Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
REV. D. CRAFT,
G. W. RYAN,
A. A. KEENEY,
Committee of Associate Editors.

Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.

G. W. RYAN, Editor present week.

A CRITIC SPEAKS.

EDITOR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:—In looking over the Educational Department of the REPORTER, bearing date of August 2, I saw an article upon the subject of "Intellectual Arithmetic." I was in hopes that a more able pen than mine would answer the communication which appeared some weeks since, but as none has undertaken to do it, I shall endeavor to tell the teachers and friends of education "what I know about Intellectual Arithmetic."

"CYRUS," in his communication, stated that it was true, that the sole object of intellectual arithmetic was to discipline the mind. I am well aware of the fact that mental or intellectual arithmetic is much neglected in all common schools, but that it is a purely disciplinary study is something that I will not admit, until I am more fully convinced of the fact.

Is Reading a disciplinary study only? Is not Grammar something more than a disciplinary study? Reading prepares us for the pursuit of all branches of study; Grammar prepares us for the pursuit of Composition, Rhetoric, and other advanced studies. I claim that Mental Arithmetic is also a preparatory study, as it teaches us how to study written arithmetic understandingly. In my mind, mental arithmetic is no more of a disciplinary study than is Reading, Geography, Grammar or Spelling.

When I was attending school and studying the common English branches, I was under a teacher who taught Mental Arithmetic, and in a school where all were required to study it. The teacher did not confine the scholars to the book analysis, but would accompany clear, practical solution of the problem. The question was not, "Can you perform the example again?" but "Do you understand it?"

I do not mean to say that mental arithmetic does not discipline the mind, but I claim that it should be considered by all as a preparatory study to the written arithmetic, and studied accordingly. The only real difference between the written and mental arithmetic is that problems in the mental are to be solved in the head, while those in the written are so long and complicated as to require the aid of pencil or crayon.

In my schools I make analysis a "hobby," and require that every problem in written arithmetic which finds a place upon the blackboard, shall be explained, so clearly that even the most backward scholar of the class may understand it. If a pupil wishes some assistance, I give him a clear analysis of the problem, and then, if he understands the analysis, he can readily solve the problem. Very seldom do I perform an example on the slate.

The good arithmetician is not the one who can perform problem rapidly, and who "knows it's right 'cause the book says so," but he who, after performing the problem, can explain it regardless of books. Teachers who wish to be successful, should pay attention to mental arithmetic. Send a pupil to the board to explain a problem who has studied mental arithmetic, then send one who has not, and notice the difference in their explanations. Which is the better scholar?

There are many persons who study written arithmetic that have never used the mental, but the good scholar is the one who takes "a full course." Some scholars cannot commit rules to memory, and I do not think teachers should require them to. If they understand a problem and can explain it, they can readily devise a rule of their own. If a person wishes to discipline his memory, I think he can do it far better by learning everything in an advanced geography.

In conclusion I would say that I do not claim to be a person of extraordinary ability; possibly I would be unable to cope with those who are now discussing this question, but I am fully willing to be criticized by those who differ with me, if it will in any way advance the cause of education. To critics and youthful aspirants for literary honors, here is a chance to take a subject with which you are familiar, and criticize it.

TOWANDA, Pa., Aug. 9, 1877. CRITIC.

TACT THE TEACHER'S ALLY.

BY LAURA H. BROWNELL.

Among those thousand tales of the wondrous Arabian magician, are glimpses of some rare characters,—men and women of a common sense and shrewdness, whose counterparts our modern civilization has failed to produce. We have always been awed by the coolness with which the slave Morgiana turns to prepare her master's broth, after she has so summarily disposed of the forty thieves quietly sleeping in the oil cans. Aladdin has become famous, though why he should be, except for his stupidity in managing the lamp he had gained, we fail to see; while nobody but the children knows of clever Morgiana, who by her acuteness and penetration could outwit the most cleverly devised plans.

