

From the Lancaster Examiner.
The Repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

The present self-styled Democratic administration of the Union has at last crowned its absurd and ruinous policy with the repeal of the tariff of 1842.—This result was predicted by the Whigs when the shouts of the mechanics of Lancaster mingled with the huzzas of the miners & manufacturers of the Schuylkill Valley in exultation at the triumph of Polk and Dallas. And it was predicted before those mechanics and miners and manufacturers had placed the means of their own destruction in the hands of their enemies, before the casting of their ballots had sealed the fate of the prosperity of Pennsylvania. But they chose to rely upon the pledges of politicians who had already deceived them times without number; and entrusted their interests to demagogues who never hesitated to sacrifice them on an altar of party, but whose history is written in a thousand scars upon the fair face of their commonwealth. The retribution, although deferred longer than we anticipated, has at last arrived, and it is just and natural. It has come suddenly like a burst of thunder from a cloudless sky, startling the would-be Democracy of Pennsylvania from the repose of their fancied security, arresting the arm of labor in its descent, clogging the wheels of our factories, and blasting the energies of our manufacturers. It has come, an author of desolation, spreading the darkness of despair over the Commonwealth, whose reviving powers had already given a bright and glorious earnest of approaching prosperity. It has come to warn us, in the hoarse tones of a harbinger of evil, to prepare—to prepare for the blight of misgovernment, for deserted factories and workshops, for abandoned mines, for silent mills and furnaces and forges, for ruined enterprise and prostrate labor, for stagnant canals and obliterated railways, for private and public bankruptcy and distress, and for the final and irretrievable fall of the rising credit and honor of Pennsylvania.

The anxiety of the Whigs for the continuance of the Tariff of 1842, almost induced them to hope against hope, and to believe that the Act might be preserved. They trusted that the obvious and numberless benefits which the operation of that most salutary law had conferred upon the country might become perceptible even to locofoco blindness and restrain the destructive arm of even locofoco recklessness. They hoped that the war into which this sad administration had plunged us, might require assistance from the revenue yielded by the Tariff of 1842, and that this inconsiderate contest might secure the protection of our industry. They cherished the idea that an evil cause might thus be happily brought to the production of a wholesome effect. But a presidential wind from the south has dispersed their hopes, and clouds pregnant with ruin have gathered over our heads, and intercept the sunshine of our prosperity. The light of the past is gone, and the future is shrouded in gloom. We ask for protection, and are answered with FOREIGN COMPETITION, we ask for prosperity, and we are answered with DESTRUCTION, we ask for revenue to sustain the honor and credit of the nation and to maintain a foreign war, and we are told we must resort to DIRECT TAXATION. Aye, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, when the question was put to McKay, the author of the British Tariff Bill of 1846, how he proposed to raise revenue to prosecute the Mexican war, he declared by DIRECT TAXATION!

The Whigs do not expect the repeal of the Tariff to be immediately disastrous to the interests of the State. It will require months, at least to fill up the poisoned chalice which Pennsylvania has commended to her own lips. A measure fraught with the pernicious effects we apprehend from this, has never run its course or accomplished its results in a day. But the canker is firmly seated in the once healthy breast of our industry, and although it may remain for a while unfeared and unheeded, it will know its way not the less surely and steadily into our vitals. Like the patient, in that most fatal and insidious disease, the consumption, we may imagine ourselves strong and healthy, until the last agony is at hand, we mistake the hectic excitement of the mortal struggle of our manufacturers for the glow of successful enterprise, until we fall suddenly under the accumulated blows of suicidal policy at home, and pauper competition abroad. Our only remaining prayer is, that the recoil may reach us before the election of 1848, that we may promptly apply the knife to the root of the evil.

Putting on the Collar!

