

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1846.

F. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receive for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS: ANDREW STEWART, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs and Antislaverys of Somerset county will be held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of Court week, (1st September), to give an expression of opinion on the leading questions which now agitate the country.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, it is expected, will be present to address the meeting.

The friends of a protective Tariff and of domestic industry generally are invited to attend, it being probable that measures for the furtherance of these objects will be taken by the meeting. MANY.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Boy from the country will be taken as an apprentice at this office, if application be made soon.

Attention is invited to some excellent remarks of Mr. Stewart, which are given on first page.

Read the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at Gettysburg.

We cannot at this time answer with certainty the queries of our friend of the Brownsville Free Press, but expect to be able to do so shortly.

The President has nominated Judge Grier of Pittsburg to fill the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench, to which Judge Woodward had been nominated.

James K. Polk has vetoed the bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The Whigs of Indiana Armstrong, &c., have nominated Mr. Alexander Irvine, of Clearfield, for Congress.

Will our neighbor be fair enough to publish that section of the Act of Assembly which he says "prohibits the publication of the Sheriff's sales in the Herald for the future."—Somerset Visitor

Certainly we will, and make you our best bow into the bargain. Here is the section:—

"Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the Sheriffs and Coronors of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to publish the sales of real estate, as required by the sixty-third section of the Act of sixteenth June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in any two newspapers published in any one office, or in any two newspapers published by any one man, or any one company of men.

It ought to be understood that by the Act of 1836, the Sheriffs were required to advertise in one English and one German paper, where such are published in their respective counties—and under that Act, the Sheriff of this county advertised in the "Herald" and the "Republican," both papers being published by us and in the same office. The effect of the late Act, however, is, that hereafter he must publish in the "Republican" and the "Visitor," but cannot publish in the "Herald."

Having now gratified the wishes of "our neighbors," will they be "fair enough" to answer the following queries?

Does the late Act, although purporting to be a general one, affect any establishment in the State other than ours, and if so, where is that establishment, and what is the political complexion of the papers there published?

Was any application made to the Legislature, by petition or otherwise, for the passage of such a law? If so, will you please inform us whence came such application?

If no such application was made, at whose instance and for whose benefit was this law enacted?

Are you prepared to deny that a petition on the subject was got up last winter in the Borough of Somerset and signed by some of the prominent Locofocos here, as well as by some who are not very prominent?

We merely ask for information.

A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, in a letter dated 1st instant, says:—

Yesterday we had another of Mr. Stewart's able speeches, in which he proposed the establishment of Societies for the purpose of protecting home manufactures. His idea was, that in all parts of the Union such societies should be formed, the

members of which should use their influence to prevent others from purchasing a cent's worth of any thing manufactured abroad, whilst they should studiously avoid it themselves. In this way the revenue of the country would not be built up on the ruins of American industry, and in a very brief space the originators and creators of the McKay bill would earnestly beseech the Whigs to save the country from destruction, and the Locofoco party from annihilation. We will here predict that if this bill should be in operation one year, such a feeling of hatred and disgust will be engendered in every American breast, that every member of the 29th Congress who voted for it, will be regarded with the most marked contempt, and instead of being trusted with a seat in either House again, will be allowed to dwindle into insignificance, and left to die and be forgotten. Strong as this language is, it is weak enough.

A Home League. We are inclined to think that the best thing the American people can do to mitigate the evils which must necessarily result from the passage of the British Tariff bill, will be to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Stewart, of forming societies for the encouragement of Home Industry. The people of Adams county have already acted upon that suggestion, and we are gratified to learn that it is in contemplation to take some similar action on the subject at the county meeting which is to be held in Somerset on Tuesday evening of the ensuing court week.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.

We find the following statement in relation to the purport of a speedy commencement and completion of this road, under the fostering support of the Baltimore Company, in a letter from Baltimore, published in the New York Herald.

The Hon. Louis McLane, is expected to return to this country by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 4th of August. He is still the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has, I learn, given his prompt approval of the proposed connection of this road with the Connellsville Road, making a direct connection with the Ohio at Pittsburgh from Baltimore. His purpose is he authorized by the company to obtain a loan of \$2,000,000, so that the work can be immediately commenced; and I learn that he has received the assurance from British capitalists that any amount may be required will be forthcoming when called for. There is no man, perhaps, in the Union in whom the British capitalists have more confidence than Louis McLane, and on his honor and judgment, they are always ready to loosen their purse strings. Arrangements are now making to survey the route to Pittsburgh, and during the next winter the whole route will be put under contract.

The Vote of Dallas.

