given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake; and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch Mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress, to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands of those Territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil.—This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the Islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible; and, if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprize; and, in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful reconnoissance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of its construction and support.

For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the bureau of topographical engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western posts, as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote [illegible] the service. The plan [illegible] officers, and [illegible] of the rank [illegible] and other [illegible] have be- [illegible] tive du- [illegible] increa- [illegible] as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect; our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our government.

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States mails and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill-adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions, in a great degree, ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single-letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement through England to France has not been equally successful: but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of 3d March, 1849, a board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the census board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the constitution to the general government is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory—I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia.—I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the national metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guaranties, and command their favorable consideration.

Our government is one of limited powers; and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the executive department of the government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation.—By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the cotemporaneous expositions of the framers of the constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the senators and representatives of the United States will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the representatives of the States and the people is guarantied by the constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the executive and judicial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another.—With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the constitution—with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children—and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them, with their innumerable blessings, to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come.—Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1849.

Fire at Lewistown.

We have to record this week the greatest destruction of property by fire that has ever occurred in our town. That magnificent structure, the Lewistown Mills, is now a mass of shapeless ruins. On Monday evening about 6 o'clock the cry of fire startled our citizens, who on reaching the quarter from whence the alarm was supposed to originate, found these large Mills, now owned by John Sterrett, Esq., almost enveloped in flames, and in the course of two hours there was nothing left but the blackened walls to attest to the former existance of the massive building. We have not been able to gather any particulars in reference to this painfully disastrous fire, and at this late period have not time to go in search of them. We believe no one can account for the manner in which the fire originated, although we hear it generally expressed as the opinion that it was from the friction of the machinery, creating an intense heat, and communicating with the combustible materials in the building. There is said to have been about seven hundred bushels of grain and a large number of sacks of salt in the mill, very little of the former and none of the latter being saved. The loss is variously estimated at from $15,000 to 25,000 though we think the latter a rather large estimate. Mr. Sterrett had affected an insurence of $10,000, the policy for $5,000 of which had only been placed in his hands a few hours before the event occurred. —*True Democrat.*

Telegraph through the Ocean.—The *Scientific American* is authorised to state that an extensive Gutta Percha manufacturer of New York stands ready to lay down, and guaranty its integrity for ten years, a line across the Atlantic of perfectly insulated wires covered with Gutta Percha, for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars, to be complete in twenty months from date of contract. This grand scheme will receive the attention of Congress at an early day. He is also ready to lay down a similar line on the underground plan, from the Mississipi to the Pacific, to be completed within three years from date of contract.

The expenses of the Navy and Marine for the last year have been almost eleven millions $10,898,342 87.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 5, 1850.

☞For late and interesting news from California, see fourth page.

☞Our acknowledgments are due to Gov. JOHNSTON, and also to Messrs HEMPHILL, of the House and DRUM, of the Senate, for copies of the Message, and other documents.

☞A scarcity of Ink compelled us to print the inner side of last week's paper rather on the pale order; and in order to issue a paper this week we were forced to apply to the editor of the *Centre Democrat*, who kindly furnished us with a supply of the *indispensable*.

☞The late news from Europe contains nothing of particular importance, except a slight rise in the produce and cotton markets in England.

Gov. Johnson's Message.

The annual Message of Governor JOHNSTON was delivered, on Wednesday last, and was received in this place on last evening, at too late an hour, however, to appear in this week's paper. We have not read it, further than having given it a hasty glance. From this, we are decidedly pleased with its style, which is smooth and plain. The Governor presents the financial affairs of our Commonwealth as, being in a very gratifying condition, leading, as the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* remarks, to the speedy release of the people of the state from the burthens of a state tax.

We will publish it entire next week.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Senate was organized on Tuesday last by the election of V. BEST Esq., (Dem) of Columbia county as speaker, on the 8th ballot.

The House was organized on the same day by the election of JOHN S. MCCALMONT of Clarion, as speaker, on the first ballot.

CONGRESS—AN IMPORTANT STEP.

Neither House of Congress has been doing much since the commencement of the hollidays. The election of Clerk, and the other officers of the House, was postponed until yesterday.

In the Senate, Gen. CASS has made a very important move, in the shape of a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

If a Republic was to spring up and take its place among the nations of the earth in any part of the world, our government would mark its approbation of such an event by the most signal demonstrations that the laws of diplomacy afford, for the purpose of giving strength and character to such nation, and encouragement to its people. Then why not—when a nation struggling to be free, has been crushed to earth, and its national character blotted out of existence by Tyrants—manifest our disapprobation by such means as are within the reach of every nation, and which can be exercised with more effect by the United States than by any other nation.

THE MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this week give place to the first annual Message of President TAYLOR. Like all its predecessors, it has met with smiles and frowns; and as all future messages are likely to meet with a similar fate, this fact should be no disparagement to its author.