Now, we have no forty thieves to dispose of, but some days we have that number of exasperating little urchins to manage, and the slave girl's power of ready adaptation to circumstances would stand us in better stead than any gift of Fortune, whether in the shape of magic lamp or school well subdued by predecessors. Tact is indeed what is far more successful teaching,—tact in governing, in instructing, in bringing the child nature under our influence to their fullest and most symetrical developments.

There is a prevalent opinion that it is beneath the teacher's dignity to "manage," that his, thus far and no farther should always avail to stop the waves of dissatisfaction; but he may now and then find it as expedient to move his position as did Canute of old. There is as much danger that his firmness shall degenerate into obstinacy, as that his adroit management shall become tricky. The more unobtrusive the idea of government is, and the more or rather all, scholars that is doing right they are doing just what they most wish to do, the nearer do we come to the Utopia among schools, while discipline made over-prominent is about as effectual toward education as the German cudgel with which Carlyle beats the world-child. A victory won by a smile is worth two that you get by a threat. There are some habits that, from their very nature, are better met by a flank movement, as, for instance, the deplorable one of yawning in class. To request scholars not to indulge in that little relaxation, would savor of idiocy; calmly to allow it, even in the last recitation of a sleepy Indian-summer day, would be an exercise of Christian patience not to be commended. We know of no better way to ward off the creeping lassitude, than by asking a succession of short, sharp answers, calling a member quickly to his feet. A sudden appeal, "I teach with my whole heart and strength; do you recite in the same way?"—will meet with a prompt response.

There is another habit that begins as soon as a boy becomes the proud owner of a watch, and is prevalent among children of an older growth, in the course of a long sermon,—that of looking to see what time it is. No matter how slyly it is done, teacher or speaker seems to know it by intuition, and the meekest ministers have been heard to speak of it as discouraging; while those from whom the "old man" has been wholly banished, call it positively insulting. If a boy is observed to consult his watch with anxiety, it is safe to take that anxiety as arising from a fear that he is not to have time enough to tell all he knows on the given subject; and he is served aright if much more than his share of questions immediately comes to him. That works better as a preventive than any prohibition.

Sometimes a whole school is rested by a suspension of study for a few moments, and the introduction of some topic of interest, such as the Exposition in these centennial days; so that those who have not been on the dusty pilgrimage to the modern Mecca, may yet know something of the wonders. An amusing turn is now and then given to a lesson by calling each pupil to ask a certain number of questions of his classmates, or even to take the seat of honor, and conduct the recitation. The word "amusing" is used advisedly, for it does seem well to encourage a more cheerful, as well as a more earnest spirit. The little girl who was asked why she liked to go to school, ought to find some better reason than "Cos it made her so glad to have Saturday come."

Does it not occur to us that most other men and women, who draw salaries, work until six o'clock, and for six days in the week—those, too, who have spent as much time in previous preparation as we have? Occasionally some one who is near enough related to claim the right to be disagreeable, and not so near as to forget that he is a tax-payer, hints that the office of a teacher is a sort of a sinecure. We are ready with an indignant denial, but if it is only the mere mechanical work of hearing lessons that we exact of ourselves, the taxpayer is not altogether wrong. More than this we must do if we are in earnest, and aim at the highest returns.

We must supplement the text-books without falling into the lax methods that do away with verbatim recitations; we must lead the children to independent investigation by arousing their curiosity; we must cultivate the power of making all things work together with us, till the total depravity of inanimate objects becomes a myth. As some people are born to greatness, so some are born with "gumption," in our homely Yankee phraseology; and those who are not, can develop it if they will only think it worth the while. We would not despair even of the man who was so much at a loss for an excuse for lending his clothes-line, that he said it could n't go, for they had just hung up the flour to dry. "Hung up your flour!" exclaimed the bewildered neighbor; "you can't do that." "Yes, I can," was the assurance; "and I tell you the more times you want to borrow a clothes-line, the more flour you shall have to hang up to dry."

