SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

By Express and Telegraph from Halifax to Philadelphia.

The America was announced early yesterday morning, and before 12 o'clock we received the following despatch:

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 4—3 A. M.

The Steam ship America arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with one week later news from Europe. She had 66 through passengers.

The run of 146 miles by overland Express, was made in the extraordinary short time of eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

Money continues abundant, notwithstanding a heavy drain of specie. Consols during the past week have fluctuated from 91¾ to 92⅝, closing on the 20th at 92.

The America had on board for the United States two hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie—a million of dollars.

The commercial accounts from India by the last overland mail are regarded as very satisfactory.

From the manufactoring districts the accounts are less encouraging, though there has been no diminution of employment.

The Canada arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th, in 14½ days.

The French government have come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to re-instate the Pope. A force adequate to the emergency has already started for Civita Vecchia.

The article in Proudnon's journal which led to its seizure implied directly that Louis Napoleon was under pecuniary obligations for pursuing his present course of politics.

The Commissioners appointed to report upon the expenses of the foreign office at Paris, have proposed to abolish the title of Ambassador, and substitute, as in the United States, that of Minister Plenipotentiary, with reduced salaries. Their number likewise is to be reduced, and the following places are proposed as requiring a regular Minister: At St. Petersburg, London, Constantinople, Bern, the Hague, and Canton. By a later resolution, a Consul General only is appointed at the latter place.

Germany is occupied with a gigantic project, being no less than the junction of the Baltic with the North Sea. The medium proposed is a canal without locks.

The warlike contest between the States of the Continent continued with unabated fury, and with most disastrous results to all the parties engaged.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports. It is stated that the emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Frankfort stating that the Prusian Ministry had sent in their resignation.

Arrangements have been made for returning the visit of the French National Guards to London.

The Bank of France will shortly resume specie payments.

The Sultan of the Sublime Porte has signified his non-compliance to bias a part of the Egyptian fleet. It is said that this application was instigated by Russia.

Prince Cavigno has ordered a levy *en masse* on all the inhabitants of the Lombardy Venitian provinces of from 18 to 40 years. Those who do not appear within five days will be considered refractories.

The Jews in the town of Pesth have been mulcted by the Austrians in the sum of $13,000; because two of their number had furnished the Hungarians with army clothing and uniforms.

A great number of troops have been lately through Cologne, on their way to the north.

Arrangements have been made for returning the visit of the French National Guards to London. Three thousand persons have engaged a flotilla of 8 to 10 steamers, for the purpose of crossing the Channel from the railroad termination at Falkerton to Boulogne. Among them, it is said, are some members of Parliament. The National Guard will receive them at Boulogne, at which town, on their return from Paris, a grand ball is to be given at the theatre.

The manifesto of Radetzky, issued to the army at Milan, upbraids Charles Albert in the most unmeasured terms, and in the latter respect, and the presumption of its tone with regard to Austria, it verges strongly on the ridiculous. It holds forth amongst other items, the moderation shown by the Austrians.

Several of the towns of Piedmont have, according to the latest accounts, protested against the armistice of Novara. Genoa has been declared in a state of seige by the Sardinian government, in consequence of a disturbance that took place on the arrival of the news of Charles Albert's defeat, during which the commander of the garrison was forced to promise that he would not deliver up the forts to traitors or the Austrians.

There is to be a contest for the moderatorship of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The candidates are Dr. Bell, of Linlithgow, and Dr. Smith, of Kirknewton.

The Rev. D. Anderson, who formerly officiated at St. George's Church, Everton, has been elevated to the dignity of Bishop of Prince Rupert's island. We understand that he contemplates a translation of the Scriptures into the Red Indian dialect.

The report of Mr. Guizot's return to Paris, has not been confirmed. It appears that it was proposed to put him up as a candidate of town of Liseux, France; but many members of the party, in particular, M. Thiers, vehemently opposed the plan, and consequently M. Guizot had conceived the idea of himself sounding the public of that district, as to the chance of his election. This idea he has not thought fit to put into execution.