It is not the province of a neutral paper to discuss its bearing upon the political questions of the day; but as a national paper, forming a part of the governmental machinery of our great country, we claim the privilege of speaking of it in such terms as our judgment may dictate, and such as may be warranted by a proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Last week we stated that the message gave a brief statement of the condition of the country "in a plain and business-like manner." This it does; and we chiefly fault it on this account. It manifests a studied effort to appear different, in style and manner, from all the messages of the ablest statesmen who have filled the Executive chair; it aims for a sort of *singularity*, which unfortunately gives it too much the character of a monarch's speech—and we all know that we have quite enough of aping foreign manners and customs in this country without the President leading the way. We would much rather have read Gen. TAYLOR's views at full length on every disputed question, even if they had been manifestly wrong and untenable, than to have read this unpleasant brevity—this unsatisfactory condensation of grave and important affairs, (particularly relating to the interfering of the British in the affairs of the Central American republics,) for a full elucidation of which the whole country were anxiously awaiting the President's message.

We do not condemn the message in all other respects. There are several parts of it which we highly approve—among which we may mention the ardent desire for the preservation of the Union, which characterizes it in many places; and its emphatic declaration regarding the Territories, in which it takes the high ground of non-interference in the question of slavery.

City News.

SAD AFFAIR—JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, by Coroner Haas, on the body of William H. Dickerson, a mulatto man, who committed suicide by stabbing himself, at the residence of Mrs. Moore, in Barcly street. It seems that Dickerson had been paying his addresses for several years past to Abby Moore, the daughter of the above mentioned lady. It is said that for some time past an unpleasant feeling existed between them, growing out of a dissimularity of disposition—Miss Moore being fond of company and a gay life, while Dickerson on the contrary was rather retiring in his disposition and of a domestic nature.—thus affairs continued, until on one occasion Dickerson was told "that if he would not wait on her as he should, he had better cease his visits, and allow others to come who would."

The following note was written to him by Miss Moore, on Friday evening last:—

"*Dear William.*—As I wish to go to the fair to night I thought I would let you know so that you might dress yourself before you come down; but if you do not want to go it will make no matter. I will go with some one else. ABBY."

As Dickerson did not appear at the time appointed by Miss Moore, she, in company with a female friend, went to visit the fair. A short time after they had been gone, he arrived at the house and expressed much disappointment and astonishment at finding that she had gone.

In course of conversation with the girl's mother, he said that Abby did love him once, but had ceased to do so, and then in a frenzied manner threw himself upon the sofa and commenced crying, but immediately sprang upon his feet, and tearing open the breast of his coat, plunged a dagger to his heart, and exclaimed to the mother:

"Tell Abby that I love her, that I love her better than life, better than my God, better than all my people," when he sunk to the floor and expired in about half an hour. The scene presented, upon the return of Abby home was truly heart rendering. She wept most bitterly, tore her hair and charged upon herself the fault of his untimely end. She was frantic with grief. After the inquest, the body was taken to the residence of Mrs Dickerson, the mother of the deceased, in Locust near Tenth street, from which place it will be buried.

The coronor's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Phil. Daily News.*

ITEMS.

Dreadful Calamity.—On Christmas morning, between four and five o'clock, a frame tenement in the eastern part of this city, not far from the marine garrison and navy yard, was discovered to be on fire: and such was the rapidity with which the flames extended, that a colored man and three colored children (five eight, and twelve years of age) perished before they could be extricated from the burning mass. The house was entirely consumed; and the charred bodies of the unfortunate victims, when drawn forth, presented the most harrowing spectacle to the beholder, *Washington Republic.*

Mrs. Farnham, the lady who tried to take out a cargo of females to California, and who sailed with two or three in the Angelique, was left behind at Valparaiso with scarcely a dollar in her pocket.—Two of her children sailed without her.—She is said to have had some trouble with the captain. The people of Valpariso got up a subscription for her.

The legislature of Georgia has adjourned until the second Monday in January.—The reason assigned for such a course is a particular desire to consider well on the federal relations, and be prepared to act promptly in vindication of the rights of the State, should they be violated by Congress.

It is said that Mr. Ten Eyck, late United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, did not resign, but was dismissed by his Hawaiian majesty for certain reasons which are not yet distinctly set forth.

A duel was fought opposite Memphis, on the Arkansas shore, on the 6th of Dec. between C. Irving, Esq. formerly editor of the Memphis Inquirer, and E W Gibson, Esq. of Somerville. Irving was seriously wounded in the abdomen. Gibson escaped untouched.

Cassius M. Clay Acquitted—We learn from the *Richmond* (Ky.) *Chronicle* that the grand jury of Madison county, after an investigation of the Foxtown rencounter, in which Cyrus Turner was killed by Cassius M. Clay, failed to find an indictment.

