

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION. To My Rebellious Subjects of Lawrence.

Big Stranger, S. A. M. July 17, '87. I have now approached to within a few miles of your city. Anxious still, if possible, to prevent the effusion of blood, and to win you back to allegiance to the laws of the land, I have condescended once more to address you.

The same scout also communicates to me the startling intelligence, that from the effects of the intense heat yesterday, a horse dropped dead in your streets, and the owner neglecting to remove him, your Mayor has even gone so far as to order that dead horse to be removed beyond the limits of the city, and has paid a man for performing the work.

I appeal once more, as I did day before yesterday and have done on various occasions, to your reason and patriotism. I ask you in the name of our common country, in the name of the Constitution and Union, to desist from this rebellion.

But, as all my appeals to you hitherto have been in vain, as you will persist in such infamous acts of open rebellion, as I can reach neither your patriotism nor your love of our blessed Union, I shall soon be in your midst at the head of the troops, and hope you will be prepared to quarter them upon your claims without money and without price.

I shall probably be in Lawrence this evening, about 8 o'clock. Until then, affectionately farewell. ROBERTS J. WALKER.

P. S.—Should the weather be as warm to-day as it was yesterday, I shall hasten forward one company in advance, to prevent the recurrence of those acts of treason of which as I am informed, you were guilty yesterday.

P. S. No. 2.—I am just informed, by a messenger who has come from Lawrence with great haste, that, in the infuriated fury of their treasonable designs, your Mayor and Aldermen have resolved upon the enormity of sprinkling Massachusetts street with water from the Kaw river three times in each day, and that they have already made a contract with a certain drayman for that purpose.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Aug. 13, 1887.

All Business and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

Republican Nominations. For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co., For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

For Supreme Judges, JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

This region has been again drenched with rain since our last issue. Haying and harvesting progress slowly. The wheat crop is excellent.

We regret to learn that R. R. DUMARS, of that most excellent paper, the Elmira Advertiser, has retired from the conduct of that paper.

Mr. DUMARS is an earnest and vigorous writer and will retire with the regrets of the local press generally. S. B. FAIRMAN, assisted by C. G. FAIRMAN, will edit the Advertiser henceforth.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COOPER are now canvassing the county with a new work on Slavery by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.

Our readers will remember a somewhat extended notice of this book, which appeared in this place some weeks since. It is the most remarkable book of the times, and its arguments are based upon statistical tables compiled from the latest census report.

The author, being a resident of one of the worst Slave States in the Union, may be supposed to know the bearing and influence of Slavery upon the country and its institutions.

We sometimes stumble upon a good thing in the Democratic papers, and moreover have such a desire that the people of Tioga may fully understand what a vast difference there is between the Democratic party as it is to-day and as it was seven years ago, that we cannot forbear publishing matters of record occasionally.

Now, here is a copy of the Tioga Eagle, dated September 25, 1880. It contains the official proceedings of a Democratic Conference, held in Wellsboro that day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the 12th Congressional district.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law, its introduction therein.

Resolved, That standing upon these principles, and relying with confidence upon the integrity of G. A. GROW FAITHFULLY TO CARE THEM OUT OUR NATIONAL COUNCILS, we present him to the Democratic voters of this District as our candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That THE BOLD and UNFLINCHING MANNER in which HON. DAVID WILMOT has ADVOCATED in CONGRESS THE PRESERVATION OF FREE TERRITORY FROM THE ENCROACHMENTS OF SLAVERY, meets the ADMIRATION and APPROBATION of the DEMOCRACY of this District.

Isn't that a queer kind of Democracy, alongside the Cincinnati Platform? Nevertheless, we boldly assert that Hon. David Wilmot's course in Congress regards the matter of Slavery, meets the unqualified admiration and approbation of the Democracy of this District!

Now, it is not in our mind to censure the Conference that made these excellent resolves seven years ago. Oh, no! they were excellent resolutions then. We heartily and unreservedly endorse them now, as does the Republican party.

Rest from world-syrens, that lure us to ill; Work—and puff-blowers shall wait on the pillow; Work—thou shalt ride o'er clouds coming billow; Work—thou shalt tread the path of the noble and true; Work with a stout heart and resolute will.

Work for some good—be it ever so slowly; Cherish some flower—be it ever so lowly; Laugh!—ALL LAUGH!—at Nobles and Hoys; Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God!

