

opening year are less by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation, which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justice in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached, and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crime and punishments had undergone no change for a half century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which then took place without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General, presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon forty-six millions five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles, and the annual cost of such transportation two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The increase in inland transportation over that of the preceding year, was three million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles and the increase in cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

The number of post offices in the United States, on the last day of July last, was 18,417—being an increase of 1670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1850, amounted to \$5,552,871 43, including the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the franked matter of the departments, and including the foreign postage collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were \$3,219,534 43—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of \$2,333,337 00.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage which it is deprived by such a privilege. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports, and harbors, as well as wharves and custom houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, lights, buoys, and other necessary aids to navigation, are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those classes of the Constitution therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial consideration. Not only have lighthouses, buoys and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of a liberal and beneficial consideration, reasonable from the consideration, that it is the work, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for similar objects of this kind on the ocean, and the power to make appropriations on similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive trade.

The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and the northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would be national in its purposes and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States,

and, to a considerable extent, also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all of the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow citizens, on this subject, as carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have already been begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

The difficulties and delays incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims; claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the Government or the claimant, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully, that provisions be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the U. S.; and as an expedient hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims which may be presented for their adjudication.

This District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I recommend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and co-located by his name, is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of the Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of business and the preservation of public records. The Government, should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, & safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed in your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information had yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may however be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the proposition submitted, they were to have been acted upon on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at our last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficial purpose. All mutual concession in nature of the compromise must necessarily be an welcome to men of extreme opinions and though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country; I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supporters of the Constitution. They

were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromise on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow citizens, I cannot bring you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

**MILLARD FILLMORE.**  
Washington, Dec. 24, 1850.



**MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.**  
EBENSBURG, PA.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

**The Message.**  
In advance of most of our country contemporaries, we present our readers with the Annual Message of the President of the United States. Although we do not like many of the measures advocated by the President, it must be admitted that, in a literary point of view, the message is a very able state paper, and worthy the careful perusal of every American.

We received it yesterday morning, when most of the matter for this week's paper had been prepared and in types; but deeming the message of more importance in the eyes of patrons than any thing else, we have excluded our usual variety in order to furnish them with it. We must ask the indulgence of many of our advertising friends for the omission of their favors in this number.

**A California Letter.**  
The following letter from Mr. J. W. WHERRY, now in California, may be interesting to those who have friends in that country.

PLACERVILLE, California.  
September 27th 1850.

Dear Sister—I have once more an opportunity of addressing you by mail and of assuring you of my continued good health. I should like to do by "word of mouth," as I could then give you a full history of my wanderings. I arrived here on the 27th of August last. I left my team and comrades at the head waters of St. Mary's River, and packed my provisions, &c., on my back, from there to this place—a distance of six hundred miles, and alone. My companions were much opposed to me leaving them, but I knew I could get over the plains at least a month sooner than they could. So I started on foot, for our horses had been stolen, and we had nothing left to travel with but our oxen. I assure you I am glad that the journey is over, but I would not again go through the same hardships and privations for all the gold in California.

I got along on foot and alone very well—much better than I could have expected. Crossing the desert of fifty miles in length was the most serious difficulty I encountered. This was in consequence of the

awfully offensive smell that filled the air, occasioned by the great number of dead mules, horses and cattle which were strewn along the way. I do not think I am far from the truth when I state that the dead carcasses which I saw would average one for every yard, the whole distance across the desert. This fact may give you some idea of the sufferings of those who endeavor to cross the plains.

There was a great deal of starvation among the emigrants at the head waters of Humboldt's and St. Mary's Rivers. I have seen three dollars per pound offered and refused for flour and pork. Whilst I was with my team, I gave away all the provisions I had to spare, and when I was packing my provender on my back, I divided with several poor devils who appeared so famished as to be scarcely able to travel another mile without something to eat. My advice to those who desire to come to this country is never to attempt to do so by land, as thousands have this year left their bones to bleach upon the plains.

