

McKean County Democrat

Saturday, Sept. 6th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny county.

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM PATTON, of Erie county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

DR. C. B. EBLEY, of Elk county. DR. T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield Co.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

In accordance with the call of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democrats and all other loyal citizens of McKean county, are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet in Mass meeting, at the Court House in Smethport, on Wednesday the 17th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Order of County Committee. J. C. HAMLIN, Chairman. Smethport, September 6, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

By direction of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention of McKean county will meet at Smethport on Wednesday, the 17th of September, next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of placing in nomination suitable persons for County offices, and the selection of Senatorial Delegates. The voters of the several Townships within the County are requested to meet at their several places of holding election and select three persons as delegates to said Convention, on Saturday, the 13th instant.

J. C. HAMLIN, Chairman. Smethport, Sept. 6, 1862.

Why the Change.—In the published list of Surgeons and Commissioners to superintend the draft in the several Counties, appointed by the Governor, we find W. Y. McCoy surgeon for McKean. This appointment seems to have been annulled and Dr. B. S. Gault, of Port Allegany has received his commission as examining surgeon. We ask why this change? Dr. McCoy has been a successful practitioner of medicine surgery, in the county, for a period of nearly thirty years, is acquainted throughout the county and known to the people as an honorable and upright man, without wishing to disparage others, we thought the appointment was eminently proper and calculated to give general satisfaction. Can it be that this appointment was changed for partisan purposes. This is the "people's war" to maintain the Constitution, and they have a right to demand that political favoritism be ruled out.

Capt. A. H. Coxy, of Farmers Valley, has received his commission as Commissioner, and is now ready to enter into the discharge of its duties.

The Sheriff's Sales, handed in at a late hour, prevented getting out this paper in time for the mails; it is also our excuse for lack of usual reading matter. We had intended to have given a few particulars in regard to the manner in which some of our deputy Marshals discharged their duties.

LATEST NEWS.

It is now certain that the rebels have succeeded in crossing into Maryland with a heavy force. Frederick, Md., was occupied on Saturday by Gen. Hill with 5,000 troops. A proclamation was issued promising protection to private property, and a Provost Guard was appointed. The rebels pay for what they take, in U. S. Treasury notes. Pennsylvania is aroused.

The news from Ohio and Kentucky is interesting. The rebels are exerting themselves to gain a footing in Ohio through Western Virginia. It is reported that they have captured Spencer, Va., and have occupied a village on the Ohio River; it is even said a column has crossed the river and is moving down toward Cincinnati, to co-operate with Kirby Smith before the latter place by way of Covington and Newport.

Fifteen thousand rebel troops were said to have occupied Boyd's Station, Ky., yesterday.

Notice of Jurymen.—The Jury Court has been postponed, and we are authorized to say that Jurymen are requested not to attend. McKean Miner.

As a result of the Valley, Passengers who arrived in the Cumberland Valley train yesterday were informed that the people of Chambersburg were here, commencing in the direction of Washington City on Thursday evening, and that the great excitement existing in that city. People were organizing, and several of the Adjutant General sent up 1,500 rounds of ammunition, and 10,000 lbs. of powder.

A sum of \$50 was paid by the County Commissioners to the volunteers who left but county under the last call, the whole amount paid was over \$2,000. McKean Miner.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Nathaniel F. Tyler, of Keating township, while returning home Saturday evening, driving a span of colts, came to a sad and untimely death. It is supposed that the colts became frightened and unmanageable and running, threw Tyler from the buggy, striking the ground with such force as to cause a wound in the forehead from which he died. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement. Deceased was about 28 years of age, and was the son of the widow Tyler of Farmers Valley. McKean Miner.

Table with columns: Town, In serv. 3 yrs. Enlisted. Liable. Rows include Annin, Boro Smethport, Eldred, Liberty, Norwich, Lafayette, Hamilton, Otto, Corydon, Sergeant, Welmore, Hamlin, Ceres, Keating, Bradford.