If wrong shall ever be overcome of Right, it will be by the prayers that go up in great deeds. There is but one way to right the wrong, and that way is designated in these three little words: "Go to work!"

Let one thing be understood in the outset: The quarrel with Wrong is a life-quarrel, a life-battle. We do not believe in that fabled "Day Coming" when there shall be no more sin and no more wrong to combat.

Poets may sing of such a day, for their wifely as often-father their prophecies as otherwise. But unprejudiced reason rejects the idea as unphilosophical. While man is born with finite faculties and perceptions he will err.

Should he ever be born with infinite perceptions, (an improbable hypothesis) then he will be no longer man, but God. The rational inference then, is, that those that enlist in the war with Injustice and Oppression, enlist for life.

The giant wrong of the time, Slavery, is but one of the thousand wrongs which Wrong puts on. It will assuredly be destroyed, utterly, one day. But will that end the work of liberal men? By no means.

When Slavery shall be destroyed the work will not be justly commenced. Another leading evil will be that time challenge the friends of Progress to wage war against its baneful influence.

Thence, onward, down to Time's remotest verge, there will be unceasing warfare with wrong, in some of its manifold forms. There is no idle day in waiting for the children of men.

Down to the remotest generations the war-cry will be, "action! action! action!" Slavery will be destroyed; but Providence will work no miracle in its destruction.

God helps only those who help themselves. He works no miracle to enable men to live without labor. Such is not in accordance with the Divine Plan as intelligent man understand it.

Man is God's highest and best instrumentality. He is placed here to act up to his highest and best light, not to sit down and wait for miracles. Let us up, then, and to work.

Let us assail Oppression in its stronghold. Down with Wrong and up with Right! Let us spurn earthly wrongs and emoluments and press onward for the victory of Principle! Let us be equal in any sacrifice—willing to labor for conscience' sake, willing to forego every luxury and all that applause which dies with its object—for the sake of that luxury which the basely ambitious are too poor to afford—an approving conscience.

Friends of Freedom! Have you enlisted for the war? Up, then, and to the battle! Let every man watch and work—watching while he works and laboring instant. The ballot-box is our engine—the ballot-box.

Whose influence comes down as still As snow-flakes fall upon the sod, And executes the freeman's will As lightning does the will of God! But the ballot-box cannot execute freeman's will unless he makes use of it.

It is folly to grumble at the evils that afflict the country and stand aloof from every means of redress. We are glad to hear from many friends in Tioga that the Republican freemen of the various districts will not neglect to speak out through the ballot-box next October.

Let us, then, for Wilmot and Freedom in October. Let us strike another blow at the monster. Action! The Luzerne Union speaks of Judge Wilmot in the following choice language:

"As a Judge his course is marked by Judicial tyranny and a reckless usurpation of power; as a politician, it is marked by corruption and dishonesty. The individual who penned the charges made in the foregoing extract either knows them to be true, or false, or else he knows nothing about Judge W."

We often meet with such charges in Mulatto journals, but none of them ever bring forward any evidence of the truth of the charges. Will some of our Mulatto friends trot out a few facts in support of their allegations?

ANCIENT & MODERN PERU.—One Dr. Girardin, physician, exile, surgeon, in Filibuster Walker's piratical army, &c., &c., advertised to enlighten our village folk upon Peru, ancient and modern, last Thursday evening.

We have some doubts as to whether Mr. Wilmot has ever addressed such a letter to Mr. Packard. We do not believe that he would dare meet any man in debate before any assembly of people—his lips always being lacking in pluck, and unless he has grown wonderfully bold of late, this letter is all a farce.—Tunkhannock Democrat.

Yet the editor publishes Wilmot's challenge to Packard, and says a little further along, "We hope Packard will not accept. Wilmot should have known better than to have asked him to stamp the State with him."

Now will neighbor Chase vouchsafe a little information relative to his estimate of pluck? For instance, if Judge Wilmot would show a lack of pluck in not daring to meet any man in debate in any assembly, what does Mr. Packard show a lack of in backing square out of the field on receiving Judge Wilmot's challenge?

Again, if, as the editor says, such a discussion would work corruption among the masses, would not Judge Wilmot, in declining a public discussion show a laudable desire to preserve the integrity of the masses rather than a lack of pluck? Or is cowardice less than cowardice because it chances to be eminently characteristic of the leaders of the Multito-Democracy?

Again, in what way does free discussion corrupt the masses? Do the masses lack judgment to decide when both sides of a question are discussed before them? Will the Tunkhannock editor enlighten its readers upon these points?