The following was the vote on the motion ordering the free trade bill to a third reading.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennypacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cille y, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md. Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.—27.

The vote being a tie, the interests of Pennsylvania were held in the hands of her own son, Vice President Dallas; but like a recreant, whose vision was directed more to the flesh pots at Washington than the welfare of his State, he voted with the Free Traders, YEA, and thus cut off all hopes of its defeat.

Mr. Niles moved to postpone the bill until December, and made a powerful speech, full of indignation, and was followed by Mr. Cameron, who denounced the bill, and said from this day forth would be heard the cry of "REPEAL." The motion to postpone was lost, yeas 26, nays 28, Messrs. Webster, Davis and Huntington then addressed the Senate in strong arguments against the bill, when the debate was closed by Mr. Simmons, in opposition to this, and the vote taken on the bill in breathless silence, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnigan, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennypacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cille y, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.—27. So the bill passed.

The Vice President is guilty of the mean and contemptible falsehood of stating in his apology for voting for the British Bill, that he had no power to amend it, but must vote for it, as he found it, and this, too, in the face of the fact that he had not half an hour before, given the casting vote against a motion to amend it!

When the fellow determined to surrender himself to the British and slave holders he evidently resolved to stop at no falsehood that might appear to justify his treason. Poor, miserable, degraded wretch.—Lancaster Union.

The proposed of a Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg—the great antagonistic scheme to the "Right of Way," seems to be in rather a desperate position. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about \$850,000 subscribed—not enough, we believe, to secure the Charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothings. After a long struggle, and great controversy in the public prints, the Common Council of Philadelphia has determined by a tie vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. This seems to be a wise decision, for the City would no doubt have to step in still deeper, and in trying to sustain the "Railroad on stilts," would no doubt have swamped its own credit and laid an intolerable load upon its tax-payers.—York Republican.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Camargo Taken—U. S. Troops Moving Forward.

The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans from Brazos St. Jago on the 25th ult. She brought verbal reports that there was a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande—General Taylor remaining at Matamoros, sending the troops forward as fast as his means would permit.

Advices had been received of the taking of Camargo without firing a shot. When the United States troops arrived at that place, Carrajabal was on the opposite side of the River St. Juan, but offered no resistance.

Gen. Taylor had received advices by scouts that there were only about three hundred troops in Monterey. The general impression was that there would be no resistance to the U. S. troops this side of that city, on account of the quietness of the enemy—the impression gaining ground in the army that negotiations for peace were on foot.

It was said that Paredes was afraid to leave the capital, on account of a suspected attempt at revolution in his absence.

There was a report that Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune, and his party, had been cut off by the Indians, but it was not credited.

The volunteers were suffering from diarrhoea—otherwise the health of the army was good.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. TAYLOR UPON MONTEREY.

The proposed movement of General Taylor upon Monterey, says the New Orleans Picayune, is well known in all parts of Mexico. Letters from Monterey represented that the inhabitants of that city were much alarmed at the prospect as they possessed very slight means of defence. All the accounts represent that the army of the North, formerly under Arista, but at present under Mejia, was concentrated at Linares to the number of 4000. A paper from the city of Mexico devotes a labored article to prove that it cannot be the intention of Gen. T. to march to Monterey directly, leaving this force to operate upon his flank and rear. It considers the command of Mejia quite sufficient, considering the strength of Linares and the natural difficulties of the country, to hold Gen. Taylor in check, or to annoy him upon the march, so that ample time will be afforded to take up a second and more solid line of defence.

Mr. Polk—Violated Pledges.

The broken promises and violated pledges of Mr. Polk are fast consigning him to the doom pronounced upon him by Mr. HANNEGAN, the U. S. Senator from Indiana, and one of his own most zealous friends. Mr. H. declared during the Oregon discussion that the President pledged to 54 40 so irrevocably, that any retreat would doom him to an infamy so deep "that there would be for him no resurrection." But Mr. Polk did retreat—he shrunk in terror before the growl of the British lion, and signed away an immense territory which he had solemnly declared belonged to this country—aye to which our title, in his own language, was "clear and undisputable."

What wonder, then, that he should desert the Tariff of 1842! What wonder that he should abandon those Pennsylvania democrats who had pledged him to stand by that beneficial law!

But what will the Tariff men of Pennsylvania say? Will they basely submit to the treachery, bow at the foot of power, rather than manfully maintain their own interests and their own principles? Will they willingly submit to the base betrayal of a measure which has entailed upon us national prosperity? We shall see.