The Locofocos of Pennsylvania, like faithful slaves of party, as they have ever heretofore proved themselves to be, are promptly placing the FREE TRADE COLLAR on their necks, and spaniel like, licking the hand that smites them. The first Locofoco meeting that we have observed, held since the passage of the British Free Trade bill, was held on Monday last in the borough of York. It was a county meeting, and is represented as large and respectable. Albert C. Ramsey, Esq., a notorious office seeker, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, amongst which we find the following:

RESOLVED, That the administration of President Polk is in ALL RESPECTS worthy the admiration, respect and confidence of the American people.—That he has throughout his whole course, while in the executive chair, upheld and disseminated SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES—that in the salutary measures adopted by him in the annexation of Texas, in adjusting the boundary of Oregon,

in pushing forward with vigor the war with Mexico, and in recommending financial and revenue reforms, he has placed himself, as a statesman, honorably by the side of a long line of illustrious chief magistrates.

Here we have an unqualified approval of Mr. Polk and his measures, by a large and respectable Locofoco meeting, and his recommendation of financial and revenue reforms—alias his BRITISH FREE TRADE TARIFF—is lauded as “sound Democratic doctrine!” In subsequent resolutions they say they condemn the assertions of their political opponents—that they were pledged to a continuance of the Tariff act of 1842! and that they refrained in that county from inscribing the Tariff of 1842 on their banners or in their book, &c., thus denying what has been made as clear as day, by the evidence of Gen. CAMERON in the Senate, by the almost united voice of their own representatives in Congress, and by innumerable extracts from their own party presses throughout the state.

Another resolution reads as follows: RESOLVED, That our confidence in our Senators, the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon and the Hon. Simon Cameron, and in our representative, the Hon. Moses McClean, remains unshaken. Believing their desirous of sustaining the administration of the President, and carrying out what they deem to be the wishes of their constituents, they have proved themselves well worthy of our continued esteem.

This is salving all over. First they applaud Mr. Polk and his administration for destroying the Tariff of 1842; and next apply the “soft sawder” to those who battled in its defence, and did what they could to avert the destruction, which has been entailed upon Pennsylvania. Very consistent democrats, truly.

From the first demonstration, it is evident that the leaders of the party intend to keep up the game of deception which has been so long practised with success, and by which they hope to gull the people still longer. We shall see whether the rank and file—the honest hard working farmers, mechanics and laborers, whose best interests have received a fatal blow at the hands of these political demagogues, are willing longer to wear the party collar, to be whipped into the traces, and to be led or driven by them still further on the career of ruin. We do not believe it. The thunder of their just indignation is too loud and deep to be easily smothered. They have been cheated in so fatal and glaring a manner as to be visible to every eye, and they will not be cheated again. Our word for it, the hardy sons of Pennsylvania will visit upon their betrayers a fearful retribution.—Pa. Intel.

Naval Forces in the Gulf and Pacific.

The N. Y. Herald publishes the following list as comprising the names of the vessels in the Gulf, and about to proceed there:—

SQUADRON IN THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND FOR THE ATTACK ON SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.	
U. S. Ship of the Line Pennsylvania	120 guns.
“ “ North Carolina	74 “
“ “ Delaware	74 “
“ “ Ohio	74 “
“ Frigate Bradywine	44 “
“ “ Constellation	44 “
“ “ Potomac	44 “
“ “ Raritan	44 “
“ “ Cumberland	44 “
“ Sloop Falmouth	22 “
“ “ John Adams	22 “
“ “ St. Mary's	26 “
“ “ Austin	20 “
“ Steamer Mississippi	10 “
“ “ Princeton	9 “
“ “ Spitfire	4 “
“ “ League	6 “
“ “ Spencer	6 “
“ Brig Porpoise	10 “
“ “ Truxton	10 “
“ “ Somers	10 “
“ “ Lawrence	10 “
“ Schooner Flirt	4 “
“ “ Bonita	2 “
“ “ Petrel	2 “
“ “ Reeler	2 “
“ Cutter McLane	6 “
“ “ Woodbury	6 “
“ “ Van Buren	6 “
Total guns	780

DAVID CONNER, Commodore.