Beside these there are four who enlisted in the three months' service. The returns from Cameron county show 159 in the service for three years, 3 in the three months service, 12 recently enlisted and 353 liable to military duty. McKean Miner.

THE DIFFERENT STATES.—The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the United States Government for the year 1862: Pennsylvania, 45,231; New York, 59,707; 36,358; Illinois, 26,148; Massachusetts, 19,080; Indiana, 21,250; Wisconsin, 11,004; Virginia, 4,650; Vermont, 4,898; Rhode Island, 2,712; Connecticut, 7,145; Delaware, 1,730; Iowa, 10,570; Maine, 9,600; Maryland, 8,532; Michigan, 11,688; Minnesota, 2,081; New Hampshire, 5,033; New Jersey, 10,478; Missouri, 8,721; Tennessee, 4,800; Kansas, 1,710.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE WAR SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.—Gen. McClellan is not a soldier who is in the habit of issuing many proclamations, or making bombastic speeches; but when he does speak or write, every word carries its weight. He possesses more than any other of our Generals, perhaps, the rare faculty of common sense. His late address to his army contains more sound sentiments, and true statesmanship than all the other essays and orations which have been published in regard to the war. The following extract from this document is worthy to be taken as the motto of every citizen who has the interest of the nation at heart.

"The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this is not a contest against politicians, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization." Pat. & Union.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Capt. Kloiz, of Clarion, came to this city yesterday with a company from Clarion county, composed of ninety-seven men, every one of whom is a Democrat. A company from Clarion could not well be anything else than Democrats, but it is singular that there should not be a single Republican in the whole company, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the Republicans are paving the way for a defeat this fall by declaring that all their voters have gone to war. Patriot and Union.

How to PREPARE LINT.—As every person does not know how to prepare lint, we are requested to say that the Surgeons state that much of the lint sent is not properly prepared, and, in most cases, cannot be used. Most persons who prepare lint go to the trouble of scraping it, which is not only unnecessary labor, but the lint thus prepared can be used only in exceptional cases. The proper way to prepare it is to take old sheets, or any other articles of pure linen, old being rather preferable to new, and cut it in pieces from three to six and twelve inches in length. These pieces should then be simply unravelled, thread by thread, and laid together in skeins or bundles, and tied or rolled up in paper, different lengths in separate packages. The Surgeons can then roll it up or put it in any shape wanted in a moment. When scraped lint is used in most wounds, it closes up the wounds, and the blood or pus uniting with it forms a hard mass, which not only irritates, but is difficult to remove; while the unravelled lint keeps the wound cool and in a healthy condition. The reader will see also that it is much more easily prepared than the scraped lint. Pat. and Union.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the liberty and safety of the European descendant. Their slavery forms an exception to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States and of subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberties of both races. Henry Clay.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THESE INTERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS," said the great Webster, on a memorable occasion, "THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINION, OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."

NOTES ON NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE ENEMY'S PLAN.

Our last week's account left the armies of Pope and Lee forcing each other on opposite sides of the Rappahannock river, 51 miles southwest from Alexandria, on Saturday 23d of August. It now seems that a heavy force had been previously detached by General Lee and sent under the orders of General T. G. Jackson [the famous and able "Stonewall" Jackson], and of General Longstreet, to make a wide circuit to the west, and coming down in the rear of Pope, to cut off his communications with Alexandria; while Lee should advance and overwhelm him with the main Rebel army.

JACKSON'S PART OF THE PLAN ABLY EXECUTED.—The energetic Jackson proceeded with his corps some 40 miles to the west beyond the Blue Ridge into the valley of the Shenandoah and marching down this valley 30 miles, turned sharply to the right, and passing through a gap in the Blue Ridge, and through another gap in the Bull Run Mountains, came down upon the railroad in Pope's rear at Bristow Station and Manassas, on Tuesday evening Aug. 26th. This is the course of one corps of Jackson's army, but another portion marched down on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and joined the first as they came through. Manassas is 27 miles from Alexandria, and Bristow is the next station, four miles beyond.

