

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

England and France have each declared war against Russia.

The article on the first page, entitled "A Pat on the Back for Brother Jonathan," is one of great interest.

There will be a Temperance Meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening of May Court, May 16th. The address will be delivered the Rev. N. A. De Puv, of Wellsborough. A general attendance is requested.

The Councils of Philadelphia have at last made a subscription of \$1,000,000 to the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad Company. We trust this important work will now be prosecuted to completion with as little delay as possible.

The name of Douglas has become so connected with bad faith and dishonor, that Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, talks of applying to the Legislature for a change of name.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage is lecturing on Woman's Rights, in the city of New-Orleans. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose is lecturing in Washington, D. C., on the same subject.

"Human nature is the same in all reasonable creatures; and whatever falls in with it, will meet with admirers amongst readers of all qualities and conditions."

There are 88 German newspapers in the country, nearly all of which supported the slavery democracy, and all but eight have abandoned it on the Nebraska question.

Snow fell in great quantity last Friday; on Sunday night about four inches more came down. On Monday the snow was at least fourteen inches deep on the level, more than at any time during the winter.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Journal is better sustained than any other paper that has been published in the county; and that, in spite of the difficulty of adopting the cash system, our list of subscribers is steadily increasing.

If the Pittsburg Dispatch will tell its readers what possible good is likely to come of the passage of the House liquor bill, we shall then understand its advice to the Senate to recede. But at present we are astonished at its advice, and heartily rejoice that the Senate insisted on its own bill.

"Speak, that I may see thee," was a wise request; but the expression of the countenance is more to be relied on than the voice of the speaker. Martial forcibly says: "Thy beard and head are of a different dye, Short of one foot, distorted in an eye: With all these tokens of a man complete, Shouldst thou be honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat."

The present Term at the Academy opened on Wednesday morning last with fair prospects. Thirty-one students answered to their names at the first call of the roll, and there are at least a dozen more who will commence on Monday next. This is promising as to numbers, but a still more encouraging feature about the school, is the deep interest which nearly every scholar manifests in its exercises. If we only could persuade more of the parents to look in and see the bright happy faces of their children, we are very sure it would be to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

The Susquehanna Register has again made its appearance. The Register office was burned on the 12th of March last. The type and fixtures were all lost, and we must therefore conclude that the editor is blessed with a host of good subscribers, for he comes out with his paper looking fresher and better than ever before. The Register is now the largest paper printed in Northern Pennsylvania, except the Erie Gazette. We would, however, suggest, in all kindness, to both of these papers, that size is not the chief merit of a newspaper. We think the mass of the newspapers in this State lack life, energy, and independence, rather than bulk.

"A faithful friend is a strong defense, and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure."

The Maine Law Defeated in Pennsylvania by Pretended Friends.

At last we have something definite and reliable in relation to the action of our Legislature on the Prohibitory Liquor Bill. The defection of Senator Price was so sudden and unexpected that it was thought the Maine Law could not pass the Senate. But after a few days' delay, the friends of the good cause rallied, and passed through the Senate as an amendment to the House bill, a very good law which is mild enough to be acceptable to any man who is at heart in favor of temperance; but Senator Price opposed it at every stage, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the most inveterate enemies of the temperance cause. But it passed in spite of the Price defection and was sent to the House, where it came up for action on the 5th of April, and was defeated by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Crane, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Fletcher, Gibbonney, Gwin, Hills, Hummel, Hurt, Jackman, Kilgore, Linn, Magee, Manguire, Manderfield, McCombs, McConell, Miller, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Porter, Poulson, Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, and Ziegler—37. NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Barton, Beans, Berk, Beyer, Boyd, Eush, Byerly, Calvin, Collins, Cook, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckhart, Edinger, Ellis, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lovrey, (Tioga,) McKee, Meily, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Palmer, Patterson, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Shenk, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wickline, Wilson, Wright, and Chase, Speaker—61.

That is the second time John B. Beck has assisted to defeat the Maine Law during the session. We hope the temperance Democrats will make a note of this vote and remember it at the polls. We are glad to see the name of our other member recorded among the yeas. Mr. Eldred was reputed to be an honest Maine Law man, last fall. We doubted it at the time, but take great pleasure in putting him right before our readers. Mr. Lourey of Tioga has voted just as the temperance Democrats of his county said he would, with the enemies of temperance. The opposition to him is fully justified by his course, and his vote is another evidence that no man who thinks more of party than of principle, can be safely trusted by temperance men.

