in the

lengue has been formed in New York to promote the consumption of American manufactures and to foster and sustain American interests in every form. Such a league, if generally entered into and faithfully kept. will very shortly raise our drooping industry from the dust and fill the homes of labor with cheerful comfort. Nor would there be any sacrifice of comfort, convenience, or even of tasteful luxury in this. The articles which we import so largely from Europe are, to a very great degree, superior to those of domestic production only in the capricious valuation of fashion, Many s pretty lip may curl in scorn when we say it, yet i is a fact that the foreign shawled which are sold at such fabulous prices, are not, to the eye of true taste, so handsome as those which are made at home and sold at less than a year's interest on the cost of the foreign article. Their value is in the curious fineness of the fabric, which only a close examination can detect, and in the fact that only the rich and those who foolishly imitate the rich wear them. So of many other foreign articles. The time has come when our equal to the production of nearly all the requirements of civilized life, excepting, of course, those things to which, on account of climate or other physical cause, the country is not adapted. The time has come when the man who cannot clothe himself mainly in American fabrics, and who cannot find the products of American labor mainly good enough to wear and to eat and to drink, should ness into the class of dandies, and fops and snobs. There could not be a more tavorable time than the present to inaugurate an American League, which shall include both sexes and all classes of Americans in its organization, and shall diffuse its blessings as widely and as generally. This can hardsent and co-operation of the woman, but these are always readily obtained in a good cause."-Phila. Sun.

The Remarkable Feature of the President's Message.

We have mentioned, we believe, more than once, that the Fugitive Slave law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would do more to multiply abolitionists than all that has been accomplished by anti-slavery presses, preachers and politicians since the foundation of the government. The recent elections in the Northern States have furnished a very striking verification of our prediction. This nation has never witnessed a more memorable revolution in public sentiment than the one they how witness.

But one evidence of this mighty change has recently come under our notice, for which we confess we were not prepared. It is to be found in President Pierce's last communication to Congress. That is the first annual message which has been delivered by any President within the last quarter of a century, in which the word "slavery" does not once occur; it is the first annual message delivered during that period, in which the Chief Magistrate of the nation has not thrown his shield over his slaveholding constituents, and frowned more or less indignantly upon all agitation or discussion of the avils of the in-

This eilence upon the great question of the time is pregnant with many inferences, but is succeptible of but one general explanation. He saw less danger in saying nothing upon the subject than in saying anything. That in itself is an event in our, history, and de-

serves to be recorded.

If in one short year the wind at the seat of government has hauled so many points to the northward, may we not hope soon to see fair. and steady weather !. If the President has kept so nearly up with the progressive views of his constitutents as to stop lecturing them for thinking, and saying what her think, of the evils of slavery, may we not hope that before he retires from office he will proclaim, as the policy of his government, and party, the oly common law dooring—and the only the city common taw good rine—and the only doctrine which can quiet the existing sectional controversies and reinors the democratic party to its supremicy—that slavery is a creature of the law, and can only exist by

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

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and the state of t

Thursday Morning Jan. 11, 1965. BLANKS -A fresh supply of Blank Doeds Mortgages, Notes, Attachments, Dectarations, Sammons, Sahpones, Warrants, Constable's Sales, Collector's Sales, arc., Sec. just printed, and for sale

at this office.

BCTUERS.—The Wellsberough Literacy
Literacy
Literacy
Literacy
Literacy JOHN G. SAZE,

Miss Antoinerre L. Brown, Jan. 25th and 26th.

Rev. John Printon, February 8th and 9th.

Cansion M. Crav. 11 16th and 17th.

IP Our thanks are due T. L. Baldwin, Esq., for documents.

IT See Wands & Wood's new advertisement on

IF There is no news from the War. 'Sevasto pel is not taken yet. Nothing of importance doing in Congress.

The Governor's Message reached us too late for this week's paper. An abstract will be given next

JOHN G. SAXE-the most noted Wit and Humarous Poet in America, will read his unrival-cd Paem entitled "YANKEE LAND," to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Court House. Those who love a good entertainment, should not fail to be

The Dedication of the Methodist & Baptist Union House in Catlin Hollow, Charleston, will take place on Thursday the 18th inst., instead of the 10th as we stated by mistake last week. Services at 101 A. M., and at 2 P. M.