THE ADVANCED BRIGADE AND MANASSAS.—The advanced brigade of Jackson's corps dashed in upon the railroad, 12 miles of which was being guarded by a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, dispersed our cavalry and seized a large quantity of clothing and provisions which had been collected for the use of our soldiers. The clothing they immediately put in place of their own worn garments, and the supplies which they could not carry off they destroyed. They also tore up the rails of the road, and burnt the cars, locomotives and bridges.

Our most serious loss, however, was a number of cannon, stated by some accounts as high as nine, which the enemy seized with their ammunition and turned upon our troops.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE WITH THE REBELS.

When our commanders on the Alexandria side of this break in the communications learned the fact, the first New Jersey Brigade was sent down to drive off the enemy, if being supposed that only a small cavalry force had made the attack. But the brigade was lured into the midst of overwhelming forces and suffered severely.

On Wednesday, the 27th, at two A. M., General Taylor, of Slocum's division, Franklin's corps, then lying four miles from Alexandria, received orders to move and drive away the enemy from Manassas, which place they occupied early in the night after their successful raid upon Bristow Station. This brigade consisting of the First, Second, Third and 4th New Jersey regiments, under Gen. George W. Taylor, proceeded, in accordance with their orders, to the bridge called the Long Bridge, where a skirmish ensued with the enemy's pickets, stationed on the opposite side. As a matter of course, the rebel pickets retired, but for the purpose of leading our forces into new and untold dangers and destruction only. The Jersey brigade crossed the bridge, without advanced skirmishers, about ten o'clock, following the rebel pickets to Manassas plains, which position they were ordered to occupy.

Arriving within sight of the extensive plain, our battery opened upon our column, which had already, in its commanding position, commenced to mow down his men, having no idea that others were in readiness to be opened at a favorable opportunity. Proceeding under a hot fire from the first battery, and still beyond musket range of the enemy, the gallant Jersey boys, in obedience to orders, marched forward. They had not proceeded many rods before a second battery opened a cross fire upon them, which, in their peculiar formation, swept their ranks, but did not throw them into confusion, though they were too far distant to return the compliments of the rebels with their long range guns.

General Taylor had not a single piece of artillery nor a squad of cavalry in his column during the entire affair. The third battery of artillery did not make itself known until our forces had advanced a mile and a half upon the plain from where they encountered the batteries Nos. 1 and 2. The ordnance used by the Confederates was that taken from us at Bristow's, and the missiles discharged were grape and canister.

This third murderous and destructive fire from the batteries of the rebels showed the utter folly of any further attempt to hold the plains of Manassas, so the brigade fell back by an about face movement, having inflicted little or no loss to the enemy, save, perhaps, in the skirmish at the bridge.

The brigade retired in good order under the enemy's fire until they reached Bull Run. At this place there was considerable confusion and panic. This was, however, owing partly to the arrival, at an important moment, of the 11th and 12th Ohio, who had been sent to support the Jersey brigade. When the regiment debouched they became mixed, but this was soon remedied. We lost in this engagement about 500 prisoners, who were released, however, on parole. General Taylor was mortally wounded.

GENERAL POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

During Jackson's long march, General Pope was slowly falling back along the railroad to form a junction with the reinforcements which were coming down from Alexandria, and he had reached Warrenton Junction, 10 miles from the Rappahannock, when he learned of the arrival of Jackson's division in his rear. At this time Pope's army was spread from the railroad northwest 8 miles along the Warrenton branch to Warrenton; this disposition having apparently been made to prevent the flank movement of Jackson, which was executed by a longer circuit. The following dispatch of General Pope gives a brief history of his next movements.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28. TO MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. HALLECK:—As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not yet arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to intercept between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet who had passed through the Gap being driven back to the west side.

The forces to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centerville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rested.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at day-light from Centerville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured one thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

The truth of this dispatch has been since confirmed by the more reliable accounts of correspondents. We make this remark in consequence of the reputation which Gen. Pope has earned by his famous dispatch from the South of Corinth announcing his capture of 10,000 prisoners and 10,000 stand of arms, which was a simple falsehood.