Books, &c. RECEIVED.—How to Do Business.—From Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. York. This closes this most excellent series of Hand-Books for young men and women, commencing with "How to Write." It is one of the most excellent series of books ever published, and no man's library is complete without them.

The Phenological and Water-Cure Journals, by the same publishers, have been received for August. They may be had for \$2, and they are richly worth \$5 a year.

Decision in the Dred Scott Case, with the opinions of Judges Taney and Curtis, and abstracts of the opinions of the other Judges. From the Tribune office. \$2 per dozen.

Republican County Convention. The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga county, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY, the 22d day of August next, to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at TIoga VILLAGE, on FRIDAY, the 28th of August, 1887, to select candidates for the following general offices:

- One person for Prothonotary. One person for Register and Recorder. One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner. One person for Auditor.

Two persons to meet in Conference at Wellsboro, with an equal number selected by the Republicans of Potter county, for the purpose of nominating two persons to represent the Representative District in the Legislature next winter.

The Committees of Vigilance in the respective election districts, as published below, are urged to act promptly and vigorously; to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that no district may be unrepresented in the Convention.

- M. H. COBB, JOHN DICKINSON, ROBERT CASSIDY, F. T. BARKER, County Standing Committee.

Committees of Vigilance. Bloss—Wm. Butler, J. James, Martin Stratton. Brookfield—L. Plank, Wm. Simmons, L. D. Seelye.

Chatham—Ransler, Toles, T. W. Stark, Moses Lee. Charleston—A. Ritter, Lyman Potter, W. B. Vanhorn. Covington—Hiram Zimmers, H. Kilborn, H. Jaquish.

Deerfield—E. S. Seelye, E. Bowen, Newton Buckley. Elmira—C. Royce, J. Jackson, Chaucey Austin. Elkland—H. H. Adams, L. W. Adams, J. W. Adams.

Elkland—M. W. Stull, G. H. Baxter, James Beebe. Farningham—L. C. Duff, S. H. J. Hammond. Farningham—S. Peters, Rhodes Hall, Reuben Closs.

Gaines—H. C. Vermilyea, D. K. Marsh, A. K. Furman. Jackson—Clark Stillwell, Wm Garrison, H. L. Miller. Knoxville—J. Gosdred, Augustus Alba, V. Case.

Lawrence—M. S. Baldwin, J. Guilex, C. Blanchard. Lenoir—Dr. Darling, Chas Stanton, Jas. Kinsey. Liberty—R. C. Cox, Peter Brown, Michael Steffer.

Morris—John Duff, W. W. Bab, H. S. Archer. Middlebury—J. R. Stevens, J. B. Niles, D. C. Chase.

Our Correspondence.

QUINDARO, K. T., Aug. 1, 1887. FRIEND COBB: Again I avail myself of the opportunity of writing you, although I can give nothing which will be of much interest.

Gov. Walker is still in Lawrence with the troops; and what he intends to do no one can imagine, unless it is to enforce the Territorial Laws upon the quiet and peaceful citizens.

On Thursday last he made an addition to the troops of one company. Many are deserting I am told—about twenty-five leaving in one night.

On Monday next the Election is held to re-elect the Topeka Constitution and elect State Officers. The Border Ruffian party will be nowhere at this Election as well as at the Election which is to come off in October.

There are only about 1700 Pro-Slavery voters, while the Free-State men have over 25,000. There are at this day, no less than twenty papers printed in Kansas, and all are working for Freedom, but four. Democracy will far below par in one year from now.

Leavenworth is the largest place in the Territory, and supports two bitter Pro-Slavery journals, although it has a majority of Free-State men. Kansas is not behind in regard to schools and churches. Quindaro has a school, and two churches nearly completed, and there are two at Lawrence finished, and will be two more by the 1st of January next.

Beside these, it has one of the best schools west of Chicago. The neigh of the iron horse will probably be heard in Kansas in less than two years. A Road has been surveyed from Quindaro to Parkville and Plattsburg Mo., to intersect with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which will be completed by the 1st of July 1888.

The crops will be nothing, in this section on account of the drouth. They look rather more flattering in the interior, although it is very dry everywhere in Kansas. The infamous Col. Titus arrived in Kansas on Thursday night last, on board the Steamer "New Lucy."