Our "devil" takes this occasion to return hanks for the very liberal gifts bestowed upon him New Year's, by the village folk. He informs the generous public that he is about to emerge from the sphere of paper shirt-collars and dickies by means of their munificence. He would have thanked them before this had he not been stunned by the aforesaid pocket-full of "rocks."

Auti-Sinvery Men, What think Yel

Verily, these are perilous times for liberty. Men. thirsting for political success steal out of the fortress of their base purposes, muffled up in the cloak of democracy to avoid suspicion, seek to creep up o place while they assiduously undermine the structure of our civil liberties. There have been some monstrous hypocrites since the world began, but the development of the Hypocritical Man seems reserved for this age.

It is not a year since grave Senators stood up in the Legislative Halls of the nation and proclaimed a lie in the the faces of the American people; and not only proclaimed, but persisted in thrusting it in their faces when the truth was apparent to the shallowest thinker in the nation. What then 7-why. men who saw the truth as plain as the sun at nounactive ingenuity and diversified industry are day, hoped that it might after all, (by God's good Providence, perhaps,) prove to be an illusion of minds overwrought with anxiety; in other words. that the apparent truth might prove a wolf in sheep's clothing-Falsehood in the livery of Truth Rut there were some carnest hearts, who, accustomed to looking facts in the face whether they prophesied good or evil, refused to suspect the integrity of Reason. These have cried out continually against the lethargy which seemed creeping on the senses of those who would shut their eyes and hope for the beet.

It is well to hope for the best, if, in connection with it, men prepare for the worst. But hoping for the best, is too often the resignation of a soul that dreads labor; that puts the evil day afar off, not of its faith in heaven's ultimate beneficence to Man, but because of its disinclination to think and act I'o hope for the best truly, is to gird up and go out to EARN that good thing. But when Arnold Douglas and his abettors sought to soothe the public alarm by declaring that Heaven had opposed an insurnountable barrier to the spread of Slavery into Kansas-that its climate, soil, &c., would prevent its free-soil from being polluted by the foot of a bondman-a great many good hoping men accepted the shallow pretence as if it had been God's truth. They forgot that Slavery set at defiance the imaginary lines drawn on the map by geographers; that it is a social and not a natural product; that it thrives even in the icy clime of Siberia, as well as in the Oriental and Occidental tropics. But there were others who did not forget this truth hor permit it to be hidden by the sophistries woven by the little great-men who stood godfathers for the Kansas ini-

quity. And ever since the late election in that territory, the shallow hypocrisy of its political creators has stood revealed in thefrage of poverty-atricken liesso poor that even their fabricators are now disposed to treat them like poor relations. Northern freemen cannot too carefully study the doctrine of " popular sovereignty" as preached by Arnold Douglas, and reduced to practice in the Kansas election. The facts of that election form the best commentary upon that doctrine extant. The erch traiter himself could not have explained its proper working better. Let us look at it: Some hundreds of ruffinns from slave-ridden Missouri, armed with pistels and howie-knives, (lovely symbols of democracy and popular sovereignty,") grossed over into Kansas a few days prior to election, and by bullying the timid and nasting their own illegal votes, succeeded in electing a pro-slavery delegate to represent the real citizens of that territory in Congress! Then, after several days delay, Gov. Reeder is bullied into giving this fraudulently elected delegate his certificateto which he was in nowise entitled according to the Governor's own showing. Fur, be it remembered, these Missourians were not, and did not propose to become citizens of Kansas, their homes were in Missouri, and they returned to Missouri after the election was over. They were no more entitled to vote in Kanisas than the citizens of Tioga county are to vote in New York, having a residence in Pennsylvania. Suppose, for instance, that 500 men from this State had proceed ever into New York and instead upon voting there at their late election; would it not have been tooked upon as an attempt at the most bare faced fraud? and would it not have been punished with the atmost penalty of the via-