Still Further Details.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th of April, the Navigation laws bill being under consideration, Mr. Gladstone moved a clause, empowering the crown, on application from any Colony, to sanction a conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of said Colony to another, in other than British vessels. The proposition was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

On Monday in the House of Lords, in reply to a question, Lord Landsdowne said that the British Government, though aware of the intended French intervention in the affairs of Rome, for the restoration of the Pope, had taken no part in suggesting or prompting it, though he acknowledged they did not disapprove it.

It is stated that a Commercial treaty is about to be formed between England and France, the leading feature of which will be the free admission of brandy, wine and fruit, from France; coal, iron and twist, from England.

Whatever advantages may be conferred upon French vessels by the alteration of the Navigation laws, were to be liberally reciprocated by the Government of the Republic.

Jenny Lind was married, at Bath, to a Mr. Harris, and has retired from the stage.

The struggle in Sicily between the Royalists and Republicans has commenced with frightful ferocity. A desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitan troops and the Catanians, in which the latter were defeated; after a struggle which lasted through the whole night. Great numbers were slain, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. Under the panic caused by this defeat, Syracuse surrendered without a resort to arms.

HUNGARY.

The Austrians are in as great trouble as ever, having sustained another defeat from the Hungarians. The great struggle now is for the possession of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, to which the Austrians have laid siege for several weeks. The Hungarians are endeavoring to relieve it, and if successful, the Austrian cause will be desperate.

Although unable to resist the army of Radetzky; Charles Albert inflicted great injury on the Austrians, by causing a diversion of 20,000 of their forces to Lombardy, which were needed in Gratin.—They are now straining every nerve to bring up these troops in time to check the Hungarians, before the beseiging army at Comorn is compelled to decamp. The latter are exposed to great danger, as the whole of the surrounding country is in the hands of the Maygars.

The Vienna papers of the 14th furnish positive information of the occupation by the Hungarians, of an important position in the vicinity of Comorn.

The details of the action, as given in the German papers, are to the effect that Windischgratz, at the head of his best regiments, opposed the progress of the Hungarians; but after three several encounters, the superior tactics of the latter prevailed, and the Austrians were beaten.

From Brazos St. Jago---Depredations of Indians.

By the steamship Globe, from the mouth of the Brazos, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult., with Col. Webb and others of his party, the Brownsville *Flag* of the 11th and 18th of April was received.—The Indians, it appears, are rioting in a series of lawless aggressions along the Rio Grande and in New Mexico. A private letter dated at Rio Grande City, April 8, says:

They have killed one family of Mexicans, of five persons. We had a little fight with them a few days since, and unsaddled two of the gentlemen. Our post, camp Ringgold, is not worth one cent for protection.

The *Flag* also mentions the arrival, on the 14th, of an express from Palo Alto, with accounts that the Mexicans were flocking there in numbers for security and protection, against bands of marauding Indians. A party well mounted, started from Brownsville in search of the marauders. They met at different points, Mexicans robbed and camps despoiled; and joining another party of whites in pursuit, they followed the Indian trail, but finally had to desist, the Indians (Camanches) having the advantage with fresh horses they had stolen. An escaped Mexican prisoner stated that the party of Indians that had taken him had thirty odd fresh scalps, and a large number of horses and mules.

The *Flag* of the 11th, mentions a rumor which we hope will prove unfounded:

"A party of California emigrants, which left Corpus Christi some four or five weeks ago, direct for the Paso del Norte, have perished upon the prairies from hunger and thirst. We have no particulars, except that it is said by the family of the guide, Agapito Martinez, who accompanied the party, that he has reached Corpus Christi, and brings the above report. He states, it is said, that the usual water holes on the route were found to be dry, and that himself and another Mexican guide, were the only ones who survived."

Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of "The Tribune" says that the Attorney General has discovered *his* California at home, having already cleared, so say his friends, £44,000 by his proceedings against Mr, Duffy. The same writer says:

"It would undoubtedly be more gratifying to the patriot to be set free by the verdict of his own countrymen than by the clemency of the Crown. The prisoner is defended by the same zealous counsel, and Mr. Butt, who traveled all Monday night in order to be present at the opening of the case on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Duffy looked wonderfully well, considering his long incarceration, and for himself with his usual fortitude and composure.