By examining the map it will be seen that this movement of Pope drove the enemy from the railroad toward the west, our forces stretching round Jackson's corps to the east and south, while McDowell's corps was beating back Longstreet's division through the gap in the Bull Run Mountains at the west. Thus affairs stood at the close of Thursday, Aug. 28th.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

It was now manifestly Pope's design to overwhelm Jackson before the arrival of reinforcements. McDowell was accordingly instructed to hold Longstreet in check, and Gen. Banks was stationed at Manassas Junction to prevent Lee from coming up in the rear while the other divisions were hurled against Jackson's army. The following is General Pope's account of the battle:

GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, AUGUST 30, 1862.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK:—We fought a terrific battle here, yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy was still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He acted strictly on the defensive, and every attack was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. The news just reaches us from the front that the enemy is retreating to the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

On Saturday morning the battle was renewed, and in the course of the day we drove the enemy back some two miles, but Pope discovered that instead of a mere corps of Jackson's he had the whole rebel army of Gen. Lee before him, greatly outnumbering the divisions of our troops on the ground. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Lee concentrated his reserves in an attack on Pope's left wing under McDowell, and this unfortunate commander was obliged to fall back. In the course of the evening the other divisions were also drawn back by Gen. Pope to Centerville; leaving our dead and wounded on the field.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Early on Sunday the corps of Generals Sumner and Franklin arrived from Alexandria. There was but little fighting during this day, both armies resting after their terrible fatigues.

FALLING BACK ON MONDAY.

On Monday General Pope learned that an attempt was to be made to again turn his right wing and fall upon his communications. He accordingly fell back from Centerville to Fairfax Court House. During this operation the enemy made an

ATTACK ON RENO'S DIVISION.

As this division was pursuing its line of march, and within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court House, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 P. M. The rebel force was a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and was commanded by Gen. Stuart. The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens' brig-

ade, composed of the 28th Mass., 8th Mich., 50th Pa., 100th Pa., and 40th N. Y. Reno and Stevens immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. Gen. Stevens rode up and down his lines gallantly, rallying his men, intimidated by repeated volleys from an unseen enemy. Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. Stevens ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge them out through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter. While thus charging them, Gen. Stevens was hit with a Minnie ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. Stevens, the son of the General, was also wounded in the hand. Kearney's batteries now opened on the rebel forces, causing sad havoc among the rebel ranks. Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated, and the trains passed on unmolested. General Stevens commanded one of the surveying parties across the continent, and was afterward Governor of Oregon Territory.

BURYING THE DEAD.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock, General Pope sent a flag of truce to General Lee, with a party to take care of the wounded and bury the dead. It is estimated that 3,800 bodies of our soldiers who had given up their lives for the country were lying upon the battle-field. The enemy's dead had been buried in the night by negroes, the rebel generals very shrewdly sparing their troops the most disheartening of all services that fall to the soldier's lot—that of burying the pale corpses of their comrades. In this respect, as in all others, the generals seem to show a marked superiority over those in the Union armies.

CITY POINT DESTROYED BY UNION GUNBOATS.

City Point has been entirely destroyed by the Union gunboats. For some time past the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James river. Commodore Wilkes sent the rebels word that if it was not discontinued he should destroy their rendezvous, City Point. On Thursday August 29, the rebels brought down to City Point eight cannon and about two hundred riflemen, and opened fire upon flotilla, which at the time was abreast of the place, whereupon our gunboats opened fire upon them and demolished every building in the place, and dispersed the rebel force.

DISASTERS AT THE WEST.

At the same time with the great reverses in Virginia, we have the news that Lexington, Ky., was abandoned to the rebels on Monday, Sept. 1st, and that Cincinnati was threatened and placed under martial law. Tremendous excitement prevailed at Louisville, and the whole community was called upon to aid in defence of the place.

DIED.