The *Washington Union* warmly commends the proposition in the Senate offerd by Gen. Cass, for the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

There was a general row between the negroes and whites at Albany, on the 23d of December. Four white men were seriously stabbed.

Green corn was in the Savannah market on the 21st of December.

Mean Things.

It is a mean thing to borrow your neighbor's paper, when you are to stingy to take one of your own.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it.

It is a mean thing to steal the exchanges from an Editor's sanctum.

It is a mean thing to go into a printing office and read the news when you are not a subscriber.

It is a mean thing to read what you may find written in a Newspaper office.

It is a mean thing to look over an Editor's shoulder when he is writing.

It is a mean thing to ridicule an Editorial when you have not two atoms of brains in your own skull.

The Montesquitions.—Arthur Montequion, a younger brother of the two men now confined at St. Louis upon the charge of murdering Alfred Jones and Kirby Barnum, arrived in St. Louis on the 15th of December. When he left France, the news of the tragedy had not reached him, and the first intimation he received was after his arrival at New Orleans.

MARRIED—On the 27th of December by Rev. P. P. Lane, Mr. JOHN BECK to Miss MARGARET A. THOMPSON, all of Brady township.

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned at our latest dates.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$4 75	1·06	58	32
New York,	4 75	1 10	60	32
Boston,	5 50	1·12	63	33
Baltimore,	4 75	1 05	58	23
Pittsburg,	4 50	79	50	23
Clearfield,	6 00	1 25	75	40

By Divine Permission, the Rev. Dr. M'LEOD will preach in the Court House, at Clearfield, at 10½ o'clock, and at Curwinsville, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. on next Sabbath the 6th inst.

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county of to be held at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY the 7th day of February next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration account of George Fey and Peter Salisbay, administrators of the estate of David Lyons, late of Brady township, deceased.

2. The Administration account of Jacob Shaffer and George Shaffer, administrators of the estate of George Shaffer, late of Brady township, deceased.

3 The Administration account of David Butler administrator of the Estate of Henry Fey, late of Brady township, deceased.

WM. C. WELCH, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Clearfield, January, 4, 1850.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

THERE will be an Election held at the Clearfield Academy on Monday the 7th day of January, A. D., 1850, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of Electing Nine Trustees to conduct the business of the Academy for the ensuing year; and also to elect three Auditors to settle the accounts of said Academy.

WM. C. WELCH, Sec'ry.

January, 1, 1850

SHERIFFS' SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 4th day of February next, a certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, beginning at a Sugar tree corner thence by the John Dunlap survey north 90 perches to a post, thence east 170 perches to a post, south 90 perches to the old line, thence west 170 perches, being part of survey out of the south west corner of No. 462. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Allman.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a writ of Vendioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, being the one third part of 300 acres of land, beginning at two ash trees N 50° W 231 perches to a spruce pine, S 13° W 348 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Woodside (now Hastie) S 55° E 110 perches to a white oak, thence along the Susquehanna river the several courses thereof 328 perches to the place of beginning, with Three Dwelling Houses, Stables, &c., also a Saw Mill thereon erected, with about 45 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Walters, with notice to Wm. F. Thompson, terre tenant.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a similar writ issued out of the same court and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the following described tract of land to wit: 61 acres of land in Lawrence township, Clearfield county bounded as follows. Beginning at a post thence east 102 perches to a cherry tree, thence S. 76, E. 53 perches to a hemlock, thence S 152 perches to a stone, thence W 154 perches to a white oak, thence N 162 perches to place of beginning (reserving 90 acres surveyed to Jacob Irwin) having thereon erected a Frame House, stable and Saw Mill and bearing Orchard, and 4 or 5 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Hutchinson, with notice to Lewis R Carter, terre tenant.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a similar writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, bounded by lands of David Ferguson on the west, Cornelius McCracken on the north, Wm. McCracken on the east, and Robert McCracken on the south, containing 200 acres, with a cabin house and barn, and other buildings, and about 40 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christian Straw, by

ALEX. CALDWELL, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield Dec. 27, 1849

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Clearfield, will be sold at public sale at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield on Monday the 4th day February, 1850

100 *ACRES OF LAND,*

situate in Brady township, beginning at a Hickory, thence by land of Levi Dale west 145 perches to a Linwood tree, thence by land of Jared Ingersol north 116 3-4 perches to a post, thence by land of Michael Crow, jr., east 145 perches to a post, thence by land of John Carmeny, south 116 3-4 perches to the place of beginning, being part of the Casper Shaver tract and known by No. 195, and the same premises which C. Hoover by deed conveyed to Samuel McGarr, recorded at Clearfield, in Book E, page 141.

Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MICHAEL HOLTEMAN,
Ad'mr of Samuel McGarr.

Clearfield, Dec. 13, 1849.

6 Pieces heavy cloth for Over coating for sale by BIGLER & [illegible]