The last few weeks have been marked by unusual scenes of horror, in the West. The details are absolutely sickening.—Case follows case in rapid succession, each rising above the other in ghastly pre-eminence. I have heard of more than one individual turn shuddering from the papers, little more now than records of death and extermination, lest they might be haunted by the description of misery they could neither eleviate nor forget. Just imagine a dreary Connaught highway, dotted with the dead, and here and there a moving skeleton passing over it with the corpse of some loved relative slung across the back with a rope; and if that is not enough, imagine the body slipping from the exhausted bearer and the dead knocking against the ground. That is no ideal sketch."

European Scraps of News.

The Bishop of Limerick has been obligded to fly his diocese in consequence of his bankruptcy. His salary has been sequestrated to pay his debts, and he lives on a small allowance abroad.

The Lord Chancellor of England has candidly confessed, before a committee of the House of Lords, that his court is the very last in which he should like to be a suitor.

Hudson, the railway king, has been kicked out of society for his want of integrity as a man. He is charged with swindling the company, of which he is chairman to the amount of £8,000, by selling some stock at a premium and putting the profits in his own pocket.

The estimates for the British navy, for 1849'50, have been decreased upwards of $3,000,000 from the former amounts.

The Laborers' bath and wash-houses of London have been well frequented.—The committee in charge report that the number of bathers during the last year was —males 255,057, females 26,158. The pieces of clothes washed was 3,000,000. The receipts for the year were about $11,000, and the balance left in the treasury was $15.

A squadron of frigates is to make a summer cruise in the British Channel for exercise.

There was one thousand children in the Cork work-house, under seven years of age.

There will be a large emigration this summer from Linconshire to the United States.

Life in the West Indies---Primitive Simplicity of Dress---Consumption, &c.

The editor of the St. Louis Union, who, as an Invalid, spent the past winter in Cuba, states some circumstances in relation to the climate of Havana for persons inflicted with the consumption, that will surprise many. So far from being favorable he regards the climate as unfavorable to invalids. He remarks:

"For many years this Island has been a favorite resort for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases. The mild climate and pure atmosphere during the winter months, render a residence very useful to those who can still ride and drive in the open air. It is somewhat singular, however, that whilst pulmonary invalids are sent hither from Canada and the United States, the Cuban physicians order their pulmonary patients to Spain for a restoration of health. The latter regard the climate here as very deleterious to those whose lungs are disordered but *phthisis* engendered among the natives; assumes a very different type from that common with us; it is more rapid and certain in its effects. The tables published a few years ago indicate that but few Cubans ever recover from pulmonary attacks, nor is that surprising to persons acquainted with the habits of the country. The men dress in light clothing at all seasons, and the ladies are always with bare necks and arms! even whilst riding. Children run entirely naked until they are five or six years old, whilst all—young and old—are constantly exposed, with but little attention to health or to rapid changes of weather—the thermometer sometimes falling fifteen degrees in six hours.

"An American is astonisced on entering respectable Creole families, to see the children naked in the parlor, the older sisters playing with and caressing them, as if there were no violation of modesty, or occasion for remark. The effect upon morals may be readily inferred; and on health also. The mode of building houses exposes the inmates to every change of air, and the thick walls, tile or mud floors, large windows, open courts, and absence of fire-places, render the rooms damp if closed, and if opened, unprotected from the piercing northers. Havana is generally the first stopping place for American invalids, and among the worst that could be chosen. The attractions are greater there than at any other place, and consequently they remain too long—especially as the annoyances about passports and licenses to travel, induce a dislike to proceed further.

"The air is damp, except from seven in the morning to four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and the northers fresh from the Gulf play upon the city with undiminished severity. More than half the time a cloak is necessary, and in the absence of fire-places, no other method is left for keeping warm. It is amusing to see men clad in white pantaloons and vests, hugging a heavy cloak around them; whilst the ladies with muslin robes and bare bosoms and arms, chat away as if impervious to the cold, and the children creep naked along the damp tile floors. Strangers, in their desire to conform to every thing around them, are apt to neglect the change of clothing requisite—and to remain at Havana until they can go on further. The latter city is not much more favorable to consumptive patients than the southern cities of the American Union; for more than half of the time the raw wind from the Gulf irritates the lungs, and even when not chilling the frame, produces hoarseness and coughing. It is better never to leave home if much affected, than to remain in that city, or in any of those on the northern coast. In this, I believe I agree with most physicians familiar with the facts. It is otherwise with the interior and southern districts."