It is not to be supposed that we can draw upon our inner consciousness for a store of interesting suggestions on the topic we are teaching. If the supply furnished in our normal school is not soon exhausted, it at least becomes stale, and does not serve as readily as the thoughts from some book just read, or talk just enjoyed. It is a professional duty, as well as a duty we owe ourselves, to read the pages which shall inspire us and cultivate the friends whose enthusiasm shall kindle ours. And in nothing is tact needed more than in a choice of the book and parts of books we shall devote our time to, in continuing our education. If we are determined to grow ourselves intellectually, numberless opportunities will occur of helping on the same growth in others. We can call their attention to what is worth remembering in the newspaper records, to important political changes in foreign lands, to wars and rumors of wars, that they may realize they live in times which shall go to make up history. They are quite ready to fall into our American fault of much reading of newspapers, and need to be taught how to glean the wheat from the much chaff. We can see that the selections they learn for rhetorical exercises are not mere trash or jingle, but fitting extracts from our best authors—poetry or prose worth committing to heart as well as to memory. Without turning ourselves into walking encyclopædias, we can divert the curious young folk to the places where they will find the best information on the subjects they are eager to question us about. In their reading, they every day come across allusions that they but half understand, and much of the force and richness of even the simplest style is lost to them.

It will be invaluable to them to form the habit of looking up all historical and mythological references, and the exact meaning of words, about which they have but a hazy idea. And the great point to gain is to get them to do it at the time, or as soon as possible, to make them positively uncomfortable so long as they are conscious of having learned words they do not really know, or read of places whose location is no more fixed in their minds than the land of the lotos-eaters.

It is surprising, the amount of connected general information one can gain in this way. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an unpublished letter to a school-girl friend, once wrote: "The best bedquilt in many houses is a patchwork one, and the best knowledge of many minds has been picked up piecemeal, and stitched together by the unconscious action or memory."

We wonder at the indifference shown by parents as to the kind of literature their children shall devote their evenings to. A proverb has it, "Tell me a man's friends, and I will tell you what he is." It might be written, "Tell me what books a man reads, and I will tell you what he is." Here is a province in which the teacher must needs meddle with tact, if at all; and it may depend upon him whether some of the brightest minds he has to train are weakened by the wishy-washy productions of writers for the young; and corrupted by the dime-novel series, or whether they shall be enriched in imagination by books that have become classics in children's literature. It is no more difficult to interest boys and girls in Anderson's fairy tales, which are a joy forever, and in the wonders of mythological lore which shall double their pleasure in after studies, than it was long ago to interest us in the horrible giants and dwarfs whose lives were without beauty or meaning.

In improving the manners of children, kindness and tact are necessary as well as firmness; in cultivating the brain, a clever adaptation to particulars needs as well a clear understanding of the subject, and no less in bringing out the capabilities of the heart is there need of wise and prudent management. England's great novelist has lately shown us the influence of early religious training unconsciously infiltrated into the character. Such influence is more powerful than we dream of. In the public schools, of a necessity, all religious teaching must be indirect; but in applying and enforcing principles of honor, the very best basis of all religious teaching is laid. The spirit of unselfishness and truth can nowhere be better fostered than in a school-room, and nowhere can they be more systematically and effectually crushed. It is only scraps of history and geography that we are to teach, we can blunder along quite comfortably; but to rouse and guide attention, to train manners and morals, is a task to make us look on every side for helpful allies.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on THURSDAY, the 30th day of AUG., 1877, at the door of the Court House, in Towanda, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

One lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Canton boro', and bounded north by lands E Case, east by lot No 14, now owned by Wm Chapman, south and west by the road leading to Armenia mountain; contains 2 acres and 50 perches of land more or less, being lot No 15 upon the map of Bailey and VanNate's land, all improved, with 1 dwelling house and few fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm Vanfordens.