lated: laws ? But the friends of freedom have little eaties to regret the manner in which a popular sovereignty" has triumphed in Kansas. They should rejoice that wearing beacon Slavory ward, that freemen may realized for President Pierce has done much warning beacon Slavory ward, that freemen may realized for President Pierce has done much water and tramble at. At every accession of power stranger things has tos. For Post, water and tramble at. At every accession of power stranger things has tos. For Post, water and tramble at. stranger things the 14 to 1. Post of the 15 to 1. P

w the charge in The emigranta from the Nothern States were such in good faith; they were men in-compet, seeking Kamane for no political purposes but for a home. Instead of pistols and boule knives. they went out armed with plowshares and proning-hooks; not to compel a curse, but to confer a blessing upon that beautiful land—their home by idop-South could not vie with that of its Northern neighbors. Hundreds of miles nearer the coveted land than the North, the South was driven to acknowledge the superiority of free, over slave labor in subduing a continent, by resorting to the most ruffianly act of the series that shall confer distinguished

shame upon the present Administration, Admitting that this new phase of Southern chivalry was developed by the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society to people Kansas with freemen; what does it prove for Douglas and his abeltors? Just nothing. The North holdly declared that it would several ways to obtain an honest living besides this, did the South resort to ruffianism? Only because it could not play an honest game for a dishonest all gentlemen. purpose. The end it sought was bad : and no bad end was ever yet achieved, or ever will be, by good means. Never.

From this day forward Slavery can enlarge its field by violence alone. Its peacable growth is attained in America, and its next step will be gained, f gained, by bloodshed. If it purchases extension it may pay the price of blood. Its abettors have threatened to secede: but if the Union ever is dissolved, the proposition and act of severance will come from, and by the North. A Democracy can exist independent of a Slaveocracy, but not long with one. On the contrary, Slavery cannot exist without Northern acquiescence—that is the real bond under which the slave grouns. We boast of, our liberty; so does the coward of his courage. We call this the saylum for the oppressed of all nations; it is the slave pen of one nation, and men and women are bought and sold and whipped and prostituted here, and we know it, however much we boast. Our Fourth of July orations are grand satires, born of a National habit of self-glorification.

Bantized in the blood and tears of martyrs though Columbia be, still, while the curse of human bondage rests upon any portion of her soil she is not to bounted as a free country. That land is free which affords an asylum to all, and oppresses none. When this land shall become such, let it be called such; and while the accidents of birth and color are made to justify wrongs that the angels weep over, and at which Humanity trembles let us call tyranny -TYRANNY!

Why should we give it a softer name-lest we offend? Suall we eplogize the typants whose feet press the necks of Hungary's and Poland's millions and call them benefactors?

Lectures-Rev. Thes. K. Reccher.

The lecture by Rev. Taos. K, BEEGHER, before the Institute on the evening of the third inst., was an admirable thing. The subject-Rich and Poor" was handled with marked ability and with a great deal of originality. Rich and Poor were considered as relative terms. We had rich jokes, rich cream, rich mines, rich cake and rich men. The term being applied to those things which abound unusally in the qualities for which they are noted. The boy who, in answer to his catechist, answered-" The chief end of man, is to hold what he gets and get all he can"-he said, hit the nail on the head. It was a blunder only as considered a part of the catechism-as a travestie it was true. Rich and Poor he considered a subject for sober thought, but not This "Higher Law," if I remember right, lining, every ruin its ivy, every grave its bright green grass and its sweet flowers, star-gemmed with dew-drops every bright morning.

The owner of stocks, lands and houses was called rich because we unconsciously consider that the chief end of man is to hold all he gets and to get all he can. Our riches are always measured by the relations we sustain to those around us, not by the luxuries we can afford. Thus, men who now think themselves noor, would, in the same community have been considered rich, fifty years ago. To be rich is to be in advance of our neighbors. We must rise while others go down to make room for us. Man's aspirations for riches were humorously compared to the lazy donkey chasing a thistle hung just before his nose by his witty driver. The race for riches was like his who vainly tries to compass his shadow in the morning. As the sun gets higher and higher in the heavens he grows more sanguine, until at last in the full blaze of noonday he easily sets his foot directly down upon it. So men follow their aspirations until the Divine light comes pouring strait down into the soul and man is at rest upon Contentment.