Minnesota Territory.

The Iowa State *Gazette* speaks as follows of Governor Ramsey's new bailiwick:

The boundary of Minnesota begins at the Mississippi river, where the line of 43° 30′ crosses the same, running due west to 95½° west longitude, by Nicollet's map; thence in a direct line to the point where the 100th° of longitude crosses the 49th parrallel of latitude; thence along the boundary of the British possessions to Lake Superior; thence along said line to the north east corner of the State of Wisconsin; thence along the boundary of said State to the Mississippi, and down said river to the beginning. It therefore embraces the entire country lying north of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin extending clear up to the British possessions.

The population of this new Territory is at present very limited, and is almost entirely confined to the east bank of the Mississppi and the north bank of the St. Croix. The town of St. Pauls, on the former, five miles below St. Peters, contains some four or five hundred inhabitants; and Stillwater, on the St. Croix, is somewhat larger. These, we believe, are the only villages worth naming in Minnesota. The principle settlement is on the St. Croix, a stream possessing great hydraulic advantages, and the banks of which are covered with inexhaustible supplies of pine. A large number of mills are in active operation at various points, running several hundred saws, and giving employment to probably one half of the entire population of the Territory. Indeed we are led to believe, from reliable information, that the country lying between the Mississippi and Lake Superior is chiefly valuable for its lumber, and it may be, mineral resources. For farming purposes it is of but little value, being full of swamps, lakes, and marshes.

The country west of the Mississippi is by far the best portion of Minnesota; but unfortunately the lands all belong to the Indians, and there is no place to which settlers can at present be invited. No time should be lost by the government in obtaining, if possible, a cession of a portion of these lands. There is a beautiful strip of country lying along the shore of Lake Pepin, owned by the Sioux half breeds, which would be speedily occupied if thrown open to white settlement. The prosperity of Minnesota demands that every exertion be made to induce the owners of these lands to dispose of them to the government.

More Trouble in Mexico.

The National Intelligencer gives the following extract of a letter:

TAMPICO, April 1, 1849.

The disturbed state of this ill-fated country is to lamented. The disbanded officers from the Mexican army, deserters from the Americans, and a party of Indians who have been in the mountains of Sierra Madre for some months past, marched against Rio Verde on the night of the 9th March. They encountered the Mexican troops stationed at that town and soon put them to flight, and afterwards committed all kinds of excesses and depredations.

The troops stationed at this place have marched against them under the command of Gen. de La Vega; but La Vega is too weak to attack them. This movement has paralyzed all our commercial relations with the interior, whilst our northern neighbors are sending American goods across the country from Texas and Matamoras; and, should the town of Brownsville become a port of entry, all the principal merchants of Tampico will break up here and establish houses there.

The change of the Mexican tariff, as anticipated, has proved altogether abortive. Mexico is determined to keep up all her restrictions. Gen. Garey remains in command at Tampico, with about seventy men and many officers.

Another revolution is now openly spoken of. Pablo Castillia (who was at the head of the military from this city) has returned, and is now endeavoring to get up an excitement in favor of Santa Anna. You will remember that Castillia was so opposed to military rule, and now he is the organ of the military despot. Such is the instability of Mexican character.

The Icarian Communists at Nauvoo.