The Germans Taking Position.

One of the most encouraging features of the present movement to prevent the extension of slavery, is the unanimity with which the German population oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The following article from the Pittsburg Dispatch is full of cheering significance:

As MOST SIGNIFICANT of the feeling among our German fellow-citizens, we rejoice in the announcement through the columns of the "Pittsburgh Courier" of yesterday, that the Staats Zeitung, lately published by Mr. W. H. Mueller, has been transferred to Messrs. Backofen and Bauer of the Courier, and will be merged in that paper, which, under the new arrangement, will be hereafter connected as an Anti Nebraska and thoroughly Free Soil organ. The Staats Zeitung was a Whig organ, the Courier a Democratic one. The new Pittsburgh Courier and West Pennsylv. Staats Zeitung will be published daily and weekly. The signs are indeed glorious when the German-Americans are thus wheeling into the Free Democratic ranks. Success to Messrs. Backofen & Bauer in their new enterprise.

It appears to be perfectly well understood (and we rejoice thereat) by our German fellow-citizens, that to admit slavery into Nebraska, Kansas, or other portions of the national domain, is virtually to exclude free white laborers—for white laborers, in such circumstances, must not only compete with the unpaid slave laborer, but be degraded, in the eyes of the tyrant masters, to or even below the social standing of the slave. Let Nebraska and Kansas be given up to the Slave Power, and the end will be that every foot of national domain yet unorganized will be planted with the accursed seed of injustice, oppression, and human degradation. Not a spot will be left where a laboring freeman, white or black, will be regarded even as the equal of a favorite "body servant" of a slave-holding aristocrat, while, in the competition with unpaid labor, the white agriculturist must encounter immense odds.

"Women were formed to temper mankind, and soothe them into tenderness and compassion; not to set an edge on their minds, and blow up in them those passions which are too apt to rise of their own accord."

The position of the Bigler Party.

If a vote was taken in this county on the question of repealing the Missouri Compromise, there would not be votes enough in favor of that measure to make it interesting. And yet we foresee that quite a number will vote at the very next election so as to promote this very repeal, and to aid the Slave Power in its scheme of conquest and subjugation. We hope our readers will endeavor to lay before their neighbors who desire to act against the extension of Slavery, the facts which go to show that a vote for Bigler will be a vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise. For instance, the administration papers admit that the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut damaged the Nebraska bill very seriously. Just so it will be in this State. If Bigler is elected by the usual majority, the advocates of the Douglas fraud will claim that the people of the State have endorsed this iniquity, and so a vote for Bigler will be a vote for Slavery.

The papers in Pennsylvania which advocate the election of Bigler with three or four exceptions, advocate the passage of the Douglas bill. The only exceptions to the rule so far as we know are as follows; the Montrose Democrat, Bradford Reporter and Warran Ledger. One or two others are on the fence, deliberating whether to serve the people or the administration. But the great mass of papers that display the Bigler flag, also carry the black flag of slavery.

Now it is certain that three-fourths of the voters of this State have no sympathy with this iniquitous scheme to cheat freedom out of the boon conceded to her in consideration of the admission of a slave State. We believe that a large majority will enter their protest against it at the polls, if the friends of freedom do their duty, and place the facts before the people for their consideration.—Reader, this last is a work in which you have something to do. If you desire the supremacy of the principles of freedom, let your acts be a living witness of the strength of that desire. You have a neighbor who has paid no attention to this subject. Reason with him, and get him to take and read some paper that advocates the maintenance of plighted faith, and the overthrow of the Slave Power.

The Influence of Slavery.

At the North the press is free to discuss any and all subjects. It may even falsely assert that the place where it is published has a bad character, that every crime on the calendar is winked at by its neighbors; and no excitement will be produced by such declarations, because there is no truth in them, and because intelligent, honest men are in favor of maintaining the freedom of the press, believing that error of opinion may be safely tolerated while reason is left free to combat it. But such is not the case wherever slavery has existed for any length of time. Throughout the slave States the press is muzzled, and freedom of speech is denied. It is very certain that a free press would soon destroy slavery, hence the "indignation" meeting lately held in Wheeling because one of the papers of that city had the hardihood to express doubts of the divinity of the peculiar institution.

We take the following account of this meeting from the True American. It will be seen that the Wheeling indignation meeting came out about as the one did which certain champions of the character of Coudersport got up to denounce the People's Journal for stating a fact in relation to some horse thieves. The result of this Wheeling meeting is highly encouraging, for while it shows that the slaveholders and their tools did their best to "crush out" a free press in that city, it also shows that there is independence and manliness enough there to sustain the able editor of the Times in his opposition to the despotism of slavery.