I had a call from Homer F. Fellows on Wednesday morning last. He was on board the steamer "Star of the West," bound down. The boat only staid at the wharf a few minutes and I regretted that I could not have his company longer. This is the first acquaintance from Tioga Co. that I have seen since my arrival here.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The fugitive slave case (or, rather, the rescue of fugitive slaves in Greene County, Ohio), is still pending before the United States Commissioner in Cincinnati. The Commercial, in its report of Saturday's proceedings, sketches the following scene:

Mr. Matthews claimed that, as a representative and officer of the United States Government, it was his right and duty to vindicate it from all aspersions, come they from whatever source they might.

The opposing counsel (Judge Caldwell) had seriously and unjustly reflected upon the Federal Government by asserting that "an opinion has somehow got to prevail that the United States Government was organized chiefly for the purpose of catching runaway negroes, and that in such cases only is it deemed necessary that all the powers of the Government must be called into requisition, that a fugitive negro may be returned to his master."

He (Judge Matthews) was constrained to denounce the assertion as an infamous libel! Judge Caldwell, who was sitting at his right, near the "bench," and a few feet distant from Mr. Matthews, instantly sprang to his feet, his eyes indignantly blazing, and demanded if he (Mr. Matthews) meant to apply such language to him?

Mr. Matthews—"I meant just what I said!" Judge Caldwell—"Do you say I have uttered an infamous libel?" Judge Matthews—"I mean to say that the assertion made by you 'that the Administration considers in its exclusive duty to catch negroes' is an infamous libel!"

Judge Caldwell instantly approached him, and, fiercely exclaiming, "you are a liar," raised his fist and was about to strike, Mr. Matthews turning to meet the assault with unblenching front, when United States Marshal Sifford, who stood near, quietly slipped in between the belligerents, and gently taking Judge Caldwell conducted him to his seat.

Col. Furney is determined to be left sheep or none. His latest move is an attempt to force Mr. Rice, of the Pennsylvania, to sell out. If his offer is not accepted during the coming week, Mr. Furney will commence a new Democratic Journal with a capital of \$75,000 to start with. The ostensible difficulty is in relation to the "Main Line." The Loco-focos are opposed to the sale; the Pennsylvania favors it.

BE IT KNOWN to all men and tax payers especially, that C. F. Miller of Tioga township, of his own free will and full understanding, do hereby certify himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and does hereby pledge himself to discharge the duties of said office at three per cent, if elected at the ensuing October election. Tioga, July 13. C. F. MILLER.

THE BEST INK in America.—Conger and Fields celebrated Recording Ink. Also David & Black's Permanent Ink for Records and Book-keeping. A new supply of these valuable Inks just received at Roy's Drug Store; also a large quantity Common School Inks.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—New supply; such Lemon, Vanilla, Pineapple, Peach, Cinnamon, Rose, Nutmeg, Celler, &c. GLASS BOTTLES with wide mouths, for preserving fruits, berries, &c. NEW SUPPLY of Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Pocket Books, Dental Soaps, Odors for the Handkerchief, and Fancy Goods a large assortment.

Jurors Drawn for Sept. Term, 1887. GRAND JURORS.

Charleston—Joel Cartin, John Bliss, Covington—Eli Dattin, Abram Johnson, A. W. Kingsbury, Clymer—Silas Rushmore, John B. Benn, Delmar—Samuel Dickinson, Daniel Doan, Elkland—H. B. Cilley, Gaines—J. S. Phenix, Jackson—Lorenzo Cleveland, Gates Bird, O. D. Bly, Lawrence—Chas. Blanchard, Ephraim Harris, Middlebury—Wm. P. Wylie, Rutland—S. L. Horton, Tioga—James Clark, Union—Charles Ellis, Jewett Spencer, Wellsboro—H. P. Erwin, G. S. Cook.