The western coast of Mexico, and all the ports in the Pacific, will be seized and kept under strict blockade, and the revenues derived from commerce completely stopped.

The following list embraces the American squadron now in the Pacific, and ordered to that ocean:

SQUADRON ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO, IN THE PACIFIC.	
U. S. Razee Independence	54 guns
“ Frigate Savannah	54 “
“ “ Congress	44 “
“ “ Constitution	44 “
“ Sloop Portsmouth	20 “
“ “ Levant	20 “
“ “ Warren	20 “
“ “ Cyane	20 “
“ Schooner Shark	10 “
“ Store ship Erie	8 “
“ “ Relief	6 “
“ “ Lexington	8 “
Total guns	298

*May soon return home.

WM. B. SHUBRICK, Commodore. These two squadrons will comprise a larger naval force than was ever put forth by the United States; and manned and officered as they will be, by the best men in the world, they cannot fail of accomplishing all that will be required of them.

Ten men were killed by being sun struck at New Orleans on the 28th ult.

Tariff of 1842 and 1846 Compared.

The Washington Union publishes the following comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the Tariff of 1842, and to be levied on the same by the Tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846:

Articles of General use, &c.	1842.	1846.
Wines—Sicily Madeira	49	30
Spices—Pimento	120	40
Ginger	53	40
Cassia	61	40
Carpeting—Trebles Ingrain	73	30
Ingrain	36	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron	73	30
Nail or spike rods	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes	168	30
Hoop iron	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges	52	30
Iron chains other than chain cables	101	30
Wrought for ships, Locomotives and steam engines	88	30
Smoothing-irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing, do	66	30
Wood screws	66	30
Coal	69	30
Glass—Plain, moulded or pressed tumblers	137	30
Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Hoxamten, (wagons & reaping gloves)	90	30
Imitation Buck	55	30
Women's imitation kid	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cents the dozen	62	30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c Sugar, commonly called brown sugar	53	30
Vinegar	62	30
Salt	52	30
Clothes of Wool—Broadcloths cassimeres, coatings and padding	40	30
Low flannels, bookings and baizes	38	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs costing in India \$2.50 for the piece of 7, & weighing 8 ounces	50	25
Ditto costing \$3.75, and weighing 12 ounces	50	25
Black gro de nap or tafeta silk, for dresses weighing 1 ounce to the yard and costing in England or France 32 cents	47	25
Black crapes low priced	60	25
Pins—Called pound or mixed pins	53	30
Velvets—Cotton	36	30
Shirts, costing 6 1/2 cts per yard	95	30
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard	50	25
Moussellaine de Lane—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cts.	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and Alpacca cloth, costing 18 cts. the square yard	50	25
Miscellaneous	57	20
Linseed oil	120	25
Cables and cordage, tarred	39	30
Unmanufactured hemp	5	30
Wool, coarse, unmanufactured	87	30
Chain cables	62	30
Anchors	45	30
Anvils	45	30

The Oregon Territory.

The following is a copy of the Message, recommending measures for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, which was communicated to Congress by the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I communicate herewith a copy of a convention for the settlement and adjustment of the Oregon question, which was concluded in this city on the fifteenth day of June last, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty. This convention has been since duly ratified by the respective parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at London on the seventeenth day of July, 1846.

It now becomes important that provision should be made by law, at the earliest practicable period, for the organization of a Territorial government in Oregon.

It is also deemed proper that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains should be extended to such tribes within our territory as dwell beyond them; and that a suitable number of Indian agents should be appointed for the purpose of carrying these laws into execution.

It is likewise important that mail facilities, so indispensable for the diffusion of information and for binding together the different portions of our extended confederacy, should be afforded to our citizens west of the Rocky Mountains.