Says the True American: A few months since, the people voted by a large majority, to grant no license to sell liquor within the City. This subject came up in some form before the Virginia Legislature. There they raised the hue and cry of "Abolitionism," "Maine Law," and "Northern Fanaticism," and passed a law, taking from the people of the City the right to refuse to grant license. One of the daily papers, (the Wheeling Times and Gazette) which is opposed to the Nebraska swindle, spoke out boldly against the course taken by the Legislature, and denounced it as tyrannical. But the crack of the plantation whip brought to the aid of the Legislature the press of the State, and with them the other three daily papers in Wheeling, which de-

nounced the Times and Gazette as an Abolitionist, as a Traitor to the "Sacred institutions of our forefathers," a free soiler, an anti-Virginian, &c., &c.

They have also taken occasion from this to traduce and abuse Northern men, Northern principles, the Yankees in general, and Massachusetts clergymen in particular. The startling announcement that a free soiler was in their midst resulted in a call for a meeting, without distinction of party, to denounce and condemn the traitor.

When the meeting came, a number of resolutions were introduced condemning the offending Editor. But Mr. Wharton got the floor, and manfully defended his course, and the citizens of Wheeling voted that "they would have and sustain one independent paper which did not fear boldly to speak the truth."

Putting Back the Day of Emancipation.

This stale assertion continues to be made by a few Rip Van Winkles, in relation to the efforts of anti-slavery men to open the eyes of this Nation to the encroachments of slavery. Such men never produce any proof to sustain their silly assertion, for the simple reason that none exists. The slaves of the South never were treated so well as now. Emancipation by will and otherwise never so common as within the last few years. The conscience of the South begins to be reached, and when Northern men cease to defend and approve the institution of slavery, it will cease to exist. Even now, with all the effort of Northern serviles to make the slaveholders believe that their business is respectable, a good many of them suspect that if the devil ever lays his hand on any one, it will be on those who make no effort to repair the great injustice done their slaves. As an evidence of this working of the Southern conscience take the following, which we clip from one of our exchanges:

We learn from the Cincinnati Times, that Mr. Christy, agent of the Colonization Society, has been offered a group of slaves in one of the southern states, valued at \$15,000. The owner cannot emancipate them where he lives, and must remove them to some other State to effect his purpose.

In view of the uncertainties attending the execution of wills, in reference to slave property, and the liability of his slaves being scattered after his death, he thus closes his appeal to Mr. Christy: "I abhor the thought of their being sold after my death. My reason for wishing to emancipate them now is, I don't wish the devil to get my soul, and the lawyers my money. Pity me, for Jesus's sake, and give me good counsel. Your brother in Christ."

Mr. C. has accepted the offer.

Public Sentiment in St. Louis.

The following article from the St. Louis Daily Democrat contrasts favorably with the tame and cowardly articles which appear in the administration papers of this State. Read it, and see how an independent Southern man expresses himself on the Douglas fraud, and its authors:

"Look at the results of Douglas's bill. The object which ostensibly it purported to accomplish, but which in reality it intended to prevent and which all men interested in the Territories deemed certain and near at hand, has receded far into the future, and instead of a certainty, has become a possibility. Unless a counter movement takes place in Congress immediately, we assert that the interests of the Union, and those of Missouri in particular, involved in the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad, will have been set back for years. Progress will run awry, and legitimate enterprise will turn from the great undertaking in which it has toiled with such success, and degenerate into Walker expeditions. Shut out the great and wild but teeming territories of the West from the eagle eye of enterprise, and it will bend its gaze upon the South. Debar it from using the implements of industry, and it will take to its heart the ethics and to its hands the weapons of filibusterism. Who will be responsible for this? Undoubtedly the men whom we have named. Already they have applied a galvanic battery, in the shape of a proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, to the most sensitive nerve in the system, and the whole body politic has thrilled and shaken under the reckless experiment. It is true the result will be as fatal to the fortunes of the authors of the bill as to the material and moral interests of the West. The infirm ambition of Stephen Arnold Douglas could now as easily make him Czar of all the Russias as President of the United States. Senator Atchinson, on whose spirit is the shadow of the coming event, is contemplating emigrating with his household, composed, we believe, exclusively of negroes. We should be sorry to say that the people of Platte County or the bush-rangers of Texas will suffer by the transfer of the Vice President's household gods. But the Administration has also suffered, for it grappled with the spirit of Freedom, and, like Jacob wrestling with the angel, it has been crippled in the contest.