When I arrived here, I went to work at making gold washers, which I followed but a short time. I am now keeping a grocery and making gold cradles, and am raising a house for protection during the approaching rainy season. I hope to make some money here. Some miners are doing well, and making their fortunes, but there are thousands who scarcely make their board, and are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to strike for home. There is plenty of gold here, however, but it takes time, perseverance and hard labor to procure it. And after a man has got it, he must know how to keep it, for every inducement is held out to him to spend it in the way of gambling houses and liquor shops. I believe that there is a hundred chances here for a young man to make money to one in the States, and I intend to try my hand at it, so you may rest easily about me, as I have no idea when I will return home. Enclosed I send you a few specimens of California gold. Remember me kindly to all old friends and acquaintances.

Your affectionate brother,  
W. J. WHERRY.

**Awful Tornado and Loss of Life.**  
CINCINNATI, November 30.  
A terrific tornado, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., occurred yesterday, with great loss of life and destruction of property. The Baptist and Catholic Churches, the Catholic Convent, and the Telegraph Masts, are destroyed. The steamer Saranac, No. 2, was blown to pieces.

About two o'clock, on the same evening, the most destructive tornado which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years past, swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, demolishing some seventy or eighty of the finest buildings of the town. Two splendid telegraph masts of the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were blown down and broken as though they were pipe stems. The town is literally laid waste, and the loss is very great. Many lives were lost, and numerous persons badly injured. A cow was unceremoniously lifted up and deposited in the top of a tree, about forty feet from the ground.

The steamer Saranac, No. 2, which had just rounded to, had all her upper works blown off, and several persons on her were badly injured. The wharf boat also was blown from her moorings and badly wrecked.

**Steamer Burned.**  
LOUISVILLE, November 30.  
The steamer Gayosa, a Memphis and Arkansas packet, was destroyed by fire at Memphis to-day. The fire originated in the back portion of the boat. The boat was finally scuttled and sunk. The Gayosa was insured for \$8000; she belonged to Captain Timme.

The fire also communicated to the steamer Swallow, an old stern-wheel boat, which was destroyed—loss \$2000. A new hull prepared for the Swallow was saved by the aid of the steamer Countess, which towed it out of danger.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 12th ult., at Loretto, by the Rev. Mr. Gallaher, Mr. A. SANKER to Miss SALLIE MEYER.  
At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. PETER ECKENRODE to Miss RUTH EAY.  
At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS to Miss BARBARA PARRISH.  
At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. HENRY BECKER to Miss MARY SANKER.  
On the 19th ult., at the same place, and by the same, Mr. PETER FLICK to Miss ELIZABETH GARDNER.

**WHISKEY.** White Lead and Linseed Oil at J. MOORE'S.

**TWO** hundred thousand Joint Shingled by J. MOORE.

**EIGHTY** thousand feet Dry white pine boards for sale at Moore's Lumber Yard.

**STAR.** Sperm and Mould Candles for sale at the Brick Store of J. MOORE.

**JUST** received by J. MOORE, 3 doz. best D. B. Axes.

**GLASS.** Oils, Paints and Drugs of all kinds at J. MOORE'S.

**WANTED** by J. MOORE cash, in exchange for goods, or otherwise.

**WOOL.** Butter, and all kinds of Grain taken in exchange for goods at J. MOORE'S Store.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale to the 31st of December next, and if not sold by that time will rent on advantageous terms the "SPRING MANION HOUSE."

This fine Hotel is located ten miles from Hollidaysburg and nine miles from Ebensburg at a point where the Turnpike Road leaving from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburg crosses the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and consequently is one of the best points of the travelling public that crosses either of these thoroughfares to Philadelphia or Pittsburg. Four trains of passenger cars stop at the door daily in the business season, and from five to ten coaches in the winter.

The pure atmosphere, pure water, and delightful scenery of the Allegheny Mountains, make this a most desirable summer resort for citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and as many permanent visitors can be had as the House will accommodate.

The building is spacious and admirably arranged for a Hotel and has been recently refitted, painted and enlarged. An excellent stable, carriage house, wash house and convenient out-door buildings are on the premises and also a neat tenement house for servants.

If the premises are sold, a clear and indisputable title will be made, and possession given on the first day of April next.

The undersigned begs leave through this advertisement to return his hearty acknowledgments to his numerous friends for the many favors bestowed on him and assures them that nothing but sickness in his family has induced him to relinquish a claim to his patronage.