He who runs after riches ignorant of what he wishes to onin or shun, is but a foolish child whose reason is the slave of an unkempt imigination. To dread poverty without knowing what poverty is,

a to be a coward, frightened at a moonshine ghost. Men, he said, were always going to do great things when they got rich-doing little or nothing with what they lieve—always putting away the available Present-Running over with big intentions, the execution of which, like dancing dreams, always lay Futureward. Everylaccession of wealth brought its family of newly created wants along with it. It is always safe to judge men by what they do, and not by what they say: they will do after they get a

handful of silver fog. The true way is to look Rich and Poor strait in the face-looping off our funcied wants as the wise gandener lops off the useless branches from his trees The san that goes to nourish one useless branch, then goes to quicken the good and beautiful in our patures. Man should be temperate, and not fritter away his immortal energies; in chasing after things that can neither enrich nor satisfy him. 1 180 for

We dare not attempt to sketch the closing portion. of this lecture, for the idea was too wast for our language or time to elaborate. Absolute poverty he aid, only exists in civilized, and obristianized conntries. In savage communities they fall back men roots and herbe in seasons of sourcity; but christiquized communities fall back upon and devour

Owing to short notice, the attendance was not as good as it should have been, and we hope to see Mr. Beecher here again before the spason closes in the

would be such a destruction of "property," we app. is it not? now, that it is mainly bent upon pose, that the community would suffer unsoccounts performing that most indubitable justice, libebly. Perhans, Tiogs, county, would plump down clean out of sight of wall the world and the rest of

mankind"-just as a missanthropic frog plumps into the mud, vexed with the uncharitableness of an Oc-fober morning. No doubt the denizens of "Sey mour's district" would point the finger of scorn at tion. The gates of Kansas were open to favite Tiogs county should she get cursed with Prohibi-Southern enterprise as well as Northern. So far tion; and perhaps, should any hapless Tiogan fall Tioga county should she get oursed with Probibltheir chances were equal; but the enterprise of the into their clutches, they would indignantly pick his pocket, or out his throat, just to teach him the value of liberty and the blessings that ensur to society from Free-Trade in Rum!

One gentleman asks us why we score up the rum. seller and yet publish his petition for license. Simply because it is optional with them to patronize us or not, as they please. Then, we always reserve the right to say just what we please about them and the a land of freedom so long as there is a Slave traffic. We shall always do this while the conducto fee, and a land of refuge, and a love of tor of a public journal. If men choose to patronize liberty, and of justice in the human heart. the paper, very well. If not, very, well. We have dispute the entrance of slavery upon that free soil, and a great deal more respectable than getting our any other in our land. God has provided It played no creep in the dark game. Then why neighbors drunk, We should be ashamed to do for it, by laws which laugh to scorn all "enthat, but not to chop cord wood or to plow. That's

For the Agitator. Something More about the High-

er Law. I thank thee, Jew, for that word." -Merchant of Venice.

MR. Cobb :-- As you now may understand, I am in no haste to annoy your readers with a second dose of Higher Law! I do not doubt blustered a great deal about the dear Union, and that many of them prefer to have no more said on that subject for a long time. Many of them can't understand what it means, and others do not like to hear it mentioned, or brought into notice in any way; for reasons which they feel but do not fully understand. Allow me to suggest that the great reason for all this jealousy, is, that a Higher Law government implies individual self-government, and consequently a disencumberment of the human individual, from the trappings of his bondage—the bridle, whereby he is guided and curbed, and the saddle which holds the beneficent (?) rider; very disastrous, if these bridles and saddles should grow useless, and the riding and guiding uncomfortable, unprofitable and impossible! for most of us have an interest in it of some sortt and do magnify our office therein, at leas, in private. I protest that there is no reasonable ground for this jealousy, though I have not time, now, to argue the point. Let it suffice that Higher Law, that is, Law, higher than any constitution or statute, has always been prevalent in all human society, and always must be; and the only safe alternative which is ever practicable, is to study, cherish and obey that kind of Higher Law which is found to be most consistent with the unchanging principles of justice. This is the Higher Luw, as I understand the phrase in its present use. But I believe it did not always mean the "highest rule of conduct." If I am not mistaken, the phrase is of Southern manufacture, and was first, and for a long time, applied to certain Lower Laws, which the people of the South, and many of the North, too, have held to be, nevertheless,