ALSO—The undivided ½ interest in the following described lot situate in Canton twp, bounded north by lands of E Spencer, east by lands of said Spencer, south by the public highway leading from Canton to Fall Brook, west by lands of J Manderville; contains 8 acres of land more or less, all improved; no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Bros' vs Jno W Bailey & Nicholas VanNatee.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Pike twp, bounded north by lands of Almer Wood, Amos S Baldwin and Mrs Laura Birch, east by lands of the estate of Ebenezer Magee, deceased, south by lands of Mrs Semantha Worden and heirs of Abram Worden, deceased, west by lands of James Bowman and Daniel Camp; contains 150 acres of land more or less, about 135 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and sheds attached and 2 orchards of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A A Keeney vs Sylvester Wood. Also at the suit of same vs same.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Ulster twp, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch corr thence south along the James Smith warrant 237 5-10 perches to the Pike line; thence along the same north 60°, west about 200 per to the line of David Rose warrant; thence north along the same 143 5-10 per to a hemlock thence by lands in the warrantee name of Charles Golsh 101 per to the place of beginning; contains 185¼ acres of land more or less, and being a part of the same of lands in the warrantee name of Robert Hopkins; no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of W W Kingsbury's use vs Charles H Ward.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wyalusing twp, bounded north by the public highway, called 2nd st, east by lands of Mrs C B Hollenback, south by lands of N B Bosworth and the M E Church lot, west by lands of Joa Gaylord; contains ¼ of an acre of land more or less, all improved, with 1 two story framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of G M Bixby vs M T Slotery.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wilmot twp, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast cor of lands of John P Sharp; thence along lands of M J Stewart, north about 53 rods to another cor of said Jno P Sharts, thence along said Sharts east 154 per to the place of beginning; contains 50 acres of land, be the same, more or less; no improvements and no buildings, it being the same land conveyed by Alonzo Lloyd and Wm Comfort to Julius A Donovan by deed dated Nov 13, 1871, and recorded in Deed Book 109 at Page 360, etc., and by said Donovan to said defendant by deed dated Dec 24, 1872, and recorded in Deed Book No 114 at page 36, etc. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Geo C Alvord vs Wellington Barrowcliff.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Monroe Boro', bounded north by lands of R T Abel, east by lands of Patrick Hannan, south by the public highway, west by lands of Allen Nicholls; contains 50 acres more or less, about all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and an orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Miles Prince's use vs Patrick Kelegan and Michael Ryan T T.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Albany twp, bounded north by lands of S B Sterigere, east by lands of E Overton, Jr, south by lands of Mrs M M Jones, west by the Berwick turnpike; contains — acres of land more or less, all improved, with 1 two-story framed dwelling house used for hotel, 1 framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Norman Sweet's use vs Daniel Kellogg.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Canton twp, bounded north by lands of Frank Baldwin, east by lands of Wm Bailey leading from Troy to Canton, south by lands of S F Elliott, west by lands of Erastus Putnam; being about 4 rods from said highway, and 11 rods deep; all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Jno Davison's use vs James McDonald and Horace N Smith. Also at the suit of Strait, Clark & Co vs same.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Towanda boro', bounded north by lands of W G Tracy, east by lands of J P Kirby, south by Second st, west by lands of Simon Kinney; being about 75 ft front on Lombard st, and 160 ft deep with 1 framed house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H W Nobles vs M Cangley.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Tuscarora twp, bounded north by lands formerly owned by H B Ingham, east by lands of the German Titus estate, and Nelson Winslow, south by lands of Hiram Taylor and Alonzo Harris, west by lands formerly owned by H B Ingham; contains 35½ acres more or less, about 25 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and orchard of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Granville twp, bounded north by lands of Aa Andrus and Jno Ruskirk, east by lands of Jane Morrison, south by lands of Chester Monroe, west by lands of Becka Morrison; contains 52 acres more or less, about all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn with sheds attached, and few fruit trees thereon. It being the north half of the Daniel Morrison farm. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Aa Andrus's use vs Daniel Morrison.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wyalusing twp, bounded north by the public highway, called 2nd st, east by lands of Mrs C B Wheelock, east by lands of N B Bosworth and the M E Church lot, west by lands of Joa Gaylord; contains ¼ of an acre of land more or less, all improved, with 1 two story framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of G M Bixby vs M T Slotery.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wilmot twp, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast cor of lands of John P Sharp; thence along lands of M J Stewart, north about 53 rods to another cor of said Jno P Sharts, thence along said Sharts east 154 per to the place of beginning; contains 50 acres of land, be the same, more or less; no improvements and no buildings, it being the same land conveyed by Alonzo Lloyd and Wm Comfort to Julius A Donovan by deed dated Nov 13, 1871, and recorded in Deed Book 109 at Page 360, etc., and by said Donovan to said defendant by deed dated Dec 24, 1872, and recorded in Deed Book No 114 at page 36, etc. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Geo C Alvord vs Wellington Barrowcliff.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Monroe Boro', bounded north by lands of R T Abel, east by lands of Patrick Hannan, south by the public highway, west by lands of Allen Nicholls; contains 50 acres more or less, about all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and an orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Miles Prince's use vs Patrick Kelegan and Michael Ryan T T.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Albany twp, bounded north by lands of S B Sterigere, east by lands of E Overton, Jr, south by lands of Mrs M M Jones, west by the Berwick turnpike; contains — acres of land more or less, all improved, with 1 two-story framed dwelling house used for hotel, 1 framed barn and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Norman Sweet's use vs Daniel Kellogg.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Canton twp, bounded north by lands E Case, east by lot No 14, now owned by Wm Chapman, south and west by the road leading to Armenia mountain; contains 2 acres and 50 per of land more or less, being lot No 15 upon the map of Bailey and VanNate's land, all improved, with 1 dwelling house and few fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—The undivided ½ interest in the following described lot situate in Canton twp, bounded north by lands of E Spencer, east by lands of said Spencer, south by the public highway leading from Canton to Fall Brook, west by lands of J Manderville; contains 8 acres of land more or less, all improved; no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Bros' vs Jno W Bailey & Nicholas VanNatee.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Pike twp, bounded north by lands of Almer Wood, Amos S Baldwin and Mrs Laura Birch, east by lands of the estate of Ebenezer Magee, deceased, south by lands of Mrs Semantha Worden and heirs of Abram Worden, deceased, west by lands of James Bowman and Daniel Camp; contains 150 acres of land more or less, about 135 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and sheds attached and 2 orchards of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A A Keeney vs Sylvester Wood. Also at the suit of same vs same.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Rome twp, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch corr; thence south along the James Smith warrant 237 5-10 per to the Pike line; thence along the same north 60°, west about 200 per to the line of David Rose warrant; thence north along the same 143 5-10 per to a hemlock thence by lands in the warrantee name of Charles Golsh 101 per to the place of beginning; contains 185¼ acres of land more or less, and being a part of the same of lands in the warrantee name of Robert Hopkins; no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of W W Kingsbury's use vs Charles H Ward.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wyalusing twp, bounded north by lands of Chas Carpenter, east by lands of Carpenter, south by lands of Abel Boardman, Elijah Shoemaker; contains 58 acres more or less, about 40 acres improved, no buildings, and being the same land as described in mortgage from Hiram and Frances Carpenter to Dewitt Clinton Dewitts bearing date Nov 2, A D 1874, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc, in and for said county at Towanda, Pa, in Mortgage Book No 13, at page 278, etc. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of The Howe Sewing Machine Co vs Hiram Carpenter.