W. S. CAMPBELL.  
Summit, Nov. 25, 1850.

**FRESH SHAD.** Mackerel and Salmon by J. MOORE.

**LADIES** call and see J. MOORE'S splendid stock of Muffs, Gloves and Comforts.

**LOST.**  
ON the evening of the Democratic Mass Meeting in August last in Ebensburg, a good common English Silver Watch, of a person who took it out of my pocket at the time above stated is requested to leave it in the care of Mr. John Thompson in Ebensburg and no questions will be asked. If this request is not complied with immediately, legal measures will be taken for its recovery.

JOHN MELOY.  
Allegheny sp., Dec. 5, 1850.

**\$5 REWARD.**  
STOLEN from the Monastery, Loretto, the following Bills:—\$ five dollars each, on the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg, 7 of which have the word *Cash* written on the back—1 the word *Lira*. A twenty dollar bill, a ten dollar bill, and a five dollar bill, Bank unknown, having the word *Shoe* on the back. Three five dollars each, written *Lira* on the back, Bank unknown. Bills to the amount of seven dollars, the word *Seven* written on the backs.

Loretto, Nov. 28, 1850.—S. R. \*

**Look Here!**  
A TAVERN STAND  
**For Sale or Rent!**

The subscriber offers for sale that commodious and well known Tavern Stand in the Borough of Ebensburg, in the occupancy of ROBERT CARMAN. The House is in excellent repair and has attached to it all the necessary outbuildings which convenience requires. The stables are also large and convenient.

This house being situated in the most pleasant part of the borough, offers a fine inducement to any person wishing to engage in the business for which it is so well calculated. Terms reasonable and title indisputable.

If not sold it will be leased for any term of years that may be desired, together with a quantity of first rate land, from fifteen to thirty acres. Possession given on the first day of April, 1851. Application must be made soon.

JOHNSTON MOORE.  
November 28, 1850—8-1f.

**List of Causes,**  
**PUT DOWN for trial at the Court of common pleas to be held at Ebensburg in and for the county of Cambria on the first Monday of January next.**

Gageby	vs Cooper et al
Same	vs Same
Potts	vs Lyle
MNeal	vs Dillon
Harbit	vs Sarc
White	vs Orr
Orr	vs White
Conrad's heirs	vs Fitzgibbon et use.
Paul	vs Trotter's Topper
Rich & Eberhart	vs Traffic
Leonard	vs M'Farlin & Trotter
M'Guire & M'Dermitt	vs Coleessor et al
Moore	vs Frank & Foutz
Carter	vs Bingham
Rager	vs Wakefield
Beard	vs Geo. S. King & Co.
Trevelyan	vs Weakland
John O. Jones	vs Owen Jones' Adm'rs
Bingham	vs Brawley
Robison, Little & Co.	vs Same
	Wm. KITTELL, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office,  
Ebensburg Nov. 19 1850.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims of any kind against the Commonwealth for materials furnished or labor performed on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, prior to Dec. 1st, 1849, are requested to make immediate report of their amount to the undersigned at his office at the Summit. It is hoped that no person having a claim will neglect this notice, as he is desirous of reporting to the Canal Board all of the debts due, so that a sufficient appropriation may be made at the next session of the Legislature for their liquidation.

WM. S. CAMPBELL, Sup't,  
Office of Superintendent,  
A. P. R. R.  
October 25th, 1850.

**NOTICE.**  
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, on the estate of John Bartlett late of Summerhill township, in said county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH ANN BURTNETT.  
Nov. 21, 1850—7-5f.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**  
THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, at their store at JEFFERSON, A. P. Rail Road, a new and complete assortment of

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Consisting in part of a choice selection of  
Fruit of new and rich styles  
French and Domestic Ginghams,  
Alpacas, Nons de Laines, Merinos and Cashmeres, white, red and printed Flannels, bleached and brown Canton Flannels, Tickings, striped shirtings, brown shirtings, bleached, brown and blue drillings, bleached shirtings, Irish linens, fashionable bonnet and cap ribbons, jacquet, India book and mill muslins, fancy dress trimmings, shawls, linen and silk pocket handkerchiefs, table covers, crass, satinet, tweeds, blue, black and brown cloths, black and fancy cassimeres, fancy vestings, lamb's wool shirts and drawers, cotton yarn and chain in variety, together with everything in the COMB and VARIETY LINE.