above the constitution. 1st. There was a law, higher than the constitution, for violating the private rights of all persons indiscriminately, by plundering post offices under the pretext of searching seized a broad axe and Henry a dirk, which for and burning " incendiary documents."was commended by Gen. Jackson and many other great notabilities, and but faintly condemand by any respectable authority. It seemed in a fair way to be "re-enacted", by Congress, but for the opposition of Henry Clay, in the Senate. If it be almost obsolete, we may be certain that its disuse is owing of course, by the rapacious man-hunters. not so much to love of constitutions, as to an apprehension, that the practice under the aw, might, in time, become too general and ndiscriminate. Probably our Higher Law has helped to repeal it.

2d. The law which deprives of their liberly colored citizens of the Northern States, on landing in Southern ports, especially Charles-

ton and New Orleans. We have heard, once in a long while, complaints, from respectable sources, against this law, as repugnant to the constitution; and the repugnance has not been seriously denied: but the law has been successfully defended upon principles independent of the "Sacred Compromise." It is said to be founded in the nature of the "Peculiar Institution," the interest of which is of a higher order than hat of the Union itself. Recent events seem to indicate that the prestige of this infernal code is yielding to some still higher necessity -perhaps that of commerce. Possibly our Higher Law may have helped towards this

3d. Mob Law, sometimes called Lynch Law-under this law our lathers threw the Tea into Boston harbor-a most irregular and dangerous proceeding, reprobated by all respectable oracles of that day, as anarchial God's paternal hand is over us, and in his

cited here; is Judge Lawless, late of Missouri, who decided that the will of a mob composed of the mass of citizens, under great excitement, is in fact, higher law, and quest to be regarded as such, by Grand Juries. I quote from memory. Other Judges lave, in a great variety of cases, really decided in the some way, not frankly, and boldly, as did Lawle s, but in some cowardly, irresponsible. cited here, is Judge Lawless, late of Missounegative way, that has, generally, for the time being, answered the same purpose.

against, the friends of the oppressed. La it against the triends on the opplement, with his lot." He applied to our them, with No. 2389, W. Willink warranted containing murder of Loveing down to the most gulgar counsel, and became a hero see Sunday, 500 series, and being the east helf of said warrant,

If is probable that the late suppersions farsus ellistic from the late suppersions farsus is not in impossibility, and a local one ellistic from white the late suppersions farsus is exceedingly probable. We hardly know white it while the champions of the operation of the operation of the country who have petitioned the relation of the late intion of the Fugity Slave from the grasp of

bloodhounds!
4th. The U.G. R. R. Law, which is on all hands allowed to be higher than the conelitution. Talk of the Higher Law leading to disorder! Why the U.G. R. Reis the most quiet and orderly institution in the country. Considering the difficulty of its work, it moves with less friction, probably, than any other in the world. Deriving its charter from our Higher Law, it needs no prophecy to foretell its duration. "Our earth shall revolve so long as a central attraction pervades its mass; and the Under-Ground Rail Road shall carry the escaping Slave to

At this moment more heart-prayers ascend tor, the success of this institution, than for acted" laws and Union-saving finalities.

There was irony, and sarcasm in the phrase, "Higher Law," as used by Gov. Seward, which the South well appreciated, and hence their wrath. Scire Facias.

How Two Men Escaped From Sinvery.

