grand tribunal—and they will secure the peace and prosperity, or the woe and misery of our country.—Pa. Tel.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Expositis*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Public Square in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 6th day of February at 1 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Hugh Nicholson, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 300 acres, more or less, about 10 acres clear, about 2 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Simon Gebhart, John Philippi (of G.) and others, on which is erected a cabin house, and cabin barn, with the appertinences—as the property of the said Hugh Nicholson, at the suit of Jacob Heinbaugh for the use of J H Miller and Co.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Jacob Fritz and Daniel Enos, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, about twenty three or thirty acres clear, and about three acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Benjamin Knepper, Joseph Bittinger and others, on which are erected a log house and log barn, with the appertinences—as the property of the said Jacob Fritz & Daniel Enos, at the suit of Jacob G Miller's assignee and J H Miller.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Samuel Landis, of, in, and to a certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of main street, in the east addition of Berlin, called Vetersburg, Somerset county, adjoining a lot of Peter Guss on the west, a lot of John Landis on the east, on which are erected a two story log dwelling, with the appertinences—as the property of the said Samuel Landis, at the suit of Jacob Kimmel.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of James Lawson, of, in, and to four lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Pa., containing one acre, more or less, adjoining main street on the south, lands of Isaac Ankeny on the west, Union street on the north, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable, with the appertinences—as the property of the said James Lawson, at the suit of William Lee, now for the use of George Ross.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Benjamin Lenhart, of, in, and to a certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Davidsville, Somerset county, Pa., containing one fourth acre, adjoining main street on the east and a lot of Peter Levy on the south, and lands of Isaac Kauffman on the west and north, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house and stable, with the appertinences—as the property of the said Benjamin Lenhart, at the suit of Peter Levy.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Charles Ogle, late of Somerset county, deceased, in the hands and possession of Emily Ogle, acting Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Charles Ogle, deceased, and Testamentary Guardian of the heirs of said deceased.

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Greenville township, Somerset county, containing 208 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of John Bousler, tracts No. 2 and 3, John Witt &c, being the same tract of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated 16th April 1829 granted to Jacob Countryman and being the same Ludwick Bare and wife to said C. Ogle per deed dated 29th March 1838 see deed recorded in Record Book of Deeds for Somerset county, vol. 17 pages 89 90 and 91 on which property is a saw mill and five or six acres cleared land.

No. 2. Also one piece, or parcel of land, adjoining the above tract, containing one acre more or less being the same which Ludwick Bare and wife, conveyed to said Charles Ogle, per deed dated 29 March 1838, recorded in Record Book vol 17 pages 89 90 and 91, on which is erected a cabin house and other improvements.

No. 3. Also one other tract of land, situate in Greenville tp., adjoining lands of Absolom Bare, William Alricks and others, containing 203 acres, and allowance, on which is a log barn, and about 10 acres of clear land, being part of the tract of land warranted in the name of Adam Brittle, and being the same land which Ludwick Bare and wife conveyed to said C. Ogle, per deed dated 29, March 1838, see Deed recorded in Record Book vol 17 pages 91 92 and 93.

No. 8. Three certain lots of ground, situate in Somerset Borough, immediately East of the Presbyterian Church, South of Patriot Street, and numbered on the general plan of said Town as lots No. 121, 122, and 123.

No. 9. Also, all the right, title, interest, and claim, of deceased in, and to 500 acres of land more or less, situate about one and a half miles South East of Somerset Borough, on which is erected, a saw mill and other improvements known as the property of Ogle, Ross and Bailey.

No. 11. A certain tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Daniel Lepley, John Witt, S. D. Witt, Valentine Lepley and others, containing 169 acres and 57 perches and allowance, on which are erected a log dwelling house, and log barn and about 75 acres clear, with abundance of Iron Ore, Coal and limestone being the same tract of land, which was conveyed by John Hardin, to said Charles Ogle and J. F. Cox, per deed dated 17 October 1840, see deed recorded in vol 17 pages 518 and 519.

No. 12. A certain tract of land situate in Southampton township, county of Somerset adjoining lands of Isaac Hardin Jacob Witt's heirs, John Witt, Gideon Shaffer and others, containing 99 acres and 56 perches and allowance, on which are erected a good log house, good log barn and other improvements and about 70 acres of clear land.

Also, the defendants interest, right, title, and claim in the following described tracts of land viz:

No. 14. 400 acres warranted in the name of Trench Cox, in Somerset tp.

No. 17. 309 acres warranted in the name of Martin Crider, in Conemaugh tp.

No. 18. 400 acres warranted in the name of Samuel Richard in Shade tp.

No. 19. 400 acres warranted in the name of John Barron in Somerset tp.

No. 20. 400 acres warranted in the name of Adam Creamer, in Turkeyfoot tp.

No. 21. 401 1/2 acres warranted in the name of James Nelson in Jenner tp.

No. 26. 215 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Peter Newinger in Southampton tp.

No. 28. 100 acres warranted in the name of Cornelius Martenus in Milford tp.

No. 32. 392 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Simon Perry in Shade tp.

No. 33. 433 acres warranted in the name of George Thomson in Shade tp.

No. 34. 386 acres warranted in the name of John Poor in Shade tp.