In Sergeant township, Sept. 1st, of Diphtheria, FANNY, daughter of D. C. and Mary Howard, aged 5 years.

In Keating township, September 1st, of Diphtheria, WILLIAM F., aged 7 years and 9 months; and September 2d, DYER W., aged 2 years and 4 months, both sons of J. C. and Mary Ann Beckwith.

In Keating township September 7th, E. J. Cook, aged about 60 years.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday Sept. 22d A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate:

The following Real Estate, viz: Beginning at a Beech, the north-west corner thereof, thence East Eighty-two perches, thence in part by line of lot No. 118 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, one hundred and six perches, thence North one hundred and six perches to the place of beginning; Containing fifty one and two tenths acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., being lot No. 105 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, Pa.; and part of warrant No. 2257, Unimproved.

Also, Another tract of land, Beginning at a Beech the north west corner of Lot No. 44 and in East line of lot No. 46, conveyed to Horace L. Doubleday in Lafayette township McKean county, Pa., thence North one and one-fourth of a degree west by east line of said lot and unseated lands, ninety-five perches to a post, thence East, by unseated land, one hundred and thirty three perches and nine tenths of a perch to a post in west line of lot No. 47, thence South one and one-fourth of a degree east, by west line of said lot, ninety-five perches to a post, the south west corner of lot No. 47, thence West by line of said lot No. 44 one hundred and thirty three perches and nine tenths of a perch to the place of beginning; Containing seventy five acres, by the same more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., being lot No. 48 of the allotment of lands of Samuel M. Fox in Lafayette township, and part of warrant No. 3133, McKean county Pa. Unimproved.

Also, One other piece or parcel of land situated and described as follows: Beginning at a post the south west corner of lot No. 47 of the allotment of land in Lafayette township, McKean county Pa., thence West by south line of said lot No. 48, one hundred and thirty three perches and nine tenths of a perch to a Beech, the south west corner of lot No. 48 and in the east line of lot No. 45, conveyed to Horace L. Doubleday, thence South by East line of said lot, eighty eight perches and two tenths of a perch to a post, the north west corner of lot No. 50, thence East by north line of said lot No. 50, two hundred sixty two perches, and six tenths of a perch to a post in the east line of warrant No. 3432, thence North one degree and one half of a degree East by east line of said warrant, thirty-five perches and nine tenths of a perch to a post the south east corner of lot No. 45, thence west by south line of said lot No. 45, one hundred and twenty-seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post, the south west corner of said lot, thence north by west

line of said lot fifty-two perches and three tenths of a perch to the place of beginning; containing ninety-seven acres more or less with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., being lot No. 44 of the allotment of lands of the estate of Samuel M. Fox in Lafayette township and part of warrants Nos. 3432 and 3433 in McKean county Pa. Unimproved.

Also, One other piece or parcel of land, situated and described as follows: Beginning at an old Sugar the south east corner of warrant No. 3432, thence North one degree and one half of a degree east by east line of said warrant sixty four perches to a Beech, thence West by south line of lands of the Bingham estate, one hundred and ninety six perches and one tenth of a perch to a Sugar, thence South by unseated land, sixty perches and five tenths of a perch to a post in the south line of warrant No. 3433, thence South eighty eight degrees and one half of a degree east, by south line of said warrant, one hundred ninety five perches and one-tenth of a perch to the place of beginning; Containing seventy one acre and nine tenths of an acre, be the same more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., being lot No. 49 of the allotment of the estate of Samuel M. Fox in Lafayette township and part of warrant No. 3132, McKean Co. Pa. Unimproved.

Also, One other piece or parcel of land; Beginning at a sugar corner of warrants numbered 2245, 2255, 2431, 3432, thence by east line of warrant No. 3432 North, one degree east, sixty four perches to the south line of lot No. 41 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, McKean county Pa., thence by said line, East fifty eight perches and five tenths of a perch, thence West two hundred and fifty-four perches and six tenths of a perch, thence North, twenty-one perches and seven tenths of a perch, to the South line of warrant No. 4132, thence by said line South eighty-eight degrees East, one hundred and ninety-five perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty-one acre and seven tenths of an acre, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No. 57 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township McKean county Pa., and part of warrants Nos. 2245, 2255 and 3431.