We read with admiration of the daring deeds of the early settlers of this country and embalm in deathless story the memory of those who struck a brave blow for our independence in the dark days of the American Revolution. We glorify Capt. Smith for laying his legal oppressor dead at his feet, and making his escape; we profess to sympathize with the oppressed everywhere, and yet we remain indifferent to the many in our own country who bravely risk their lives for the sake of freedom, and shake off the fetters of slavery-just freedom as we love, and a worse slavery than our fathers resisteð.

The Underground Railroad Agent in this city necessarily becomes acquainted with many of these interesting eases, and through his kindness we are permitted to give as many narticulars of some of these as it would seem proper and judicious to publish.

Isaac and Henry were owned by the same master, and were taken to a public house to be sold. They were soon disposed of, and their new masters put them into a room together, saying, "I suppose, boys, you " will not make me any trouble !" Isaac, a large, noble-looking fellow, by the way, answered very meekly-" Oh no, we come here with out any "trouble, and we mean to go away without any." The new owner (a trader) was satisfied with the answer, and left them. No sooner was he gone than the two slaves carried out their threat to go away without trouble; and the "uncertain riches" of the new proprietor walked off in the woods,-The modus operandi of their living here it might not be altogether judicious to explain. Their residence in the hut they built was of two weeks duration. Then they were discovered, and a party of armed men proceeded to capture them. The slaves were busy at breakfast when they were summoned to surrender, and told that if they came out they would be shot down on the spot. Isaac they had obtained by hook or crook, and stream, and into the stream; they plunged. The party fired on them, wounding them both severely. Isaac's arm was filled with shot, and the weapon drooped from his hand. But the spirit of liberty was not yet quenched, and they attempted to escape, pursued.

After a long and noble effort to escape, they were at length overcome by fatigue and numbers, and retaken, and at unce conveyed to the jail, where they were confined in the second story. Sad, indeed, was their condition. Henry was sick from his wounds, so that he could do nothing, and Isaac's arm was so injured that for two weeks he was unable to use it. There was, it seemed, no escape but in suicide. But the spirit that burned in the bosoms of our fathers burned also in the bosom of these black men, and, as soon as Isaac's arm could be used, it was set about executing the plans their heads had conceived. Here, again, we leave the reader to surmise the modus operandi. Suffice it to say that, after two weeks of almost incessant labor, they were again breathing the air of heaven. Sixteen long and weary miles did they walk on the night of their escape, and again took up their residence in the woods.-How deeply could they realize the truth of the sentiment that man's greatest enemy is the sentiment that man's greatest enemy is man. The habitations of human beings were and each block out 23 acres—all improved. To shunned and dreaded more than death; they sought and found safety in the deep silence and dark abodes of nature.

Thus, when men are unkind and oppressive. and subversive of Order-and so it was in presence we feel there is infinite love and but, what of that?

The chief regular judicial authority to be months, and intend to pass the winter in their lieving that a colder climate would be more

two most unmerciful floggings on two systed. No. 2379 and 2481, and west by warrant 2359, ive days, and he began to be " discres for

WHATEVEN IS done without detentation, and without the people being without it in my opinion, if most praiseworthy, not that the public eye should be entirely avoided, for good actions desire to be placed in the light; but mot with the distribution of the conscience.—Citero

Auditor's Notice.

TOTICE is hereby given that, I will attend to the diffier of my appointment as Auditor in the matters following to wit: In the matter of the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the real estate of John Kimble, also the Sheriff of the real estate of John Kimble, also of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of E. H. Jennings—at my office in Wellsbord of TRIDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 1 of clock P. M. All persons interested are notified then and there to present and substantiate their claims to said proceeds, or be forever debarred of claiming any part of the same. HENRY W. WILLIAMS. Jah. 11, 1855—4w. Auditor.

Weilsboro' High School For YOUNG LADIES.

MARS. MICHA HON, (assisted by Mr. Mc. MARON) will open a School for Young Ladies on Monday, February 12, 1855, in the first house south of B. B. Smith, Esq. A few pupils can be accommodated with rooms in the same building, in which they can board themselves.

TERMS:

Common English Branches. \$3,00 Higher

Higher "4,00 French, Latin and Greek with any of above, 5,00 For further particulars, enquire at the residence of REV. ISAAC McMAHON. Wellsboro' Jan. 11, 1855-4w.