The Nauvoo correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writes to that paper as follows, under date of the 21st ult:—

"Although Nauvoo has been reduced from her proud position of an important and flourishing city—although her population has been diminished to one-fourth of what it was under the dynasty of its frantic founder, yet a new era is now dawning on the humble capitol of Mormonism; a new impulse bids fair to make it far surpass, in substantial prosperity, its palmiest days of Mormon pride. Only a week since there was an arrival at this city, of three hundred citizens of France, who were seeking that repose in the quiet of our own well regulated government, which they could not enjoy amid the stormy and proscriptive spirit which has so long agitated their own country. This band of emigrants, struck with the picturesque beauty of the place, and impressed with the fertility of the surrounding country and the healthfulness of the locality, have come to the conclusion that no place can be better adapted to their wants than Nauvoo. This company of emigrants is headed by the distinguished Capet, who is determined to make this place a nucleus for emigration. It is said that seven hundred, who belong to the same association, are expected to meet their friends here in a short time, and that thirty thousand, who are still in France, and who are said to belong to the same brotherly fraternity, will emigrate and settle with their brethren who are already in the United States, under the flattering expectation that Nauvoo will be made the nuscleus of this emigration. There is no reason why it should not rival in prosperity and importance, the most flourishing cities of the west."

The Overland Emigration.

In the account of the expedition to Los Angelos of the U. S. Dragoons, which we published yesterday, it is stated that the rivers and brooks in the Great Valley are so encrusted with saltpetre as to destroy all vegetation, and fears are expressed that the California emigrants going overland will suffer much from the dearth of food for themselves and mules. The numbers who will leave the western borders this summer are estimated at 20,000 persons, who take 4000 wagons and 30,000 mules. If all these parties pursue nearly the same route, and follow in quick succession, a Western paper estimates that they will need a grazing field for every month equal to 30 miles in one direction, by about a third of a mile in another. As long as the emigrants can keep the river banks they may calculate on tolerable good subsistence for their mules and cattle. Their great and formidable trials must be encountered in the dried plains of the Great Basin and in the mountain passes which connect with it.—Those who leave the Western borders on the 1st of May expect to reach the Sacramento in the middle of October. The progress of these emigrants will be watched with much anxiety by their friends in this part of the world.

Mexican Robbers and Deserters.

A letter from the city of Mexico, published in the Savanuah *Republican*, says:

"The whole route from Perote to this city is full of robbers, though they will not attack any party which is armed; but if any one straggles behind, he is sure to catch it. There were twenty-five caught by the Government troops the day before we arrived at Nopalooke, a small town, and two of their throats cut, the balance let loose; the day we arrived at Puebla, there were four shot in the Plaza. There is the greatest quantity of deserters scattered on the road from Vera Cruz to this place, and I expect a greater set of scoundrels never lived. I have understood from a gentleman here that a band of them is on the road from here to Guadalaxara, robbing and plundering everything of value. Speaking of deserters, I saw at Jalapa the noted Riley, with the letter D. on his cheek; he is a Major in the Mexican army, and a meaner, uglier, drunken scoundrel, I have never seen; he does not seem to hide himself from Americans, but makes himself known. He offered his services to our party in purchasing horses, mules, &c., and was requested to travel."

INTENDED VISIT OF THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA TO AMERICA.—The unfortunate Charles Albert, who has recahed Madrid on his way to Oporto, does not intend, as some of the papers have given out, to reside in the latter city. Persons who are acquainted intimately with his movements, have stated his intentions to be, to leave Europe entirely and take refuge in the United States of America—a course which on many accounts presents very desirable advantages. We believe that the ex-King, after a short sojourn at Oporto, will sail direct for New York, and intends to spend some time in traveling through the States. No place, we believe, has been fixed upon for his permanent residence.

A HEROIC DEATH.—During the burning of the steamer General Pike, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, Col. Butler, a citizen of Texas, who was lately appointed to an office by President Taylor, and was well known throughout the Union, endeavored to save a lady who was traveling in his company, but in doing so lost his own life, and was burnt with the boat. The lady was saved. The boat took fire at night, when all were asleep.

The School Law.

The West Chester *Record*, gives the following summary of alterations in the School law, made by the late Legislature:

The Directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the schools open not more than ten months in each year. The Schools are required to be kept open, at least four months in each year.

The Treasurer of the school fund is made the collector of school taxes. The Collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes and is to receive two per cent. for collecting. If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to collect it.

Sub Districts are not interfered with.—Where the Committee of a sub-district, and the Directors disagree as to the employment of a teacher, the people have a right to elect a teacher, who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

The special law for West Chester Schuylkill township, and other places not abolished

All moneys subject to taxation for State and County purposes are made subject to School tax.