No. 35. 220 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Moore in Shade tp.

No. 36. 467 acres warranted in the name of Frederick Hubley Conemaugh tp.

No. 37. 360 acres warranted in the name of James Dalton in Conemaugh tp.

No. 40. 439 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Ircel Williams in Shade tp.

No. 43. 399 acres warranted in the name of Sarah Bedford in Somerset tp.

No. 44. 428 acres warranted in the name of Benjamin Lockery in Somerset tp.

No. 47. 382 acres warranted in the name of Isaac Price in Milford tp.

No. 48. 395 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Benjamin Rush in Milford tp.

No. 49. 404 acres warranted in the name of Michael King in Turkeyfoot tp.

No. 50. 410 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Jane Chary in Addison tp.

No. 51. 417 acres warranted in the name of Mary Chary in Addison tp.

No. 51. 400 acres warranted in the name of John Chary in Elklick tp.

No. 64. 434 acres warranted in the name of Mary Simpson in Greenville tp.

No. 65. 338 1/2 acres warranted in the

name of Samuel Dunlop in Greenville tp.

No. 67. 358 1/2 acres warranted in the name of John Thomas in Greenville tp.

No. 50. 416 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Care in Southampton tp.

No. 70. 198 acres warranted in the name of James Hoffman in Southampton tp.

No. 71. 401 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Isaac Jones Southampton tp.

No. 72. 398 1/2 acres warranted in the name of William King in Southampton tp.

No. 73. 401 1/2 acres warranted in the name of John King in Southampton tp.

No. 74. 429 acres warranted in the name of Wm. Lawrice in Southampton tp.

No. 75. 416 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Love in Southampton tp.

No. 77. 322 acres warranted in the name of John McKim in Southampton tp.

No. 80. 432 acres warranted in the name of Elizabeth Pratt in Southampton tp.

No. 83. 200 acres warranted in the name of Jacob Rhoads in Southampton tp.

No. 84. 493 1/2 acres warranted in the name of John Smith in Southampton tp.

No. 85. 328 1/2 acres warranted in the name of John Shaver in Southampton tp.

No. 87. 400 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Stokely in Southampton tp.

No. 88. 438 acres warranted in the name of John Staler in Southampton tp.

No. 92. 464 acres warranted in the name of Edward Allen in Allegheny tp.

No. 94. 438 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Brown in Allegheny tp.

No. 95. 300 acres warranted in the name of Matthew Black in Allegheny tp.

No. 97. 430 1/2 acres warranted in the name of Sarah Finemore in Allegheny tp.

No. 98. 446 1/2 acres, warranted in the name of Lewis G. Noelle in Allegheny tp.

No. 100. 430 1/2 acres, warranted in the name of James Shaw in Allegheny tp.

No. 101. 440 acres, warranted in the name of Hugh Barkley in Allegheny tp.

No. 102. 438 1/2 acres, warranted in the name of James Clark in Allegheny tp.

No. 103. 401 acres warranted in the name of Israel Israel in Allegheny tp.

No. 104. 430 acres, warranted in the name of Joseph Moore, in Allegheny tp.

No. 105. 400 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Henderson in Conemaugh tp.

No. 106. 403 acres, warranted in the name of Lewis Walker in Shade tp.

No. 108. 400 acres, warranted in the name of James Black Southampton tp.

No. 112. 420 1/2 acres, warranted in the name of Rachel Tempest in Southampton tp.

No. 115. 487 1/2 acres warranted in the name of John L. Carey in Southampton tp.

No. 117. 592 acres, warranted in the name of Michael Oswald and James Rhoads in Southampton tp.

No. 118. 406 acres, warranted in the name of John Phillips in Southampton tp.

No. 121. 400 acres, warranted in the name of James Wells in Southampton tp.

No. 122. 402 acres, warranted in the name of Catharine Wayman in Southampton tp.

No. 123. 399 1/2 acres, warranted in the name of Alexander Adams in Southampton tp.

On the two last above mentioned tracts, there is an abundance of Stone Coal and Limestone and inexhaustible mines of Iron Ore, one of the richest quality has been opened at different points for a considerable distance and discovered throughout to be an average thickness of seven feet. Said two tracts lie from 2 to 3 miles from Mount Savage Iron works. The foregoing tracts are well timbered many of them with fine pine and have good water power thereon—as the property of the said Charles Ogle, deceased, in the possession of Emily Ogle, acting Executrix of the last Will and Testament, of said Charles Ogle, deceased, and Testamentary Guardian of the heirs of said deceased, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

N. B. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on each purchase as soon as the property is knocked down, or it will be considered no sale.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, }
January 13, 1846. }

Trustees' Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1846, the following Real Estate late the estate of Conrad Beall deceased, viz:

One tract of land,

situate in Greenville tp. in the county of Somerset, containing about two hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Nicholas Beall; John Meese, Jacob Yeager, and others, with about Seventy acres of clear land on which is erected one Log House, also some fruit trees.

TERMS:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi annually during her life time, and at her death to be equally distributed among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and the remainder one third in hand and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest. Purchase money to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Lepley, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Conrad Beall deceased.

By order of the Court,

W. H. MCKING

Jan. 13 '46 Clerk.