"Trust not too much to an enchanting face."

The Position of Judge Pollock.

The following correspondence throws much light on the affinities of the Whig candidate for Governor. We ask our readers to note the non-committal policy which has been marked out. The Whig Convention doubtless thought that a resolution against the Nebraska iniquity would catch all opponents of Slavery; and that the following, the second in the series, and the one alluded to in Mr. Howe's fifth question, would satisfy the pro-slavery Whigs:

Resolved, That to preserve the National Union ought to be the highest ambition of the American citizen, and that all attempts to weaken the affection of the people for its continuance and maintenance, to violate its compromises or to produce discussions of its value and efficacy, should be indignantly frowned down as a species of moral treason.

The above was doubtless intended to endorse the Baltimore platform, the Fugitive Slave bill, and kindred measures. We rejoice that the Hon. JOHN W. HOWE, and the Lie Whigs of Crawford are not disposed to sustain any such equivocal policy. The times demand an open, avowed, and determined opponent of the Slave Power for Governor; and if the independent press does its duty, we shall have such an one.

The following is the correspondence alluded to, as we found it in the Erie True American:

MEADVILLE, April 11, 1854.

Messrs. HAYS & SACKETT, Gents: Soon after the receipt of the intelligence of the nomination of James Pollock, I read in a Pittsburg daily (I believe the Gazette) that Mr. Pollock was a native of Milton, Northumberland county, where he now resides, that he was a scholar, a gentleman, of good moral character, a lawyer, an ex-member of Congress, ex Judge, a member of some Presbyterian church, and anti-slavery to the backbone. Believing it to be all true, I ventured to address him a letter, of which the accompanying is a copy, and which I seriously apprehend has been "crushed out." That Mr. Pollock is all and some more than was in the bill, I have no doubt, but think the anti-slavery vein does not lie quite so deep as the backbone, or if it does, it has some spinal affection.

Will you give this and that one insertion in your live paper. Yours truly, JOHN W. HOWE.

MEADVILLE, March 22, 1854.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK, Sir: As you are the Whig nominee for the gubernatorial office, I beg to take the liberty to ask the following direct questions, which I pray you will be pleased to answer with equal directness.

- 1st. Do you "receive and acquiesce in the series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate?"
2d. And so far as these acts are concerned, will you "maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement?"
3d. Do you "deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will you 'discontinue all efforts to continue or renew such agitations, whenever, wherever, or however made'?"
4th. "Will you maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union?"
5th. Do you fully endorse and abide by all the doctrine laid down in the second resolution passed by the convention at which you were nominated?

The object of my inquiry will be obvious to you, when I say there are in this single county about one thousand NORTHERN MEN who have not, as yet, been able to conquer their prejudices against the doctrine laid down in the eighth section of the (Whig) Baltimore Platform, and clearly recognized inter alia in the second resolution, to which I have referred in my fifth interrogatory to you. With much respect, I am your obt' servant. JOHN W. HOWE.

"Squatter Sovereignty."

The friends and apologists of the Nebraska bill talk very loudly about the principle of permitting the People of the Territories to frame their own system of government, and enact their own laws, permitting or excluding slavery as they may think best. This, they say is the principal feature of the bill, about which so much complaint has been made. Let us see for a moment whether this is so. The Nebraska bill repeals the Missouri Compromise, which for more than a third of a century has been consecrated to freedom. No one can for a moment doubt but that the object and aim of this repeal is to permit slaveholders to take slaves into the Territory, and to invite them to do so. If any doubt existed on the subject, it would be dissipated by a reference to the proceedings in the Senate, when the bill was under consideration. When the bill was about to be engrossed, Mr. CHASE offered an amendment providing that the people of the Territory should have the right if they should see fit, to exclude slavery from the Territory. This was promptly voted down—yeas 10, nays 36! as follows:—

Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamilton, Seward, Sumner, and Wade—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Aichinson, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Ruess, Pettit, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Toucy, Walker, and Williams.—36.

In the face of this vote we find men every day saying it leaves the whole matter with the people of the Territories, and strange as it may appear, they make some few people believe it!—Onondaga Gazette.

Thos. B. Tyler, of the Drug and Book Store, has just received a large supply of New Books. Give him a call!