The State appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars is continued; but it is not made the basis of taxation.

The people do not vote on the question of taxation.

The Superintendent is required to furnish to each School a copy of the new map of the State of Pennsylvania—large size.

Eviction and Depopulation in Ireland.

The process of eviction of tenants appears to be proceeding with great energy in some portions of Ireland. The Limerick and Clare Examiner reports that in one union Kilrush thirteen thousand persons have suffered eviction; five thousand have been unhoused in the county of Limerick, and law processes are out for the demolution of one thousand houses more. Fty houses have recently been emptied of occupiers on the lands of Kildymo, and the demolition proceeds at a rate so sweeping and so rapid, that on some properties forty farm houses, of every description, have been dashed down in a day.

The Expedition of Sir John Franklin.

The utmost effort of the British Government to unravel the mystery that hangs over the Expedition of Sir John Franklin, had, up to the last accounts from England, produced no definite results. The object was the discovery of a northwest passage to the Pacific, often attempted but never successful, and Sir John Franklin, in May, of 1845, left England, under the auspices and patronage of the Government. Two fine ships composed the expedition—the Erebus and the Terror—and were manned by 138 men. Nothing has been heard of him since July, 1845. Three expeditions were sent in 1847 in search of him, but as yet they have made no report of success in their mission, and of two nothing has been heard at all. Renewed efforts are to be made under the promise of large rewards to find this daring navigator, but the prospect of success does not seem very flattering, as the large amount of the reward offered by the British Government and Lady Franklin would imply.

The Pirate Moors.

The English Government demands of Moroco, $10,000, as indemnity for an English subject who has been ill treated; $18,000 for each of the persons who were wounded in the capture of the brig Three Sisters, taken near Gibralter; $18,000 for the families of those who were killed, and a full compensation for the losses sustained by the owner and freighter of the vessel —making in all $400,000. The Moors of the Riff will have to pay $20,000, and are to chastise the pirates to the satisfaction of the commander of the Sidon, who is charged with the settlement of this affair.

A FAMILY TRAVELING IN WHEELBARROWS.—A strange scene was exhibited in Cincinnati a few days ago, being no less than a family consisting of father and mother and six children. The Chronicle states that they had travelled all the way from Laporte county, Ia., in three wheelbarows, intending to reach Pennsylvania, from which State they had emigrated three years ago. Their blankets, wearing apparel, and some few utensils used in preparing and distributing food among the family, were in one barrow, and the younger children were stowed away in the others, the father and the elder boys taking turns in wheeling them along.

ACT OF 10th APRIL, 1849.

ENTITLED "*An act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth.*"

"SECTION 29. That from and after the passage of this act, the State Treasurer be and he is hereby required to abate five per centum of the purchase money due on all unpatented lands appropriated on warrants heretofore granted: *Provided*, The said purchase money be paid into the treasury on or before the first day of May eighteen hundred and fifty.

"SECTION 34, That the Assessors of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and directed to re-assess between the periods of the trienniel assessments, all real estate which may have been improved by the erection of buildings or other improvements subsequent to the last preceeding trienniel assessment, subject to appeals as now provided by law, and all re-assessments made during the past year, are hereby declared to be as valid and effectual as if made in pursuance of law.

We the undersigned Commissioners of Cambria county publish the foregoing in pursuance of a circular issued by the Auditor General.

A. BURGOON,
G. W. EASLY, } Commiss'rs.

Commissioners office
Ebensburg, May 3, 1849. } 30-3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises on Monday the 11th day of June next, a certain *TRACT OF LAND*, situate in Cambria township, adjoining lands of John E. Jones, Richard Edwards, Richard Bennet and others, containing 189 Acres and the usual allowance. There are on the premises a CABIN HOUSE AND CABIN BARN, and between 40 and 50 acres cleared: the property of David Davis, deceased. Sale will commence at one o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known by William Davis and Thomas M. Jones, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased.

By order of the Court,
WM. KITTELL, Clerk.

May 3, 1849.—30-3t.

☞ The Hollidaysburg Register will give the above three insertions and charge this office.