WELLSBORO' FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the WELLSBORO' FOUNDRY, would repectfully announce to the inhabitants of the county

that they are prepared to do almost all kinds of work in their line wanted in this county.

To owners of Mills, and others, we would say that we can do your work in a good, and serviceable manner, such as

manner, such as
CRANKS, PISTON RODS, BALANCE.
WHEELS, PULLEYS, GUDGEONS, SHAFTS.

PLOUGHS.

We have on hand a large variety of Ploughs—il known to be good. We shall add others to the list in the Spring, of which due notice will be given the community...

or work, at market prices.
Wellsboro' Jan. 11, 1855. WANDS & WOOD.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans D Court of the County of Tioga, will be sold at public sale at the house of Allen King in the township of Westfield in said county, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of February 1855, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

the following real estate—property of the late AL.

VAH COMMINGS, dec'd, to wit:

A lot of land lying in the township of Westfield,
bot ided north by John M. Warren and land in possession of Cornelius Griffin, east by land in possess. session of Cornelius Grimn, east by land in possession of John Barr, south by land in possession of John M. Harper—containing 75 geres and 6-10ths of an acre, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less. It being lot No. 63 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Westfield Tioga county Pennsylvania, and part of warrants Nos. 1325 & 1326—a log house and frame barn on the same, and about 40 acres improved. mode known on day of sale. D. ANGELL,
Jan. 11, 1855-3'.

Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expo. and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Plens of Tinga county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Weltsboro', on MON-DAY, the 5th day of February, 1855, at one o'clock, P. M., to wit:

A lot of land in Liberty township, beginning at a post in the warrant line, being the northfland formerly own William Harmon, thonce, east twenty-one perches to a post, thonce west 35 degrees north, 28 perches to a post, thence west so aggrees that in, so persons a a hemlock stump in the warrant line, thence south 18-perches and eight links to the place of beginning containing one acre and 36 rods, with a frac and born and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of L. K. Garfield.

ALSO-A lot of land in Elkland township, bounded north by Charles and John W. Ryon east by the Ford warrant, south by D. Teachman etal, and west by Nathan Hill, containing about 133 acres, more or less, with about 15 or 20 acres improved, a log house and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of E. D. Tinney.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington town-ship, bounded north by State Road, east by E. Dyer and V. W. Gray, south by T. Marvin and E. Dyer, and west by Josiah Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 20 or 25 acres improved, a frame house frame barn and a few fruit trees thereon. To be

sold as the property of Thomas Graves.

ALSO—The equal unit ided fourth part of that tract of land in Blo. 1 tsp., being lots 1 and 2 in block 1—lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in block 2-lots Nos. 6, 8, 10 in black 4-lots 8, 9, 10 in block 6—lots 4, 5 in block 7—lots 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20 in block 8—lots 3, 4, 15, 16 in block 9—lots 4, 5, 6 in block 11—lot 7 in block 12—lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in block 14—lots 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20 in block 15—lots 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16 in block 14. 10ts 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16 in block 17—lors 5, 6, 7 in block 20—lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in block 21—lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 in block 22—lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 10, 11, 12 in block 23—lots 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 in block 24—lots 36, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 in block 25—lots 3, 4, 8, 7, 14, 15, 16 in block 44 and blocks 29, 31, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42 of the town plot of

ALSO-A certain lot of land in Charleston township, bounded east by W. A. Mickle and ton township, bounded east by W. A. Mickie and L. J. Cool. y, north by H. C. sa, and west and south by L. J. Cooley and — Coolidge—containing about — acres, with about forty acres improved, a frame house, frame barn, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of J. J. Shumway.

ALSO—I'be undivided one-fourth part of

all the following described lots of land ecertain lot of land situate in the township of aines, in the county of Tiogs, and State of Personalis, bound-

lands, and and surveyed on warrant granted. No White, and west by the Potter county line. time being, answered the same purpose.

conganial with their teetings.

Conganial with their t

above described.

Also—A tract of land surveyed on war-