There is another subject to which I desire to call your special attention. It is of great importance to our country generally, and especially to our navigating and whaling interests, that the Pacific coast, and, indeed, the whole of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains, should speedily be filled up by a hardy and patriotic population. Emigrants to that territory have many difficulties to encounter and privations to endure in their long and perilous journey, and by the time

they reach their place of destination their pecuniary means are generally much reduced, if not altogether exhausted. Under these circumstances, it is deemed but an act of justice that these emigrants, whilst most effectually advancing the interests and policy of the Government, should be aided by liberal grants of land. I would therefore recommend that such grants be made to actual settlers upon the terms and under the restrictions and limitations which Congress may think advisable.

JAMES K. POLK.
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1846.

The Way It Was Done.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, a Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, in a speech on the subject of the Tariff, thus describes the manner in which the vote of this State was secured for the party to which he belongs. He is addressing Mr. Vice President Dallas, to whom he says:—

“You know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that chair but for the assurances—the oft-reiterated assurances—that her policy would not be disturbed. You and I remember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags and banners which were carried in the processions of her Democracy, pending the election which resulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, and ought not to be disguised that, but for those assurances to which I have alluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which pervaded the minds of the politicians until the publication of the Kane letter, and I cannot forget the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding citizens gave their support in good faith, and they expected good faith in return. The letter was published in English and German, in every Democratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every Democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, and no democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the Democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, since the battle has been fought and the honors won by it, evade its responsibility, by saying that too liberal a construction was put upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was time enough for its contradiction between the time of its publication and the election. The party majority in this hall may be fairly attributed to the letter.”

Death of Captain Page.

On Sunday morning, July 12th, died on board the steamer Missouri, a short distance above Cairo, Capt. John Page, late of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

It will be recollected, that Capt. Page was severely wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, (the whole of his under jaw being shot off,) and that he has been lingering between life and death ever since.—He was joined by his wife, a few days since in New Orleans, and at the time of his death they were on their way to Jefferson Barracks, where it was hoped the change of climate and strict attention would restore him, although the nature of his wound was such as to deprive him of the power of speech forever. He had a medical attendant (Dr. W. W. Mercer,) for the last three days previous to his death, whose attention to him was unremitted.

Capt. Page, like the gallant Ringgold, was one of those master spirits of the Army, who have placed the daring deeds at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma side by side with those of the most renowned battle-fields of modern times. He was the true embodiment of the American soldier, and wished no other death than the one he met. His sufferings for two months, which must have been intense, were borne with the greatest fortitude.

Capt. Page had an extensive circle of friends and relatives in this city, who have the sympathy of the nation in their bereavement.—Cm. Paper.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.
Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

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.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Hon. J. S. Black, President, and George Chorpennig & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaitner, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.
Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.
WILLIAM H. PICKING, Clerk.
July 21, 1846.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones, of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufacturer in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to.
JOHN TONER.
July 28, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.
TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her 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.
July 21, 1846.

State of Pennsylvania, Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpennig, associate Judges of the same court.
IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
And now to wit: July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaitner, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety and twenty cents, (\$3591.20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.
Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a. and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.
Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on Friday the 28th day of August next, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.
S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,
Auditors.
Somerset, July 21, 1846.

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of John Brubaker in the town of Berlin, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, the following real estate, late the property of Elisabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, viz:—

A certain tract of land, adjoining in allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Poorbaugh, Samuel Boyer George Poorbaugh and others, containing one hundred and sixty five acres, be the same more or less, with the appertinances.

TERMS—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.
Attendance will be given by Charles Heilley, Trustee, &c.
By order of the Court,
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
Aug. 5, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing 288 ACRES and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.
Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate Stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and due attendance will be given.
SAMUEL HUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK, Administrators.
July 28 1846.

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART,
July 21, '46. Clerk.

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administration with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.
SIMON GEBHART, Adm'r &c.
July 14, '46-Gt.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:
The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.
The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.
WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.
August 4, 1846.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of February Term 1846. No. 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.
AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court,
A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

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SAMUEL SWANK, Administrators.
July 28 1846.