Also, Another lot, Beginning at a Beech, the south east corner of lot No. 80 of the allotment aforesaid, conveyed to Luther Davis, thence by line of lot No. 77, South forty-nine perches to a Beech, and East fifty four perches and eight tenths of a perch to a Birch, thence South forty perches and three tenths of a perch, West one hundred and eighty perches and eight tenths of a perch in a Beech, the south west corner of lot No. 79, thence West one hundred and two perches and two tenths of a perch, thence North eighty seven perches and three tenths of a perch, to a Hemlock, thence East fifty two perches and three tenths of a perch, thence North seventy three perches and one tenth of a perch to a Hemlock, thence East ninety one perches and five tenths of a perch to the West line of lot No. 80 aforesaid, thence by the line of said lot South forty one perches and one tenth of a perch and East twenty two perches and five tenths of a perch to the place of beginning; Containing one hundred and forty two acres and two tenths of an acre with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., be the same more or less, it being lots No. 79, 111 and 112 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, McKean county Pa., and part of warrant No. 2246; Unimproved.

Also, Another, Beginning at the South line of lot No. 105, conveyed to C. L. Tainter, twenty four perches and seven tenths of a perch from the south west corner thereof, thence by line of lot No. 119, conveyed to Hull & Morse, South one hundred and twenty one perches and nine tenths of a perch, and West one hundred and two perches and seven tenths of a perch to the East line of lot No. 83, thence by said line and east line of lot No. 67, North one hundred and twenty one perches and nine tenths of a perch, thence part by the south line of lot No. 105 aforesaid, East one hundred and two perches and seven tenths of a perch to the place of beginning. Containing seventy three acres and eight tenths of an acre, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No. 104 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township McKean county Pa., and part of warrants Nos. 2254 and 2257, which tracts of land number respectively 79, 111 and 112; Unimproved. (Inquisition waived).

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Solomon Sartwell, at the suit of Allen Ayrault's Executors.

—ALSO—

The following described Real Estate: Beginning at an Elm in the east line of lot No. 71 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Bradford township, thence East one hundred and seven perches to a Beech, thence South seven perches and three tenths of a perch to a Beech, thence West one hundred and twenty one perches and nine tenths of a perch to the place of beginning; containing fifty two acres and four tenths of an acre, with an allowance of six per cent for roads &c., be the same more or less. It being lot No. 70 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Bradford township, and part of warrants numbered 3347. (Inquisition waived).

Seized, taken in Execution, and will be sold as the property of Jared Curtis at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

—ALSO—

The following Real Estate bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, being the south east corner of a post conveyed to Ghordis Corwin, thence by line of said lot, West, one hundred and nineteen perches and one tenth of a perch to a post corner, being the north east corner of a lot conveyed to David Crow, Esq., thence by line of said lot South one hundred and twenty perches to a post corner, thence East one hundred and thirty three perches and three tenths of a perch to a post corner, being the south west corner of a lot conveyed to William Burlingame, thence by line of said lot and conveyed to Salmon M. Rose, North, one hundred and twenty perches to a post corner, thence East ten perches to a post corner, thence North eight perches to a post corner, thence by line of said lot, North, fifty one degrees and a half of a degree west, thirty one perches to a post corner in the road south of the Marvin creek bridge and in the line of Ghordis Corwin's land, thence by line of said land south twenty eight perches to the place of beginning; Containing one hundred and two acres and one hundred and twenty four perches strait measure, by the same more or less, being part of warrant No. 2059; about Eighty eight improved, one frame House, one shanty House, two framed Barns, one fountain of water, a large quantity of Fruit Trees.

Seized, taken in Execution, and will be sold as the property of H. E. Williams and Wm. Williams, at the suit of V. Perry Carter.