TRAVELERS JURORS. Covington Boro—Hugh McCabe, J. P. Taylor. Covington—Matt S. Kelly, Jao. S. Hoagland, J. E. Rumsey, S. B. Kelsey, Clymer—Wm. R. Burdick, Erastus P. Hill, Geo. Haroey, Jared Davis, Farmington—Geo. G. Seelye, Robert Cassibier, Benj. Mulford, Jno. C. Robb, Jared Upham, J. E. Peters, Delmar—John Dickinson, Vine H. Baldwin, Henry Hillbolt, Roland Reed, Richard Brown, Wm. Coolidge, Robert Carr, Bloss—Daniel Bowen, Chas. Laurie, E. J. Bosworth, Westfield—Watrous Seelye, Prince King, Knoxville—Wm. Markram, L. B. Reynolds, Rutland—Amos Mansfield, H. Baker, Wm. Allen, Thos. E. Arnold, Chatham—R. B. Potter, Jno. Falkner, Chas. Avery, Amos Closs, Charleston—Amos Chapman, Chas. Coolidge, Sullivan—R. A. Gitchell, Ezra Bixby, A. Crippen, Bateman Monroe, John Fox, Daniel Rose, Deerfield—Jeremiah Stoddard, Mattison Cummings, Abel Hoyt, Middlebury—James B. Brown, J. B. Niles, Henry A. Stevens, Chas. Goodwin, Geo. A. Keeney, Tioga—T. L. Baldwin, A. E. Niles, Isaac Marvin, Jackson—Jesse Curren, Clark Stillwell, Solomon Smith, Elkland—Robt. Campbell, Richmond—A. M. Spencer, J. S. Hoard, Benj. Wells, Marcus Kelly, S. B. Elliot, D. L. Sherwood, Union—Martin Herrington, H. T. Spencer, C. M. Dibble, Ambrose Barker, E. D. Thomas, Brookfield—D. T. Gardner, J. P. Sleeper, Saml. Tubbs, Liberty—F. Costerton, Daniel Hartscock, Geo. Landis, Isaac R. Moore, Elkland Boro—O. F. Marsh, Lawrence—Homer Elliott, Gaines—Stephen Babcock, John Blue, Ward—Wm. Mackintosh.

*Drawn for 2d Week. BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and B. Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Common Pleas of Tioga County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock afternoon in the Court House, Wellsboro the following described property, to wit:

A tract of land situated in the township of Lawrence, bounded on the south by what is commonly called Knows as Mill Lane, on the east and north by lands owned by George Wilson, and on the west by the school house lot containing half acre of land be the same owner less, with some house and some out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of Ira Warren.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Lawrence, bounded north by Howard Street, east by Samuel Ryan south by T. B. Tompkins, west by Joel Newton—containing one hundred and eighty acres, about sixty acres improved, a large frame house, frame barn and some other improvements thereon. To be sold as the property of E. H. Hayes.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Lawrence, bounded as follows: On the north by a half acre of land owned by Daniel Damon, east by William C. Middaugh, south by Ira Kilburn, west by William B. Middaugh—containing about one-fourth of an acre of improved land, one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Norman Hunt.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Clymer, bounded north by C. F. Douglas, east by Bingham lands, south by lands in possession of L. Pritchard and J. A. French, and west by A. G. Rubin—containing about one hundred and fifty acres, about seventy or seventy-five acres improved, a log house, plank mill house, frame barn and an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Lyman Hancock.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Clymer, bounded north by Lyman Pritchard and J. A. French, east by Erastus Hill and others, south by Thomas Schenck and James Smith, and west by Bingham lands—containing about twenty acres; about twenty-five acres improved; a frame house, frame stable and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of David Collier.

Also—A lot of land in Jackson township, bounded on the north by E. Moore, east by Weston and Co., south by John West, west by Weston & Co.—containing about 120 acres and about 20 acres improved; a log house and log barn thereon, now owned and occupied by Isaiah Smith.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Middlebury, bounded north by E. Snell, east and south by E. Snell—containing about four acres of improved land, frame house, frame barn, wagon shed and a half acre of land thereon. To be sold as the property of Isaiah Smith and Solomon Smith.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga aforesaid: Beginning at the corner of Main and North streets, thence south forty degrees east on said North street two hundred and fifty feet to Pearl street, thence south forty degrees west along Pearl street sixty feet, thence north forty-five degrees west about one hundred and fifty feet to Main street, thence north forty degrees east along Main street sixty feet to the place of beginning—containing one-third of an acre of improved land, now owned and occupied by J. A. French.

Also—A lot of land in the township of Wellsboro, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on Mill street the N. E. corner of land owned by Samuel Chapman and Sayle & Co., thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence south eighty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot of land in the township of Wellsboro, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of a tract of land sold by Ira Kilburn to A. M. Trench on Mill street, thence south two and a half degrees west on land of the said Trench eight hundred and thirty feet to a stake, thence south eighty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.

Also—Another lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of Main street, being the south west corner of Harris & Co. and Robert Ryan's lot, thence south twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake, thence north twenty degrees west to a stake, thence north twenty degrees east to a stake on Mill street—thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west eight hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning—containing one acre of land.