Hearken to Mr. Hannegan—hearken to the voice of indignant patriotism rebuking the traitor! Mr. Hannegan said after the Oregon treaty was signed:

"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and inexcusable, than that of John Tyler to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the democratic party!!! The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the asseveration which I denied, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. The interview was unelicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he would suffer his right arm to fall from its socket, his hand to be withered, before he would consent to a treaty on the 49th parallel, or any line short of 54 40!!!"

The project of a Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg—the great antagonistic scheme to the "Right of Way," seems to be in rather a desperate position. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about \$850,000 subscribed—not enough, we believe, to secure the Charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothings. After a long struggle, and great controversy in the public prints, the Common Council of Philadelphia has determined by a tie vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. This seems to be a wise decision, for the City would no doubt have to step in still deeper, and in trying to sustain the "Railroad on stilts," would no doubt have swamped its own credit and laid an intolerable load upon its tax-payers.—York Republican.

DIED:

On the 25th July, of scarlet fever, JOHN, infant son of Mr. Joseph Brubaker of Somerset township, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE MOWRY, Esq., is recommended as a candidate for the State Legislature, by many voters of BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP. August 4, 1846.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of LAVANVILLE, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, is recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

THE WARM WEATHER.

4) THE sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exercise a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it.—The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of Nature. At such times "Jayne's Cathartic" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in earliest stages of the summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Life! Life! Life!!! "All that a man hath will he give for life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to give relief, and cures after every means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians. Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stonytown, Pa.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of January Term, 1844. No. 6.

AND now to wit: 6. August 1844. The account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Proth'y Office Som- } A. J. OGLE, eset, August 11, '46 } Prothonotary.

Stray Mare.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 4th of July 1846

ONE ROAN MARE, about fourteen years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs. HENRY BAUCHER. aug. 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Shockey, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Christian Shockey, dec'd, in the township of Greenville, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 14th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the widow and children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity. JOHN P. H. WALKER, Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Independent Voters of Somerset County. I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality. WM. F. DIVELY, Berlin, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN MONG, Stonycreek tp, June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed. FREDERICK WEIMER, Somerset, May 26, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN P. H. WALKER, Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity. SOLOMON KNEE, may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON, Somerset tp, May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Jenner tp, July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

June 16, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY.

To the VOTERS of SOMERSET COUNTY. AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL, may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER, Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY, Berlin, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality. WM. F. DIVELY, Berlin, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Independent Voters of Somerset County. I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity. JACOB LAMBERT (of J.) Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN MONG, Stonycreek tp, June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed. FREDERICK WEIMER, Somerset, May 26, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN P. H. WALKER, Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

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County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN P. H. WALKER, Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846.

One sorrel mare with ball face, about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. VALENTINE TISE, July 28, '46

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset County will offer for sale by public outcry, in the Borough of Somerset on Friday the 28th day of August 1846, the following real estate—

A tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Michael Firestone.

A tract of land, situate in Addison tp., containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of John Bell.

A tract of land, situate in Addison township, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Rook.

A tract of land, situate in Conemaugh township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Ruffe.

A house and lot in the Borough of Somerset, as the property of Samuel Lint.

A tract of land in Addison township containing 270 acres, more or less; and one other tract, containing 260 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Bird.

A tract of land, situate in Somerset township, containing 152 acres, more or less, as the property of Jacob Shallis.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Keller.

A house and lot in Stonycreek, as the property of Lobingier Kimmel.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at August term 1846, commencing on Monday the 31st day.

Table with 2 columns: Plaintiff vs Defendant. Includes cases like Godard vs Hartzell, Millers assignee vs Clarke, Nelf vs Ankeny, Flick vs Hanna, Garman vs Nelf & Rankin, Summy & wife vs Tisue & wife, Summy et al vs Tisue, Knopslyder vs Isloff, Kimmel vs Kimmel, Scott vs Swank, Hunter vs Brant, Garretson vs Countryman et al, Robinson & Frisbie vs Flick, Rankin's use vs Nelf et al, Young vs Meese bail &c, Wable vs Wable, Same vs Augustina, Foust vs Custer, Griffith vs Richards, Hoover vs Philippi, Long's use vs Saylor, Same vs Same, Barns use vs Kimmel, Kimmel vs Shockey, Robinson & Frisbie vs Meese, Koontz vs Koontz, Moyer vs Moyer et al, Chorpensing vs Putman, Schell's use vs Cummins, Chorpensing's use vs Stoner, Lenhart vs Lenhart, A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

N pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, here will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, the following real estate late of Henry Geisey dec'd.