The Vth Volume of the Journal expires in three weeks. Volume VIth will be commenced with an entire new dress.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. Als. Vend. Ex. pluri Vend. Ex. and Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of Potter county and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the court-house in the Borough of Coudersport, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Certain real estate, to wit: Situate in Pike township, Potter county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of W. B. Furman, on the east and south by unseated lands of H. M. Walker, and on the west by lands of Calvin Carriel—containing forty-five acres.—Also, one other tract, situate as aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of David Kilbourne and unseated lands, east by unseated lands and lands of W. B. Furman, on the south and west by land of John and Calvin Carriel—containing one hundred acres.—Also, one other tract, situated as aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of J. S. Shadenberg, east by unseated lands of H. M. Walker, south by land of J. Bump and unseated land, and on the west by unseated land and lands of W. B. Furman—containing eighty-one and seven-tenths acres, more or less, on which there is erected a saw-mill, one log and one frame house, and one board house thereon.—Also, one other lot, situate in Hector township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No. 25 of the allotment of the lands of H. H. Dent in Hector township, east by west line of St. George county, south by lot Nos. 36 and 37, and on the west by lot No. 34, (being lot No. 35 of the allotment in said county), containing one hundred acres, 66 2/3 acres of which is improved, with one log house, a frame house, a frame barn, and an apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Bump and E. Milford, at the suit of Caleb Towbridge.

ALSO—certain real estate, to wit: Situate in Clara township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Isaac G. Grooms, on the east by lands of Sala Stevens, on the south by lands of E. Balch, and on the west by unseated land—containing sixty acres, more or less, with about thirty acres improved, with one log and frame house, one log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. B. Gray, at the suit of J. B. Noble.

ALSO—certain real estate, situate in Pike township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by lands of D. R. Smith, dec'd., south by unseated lands, and on the west by lands of H. B. Crippen—containing fifty-one and seven-tenths acres, about forty acres of which is improved, with one log and frame house, one blacksmith shop, one frame barn and shed, some out-buildings, and an apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George S. Herman, at the suit of Peter Knickerbocker.

ALSO—certain real estate, situate in Geneva township, Potter county, State of Penna., bounded on the north by the N. Y. and Pa. State line, on the east by lands of Gannon and Chambers, south by lands of George Eates and Bryan lot, and west by land of George Eates—containing one hundred and six acres, on which is three acres improved, on which is one saw-mill, two frame houses, and barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin Gale, Glas. W. Gale, and A. D. Hill, at the suit of Wm. T. Jones & Brother.

ALSO—certain real estate, situate in Oswayo township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of George Eates, east by land of Shattuck and Fessenden, south by Bryan lot, and west by land of George Eates—containing one hundred and six acres, on which is three acres improved, on which is one saw-mill, two frame houses, and barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin Gale, Glas. W. Gale, and A. D. Hill, at the suit of Wm. T. Jones & Brother.

ALSO—the following described real estate, situate in the township of Oswayo, in the county of Potter, and bounded on the north by the N. Y. and Pa. State line, on the east, south, and west by lands owned by Nathaniel Johnson—containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less—lands formerly owned and conveyed by Axel Lane, and being the north-east corner of warrant 5866. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. T. Rice, at the suit of J. B. M. Carg.

ALSO—certain real estate, situate in Jackson township, Potter county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by unseated land, on the east by lands of J. P. Leacy, dec'd., and unseated land, on the south by unseated land, and on the west by unseated land and lands of widow Ryan—containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is a saw-mill, a frame house and board shanty, and about five acres improved thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Herrington and Charles Herrington, at the suit of Wood, Abbott & Co.

ALSO—certain real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lands in the possession of George Nelson and unseated lands, on the south by lands of F. X. Eates, on the west by lands of the Fox Estate, being lot No. 82 of the allotment of the Fox Estate, containing one hundred and one tenth of an acre, fifteen acres of which is improved, on which is erected two log houses; one frame barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac B. Baker, at the suit of Franklin W. Knox.

ALSO—a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Sharon township, Potter county, Pa., beginning at the southeast corner of S. mon Drake's lot, thence by Drake's line north 18 degrees, thence by the center of the road main road, thence by said road south 50 degrees east 43 and three-tenths perches to the northwest corner of the lot sold by Sutherland to Burdick, thence south 40 degrees west 45 perches to a post in the south line of warrant 2184, thence by said line west 25 1/2 perches to the place of beginning—containing twelve and two-tenths acres, strict measure, with about one acre improved thereon, and some fruit trees and a small frame house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the prop-