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Monroe borough, bounded north by land of Patrick Dunfee, east by Main-st, south by lands of S L Travers, and west by lands of John Armstrong; contains ¾ of an acre, more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn; other outbuildings, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Wescott, Kent & Co vs H S Hollon.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Terry twp, bounded north by lands of Reuben Fritchy, east by lands of Curran-Inman and Othiel Green, south by the public highway, and west by the land of John Ayers; contains 30 acres, more or less, about 25 improved, with 1 log house, 1 framed barn, and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of D W Harsinger vs Ursula Clark.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Burlington twp, bounded north by Sugar Creek and lands of S M Dickerman, east by the Berwick Turnpike and lands of Frank McIlvile, south by lands of Ryman est's estate, south by lands of Joshua Turk, H S Ingham, the public highway, and Leonard Demorest's estate, west by lands of Adam Crans, Leonard Demorest's estate, and lands of David Teed; contains 200 acres more or less, about 80 acres improved, with 2 framed houses, 1 framed barn with sheds attached, 2 other framed barns, 1 framed horse barn, 1 old framed house, and other outbuildings and 3 orchards of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Litchfield twp, bounded north by lands of H W Patrick and the public highway, east by the public highway and lands of Adam Crans, south by lands now or formerly owned by Lyman Blair, west by lands of Gilbert Pearsall; contains 50 acres more or less, about 40 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 shanty and few fruit trees thereon. Excepting and reserving therefrom about 1 acre on the north-east corner of said lot sold to J W Miller for a tannery lot. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C E Campbell's use vs J W Wheat and A T Wheat.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Albany twp, bounded north by lands of Patrick Hannan, east by lands of Allen Nicholls; contains 50 acres more or less, about 45 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and an orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Miles Prince's use vs Patrick Kelegan and Michael Ryan T T.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wyalusing twp, bounded north by lands of Chas Carpenter, east by lands of Carpenter, south by lands of Abel Boardman, Elijah Shoemaker; contains 58 acres more or less, about 40 acres improved, no buildings, and being the same land as described in mortgage from Hiram and Frances Carpenter to Dewitt Clinton Dewitts bearing date Nov 2, A D 1874, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc, in and for said county at Towanda, Pa, in Mortgage Book No 13, at page 278, etc. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of The Howe Sewing Machine Co vs Hiram Carpenter.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Monroe borough, bounded north by land of Patrick Dunfee, east by Main-st, south by lands of S L Travers, and west by lands of John Armstrong; contains ¾ of an acre, more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn; other outbuildings, and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Wescott, Kent & Co vs H S Hollon.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Litchfield twp, bounded north by the public highway and lands of William Campbell, east by lands of Obed Teed, south by Martin Hall's estate, the public highway and lands of Joshua Turk, also lands of Leonard Demorest's estate, south by lands of Joshua Turk, H S Ingham, the public highway, and Leonard Demorest's estate, west by lands of Adam Crans, Leonard Demorest's estate, and lands of David Teed; contains 200 acres more or less, about 80 acres improved, with 2 framed houses, 1 framed barn with sheds attached, 2 other framed barns, 1 framed horse barn, 1 old framed house, and other outbuildings and 3 orchards of fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Litchfield twp, bounded north by lands of H W Patrick and the public highway, east by the public highway and lands of Adam Crans, south by lands now or formerly owned by Lyman Blair, west by lands of Gilbert Pearsall; contains 50 acres more or less, about 40 acres improved, with 1 framed house, 1 shanty and few fruit trees thereon. Excepting and reserving therefrom about 1 acre on the north-east corner of said lot sold to J W Miller for a tannery lot. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of C E Campbell's use vs J W Wheat and A T Wheat.

ALSO—One other lot situate in Wyalusing twp, bounded as follows: Beginning at an ash corner of Lewis Lake's land; thence south 1 rod to a post the cor of Edward Smith's land on line of Lathrop Shumway's land, thence on line of said Edward Smith and A Palmer 70½° east 156 per