ALSO—A good assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES.** No. 1 male and beaver hats, Mexican slouch hats, plush, otter, oil and cloth caps.

Groceries, mackerel, sardines, cod fish, ground alum, Codsmaugh and dairy salt, syrup, sugar house, Trinidad and N. O. molasses, pure cider vinegar, leaf, crushed, Orleans and maple sugar, Castile, variegated and rosin soap, W. R. cheese, dried peaches and apples, Imperial, Panama, Young Hyson and Black Teas, mould, dip and sperm candles, mill and crosscut saws. A general assortment of hardware, queensware, glassware, tinware, hollow ware, cedar ware and crockery ware.

Also—Flour, castings, iron and stilt, drugs, Dr. Jayne's family medicines, and dyes stuffs a variety.

Also—**COOKING STOVES,** stove pipe, white lead, whale and lard oils, twilled rug, bedcovers, corn brooms, brushes, bar lead, bleach, cart and riding whips, carpet bags—a general assortment of window glass, market baskets, school and miscellaneous books and stationery, together with all and singular articles usually and unusually kept in count y stores. All of which have been selected with direct regard to the wants of this section of country, and will positively be sold at the lowest prices. Lumber and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. LLOYD & Co.  
Jefferson, Dec. 5, 1850.—9-3f.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Lev. Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of John Riley, of, in, and to a cellar wall or building situated on a lot of ground number thirty-two in Johnstown continued part of the B. r. u. of Conemaugh in Cambria county adjoining Haynes street, Duke alley, M'Kea alley lot number 31, the said cellar wall or building extending thirty-two feet along Haynes street and eight feet towards M'Kea Alley, and the lot or piece of ground laid and cartilage appurtenant to said cellar wall or building.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Ludwick Cupp.

Also.  
All the right, title and interest of Andrew Todd, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Summitville Cambria county fronting on the turnpike road on the south and Allegheny Portage Railroad on the west adjoining lot owned by Philip Nevon Esq., having thereon erected a two story brick house occupied, also a two story frame house now in the occupancy of Michael Gallaher, also a one and a half story frame store room and dwelling house now in the occupancy of John Black and the said Andrew Todd, also a one and a half story frame house now in the occupancy of Joseph M'Clokey and a large frame stable occupied by the above named Andrew Todd, also a small frame shop now in the occupancy of the said Andrew Todd.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Lemon assignee of Robt. M. Lemon.

Also.  
All the right, title and interest of William Palmer, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Kenn, Raphael Cooper and others containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared having thereon erected one log cabin house now in the occupancy of Joseph Emigh.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William M'Quaid.

Also.  
All the right, title and interest of James A. M'Gough, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, near the foot of plan No. 4, A. P. Railroad, the adjoining lots owned by Paul George on the east and Thomas Moreland on the west having thereon erected a two story frame house (unfinished) now in the possession of the said James A. M'Gough.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Alexander McNickel for use of Hezekiah M. Loy.

Also.  
All the right, title and interest of Thomas B. James of the Borough of Ebensburg in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, of, in and to, all that messuage or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Ebensburg aforesaid and known on the original plan of said Borough as lot number twelve, bounded on the south by Crawford street, on the east by Julian street on the north by Howard street being the same which John Ivory and Martha his wife by their deed dated the 29th March 1844 conveyed (inter alia) to the said Thomas B. James and fee together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mary Jones Administratrix of Owen Jones deceased.

Also.  
All the right, title and interest of James Meloy of in and to a certain lot of ground situate near the foot of plan No. 4, A. P. Rail road, in Washington township Cambria county fronting on said rail road bounded by lots owned by Thomas Moreland James M'Gough and others.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Downey for use of Edward A. Downey now for use of F. E. Gillespie.

N. B. The Sheriff has made the following conditions of the above sales, viz: one fourth of the purchase money on each sale to be paid at the time the property is struck down, when the sale amounts to \$500 and upwards, under \$500, and more than \$100, the one half; under \$100, and more than \$50, the one third; less than \$50 the whole amount, otherwise the property will immediately again be put up for sale, and no deed will be presented for acknowledgment, unless the balance of the purchase money be paid before the following Court.

JOHN BRAWLEY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office Ebensburg  
Dec. 6, 1850—10-