

of the 18th and by their agreement... We are not to be... We are not to be... We are not to be...

Yet I am elected Governor of Ohio, and I expect to be... I expect to be... I expect to be...

On the action of this convention... On the action of this convention... On the action of this convention...

I sincerely hope a civil war may burst upon this country... I sincerely hope a civil war may burst upon this country... I sincerely hope a civil war may burst upon this country...

We urge, therefore, an unbending determination on the part of Northern members... We urge, therefore, an unbending determination on the part of Northern members... We urge, therefore, an unbending determination on the part of Northern members...

Slaveholders! It is for you to decide whether we are to live peacefully... Slaveholders! It is for you to decide whether we are to live peacefully... Slaveholders! It is for you to decide whether we are to live peacefully...

Slaveholders are nuisances, and it is our imperative duty to abate the nuisances... Slaveholders are nuisances, and it is our imperative duty to abate the nuisances... Slaveholders are nuisances, and it is our imperative duty to abate the nuisances...

If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity, where bullets are useless then we will make bullets effective... If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity, where bullets are useless then we will make bullets effective... If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity, where bullets are useless then we will make bullets effective...

Slavery can be limited to its present bounds... Slavery can be limited to its present bounds... Slavery can be limited to its present bounds...

Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door... Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door... Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door...

Correct your own error, that Slavery has any constitutional guarantees... Correct your own error, that Slavery has any constitutional guarantees... Correct your own error, that Slavery has any constitutional guarantees...

Massachusetts' Representative in Congress, January 8th, 1842, John Q. Adams... Massachusetts' Representative in Congress, January 8th, 1842, John Q. Adams... Massachusetts' Representative in Congress, January 8th, 1842, John Q. Adams...

Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape... Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape... Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape...

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Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape... Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape... Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape...

His threats were met with the most vociferous applause by an immense Massachusetts assembly... His threats were met with the most vociferous applause by an immense Massachusetts assembly... His threats were met with the most vociferous applause by an immense Massachusetts assembly...

Let past differences as nothing be, and with steady eye on the real issue... Let past differences as nothing be, and with steady eye on the real issue... Let past differences as nothing be, and with steady eye on the real issue...

What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that, eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams... What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that, eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams... What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that, eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams...

The Secretary of State, while endeavoring to vindicate the validity of the Federal government... The Secretary of State, while endeavoring to vindicate the validity of the Federal government... The Secretary of State, while endeavoring to vindicate the validity of the Federal government...

My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio... My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio... My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio...

THE OLD FLAG—TREASON. (From the Tribune, June 1859.) THE AMERICAN FLAG. All hail the flaunting flag... THE OLD FLAG—TREASON. (From the Tribune, June 1859.) THE AMERICAN FLAG. All hail the flaunting flag...

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M'Kean County Democrat. Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863. FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1864, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Walter H. Lowrie.

ASSEMBLY, T. J. ROYER, (of Clark County) A. M. BENTON, (of McKean County) SHERIFF, GEORGE R. MOORE.

PROTHONOTARY, J. B. OVIATT. COMMISSIONERS, G. B. GILBERT, (3 years.) J. A. ANDERSON, (1 year.)

RECORDER, GEORGE W. SARIWELL. CLERK, L. R. WISNER. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN C. BACKUS.

We have devoted considerable space, this week, to noting the doctrines taught, and sentiments of leading Republicans... We have devoted considerable space, this week, to noting the doctrines taught, and sentiments of leading Republicans... We have devoted considerable space, this week, to noting the doctrines taught, and sentiments of leading Republicans...

The M'Kean Miner in its issue of the 15th instant, pays its compliments to the Democratic nominations, introducing the subject thus:— "A leading Democrat of this place says, that the late Democratic County Convention, in the selection of a county ticket must have had in view the old Democratic maxim—measures, not men."

We would here remark that "leading Democrat" has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied, alleging that the Republicans made their nominations without regard to either. The main part of the discourse is devoted to itself, in which the attempt is made to create a jealous feeling against the Democratic party on the score of ingratitude.

Now we assure our friend that he has awakened no such feeling. Unlike too many politicians, we have never made our political action subservient to pecuniary interest; have not sought office or place; consequently have suffered no disappointment. So far from suffering remorse of conscience, or degradation of manhood, we look upon our efforts for the cause of Democracy as being most worthy, and the consciousness of having attained the discharge of a duty is far more satisfactory than to have received the emoluments of offices, by striking hands with those whom we consider the architects of ruin.

Who, having a particle of regard for his country or kind, would not be a Democrat? When we recollect to what our country had grown under Democratic policy, and rule—respected, awe feared, abroad; our citizens free and prospering beyond precedent at home; it had become the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and then contemplate its present deplorable condition; snubbed by the European nations; engaged in a relentless, internecine war which the most sagacious can not foretell the end; our male citizens dragged by the merciless conscription, away from their families and homes to suffer and die—for what? that partizan vampires may coin money, and that the laboring white man may be reduced to an equality with the negro; we repeat who would not be a Democrat?

The editor makes no charges against the Democratic nominees, except the general one of disloyalty applied to the party. We had hoped for the credit of our friend that he would have ceased that silly babbling of disloyalty, and "copperheadism," before the "sober second thought" had taught the people the motive and wickedness of the charge.

Dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans were received at Washington yesterday morning. It appears that the attack upon Gen. Thomas' corps on Monday afternoon was handsomely repulsed; and the forces marched to the position to which they had been ordered before the assault. The official dispatches on Monday evening state that two divisions of Gen. Longstreet's corps were advancing upon Gen. Rosecrans' left at 4 o'clock that afternoon, but it was afterwards discovered that the movement was merely of the nature of a reconnaissance, no attack following it. Our troops were said to have been concentrated before midnight of Monday, and now occupy a strong defensive position. Four thousand of our wounded were removed from the field after the battle of Sunday. The Richmond Dispatch has a telegram from General Bragg in which he claims to have taken twenty-five hundred prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery. A dispatch from Louisville yesterday reports that there was some slight skirmishing in the front of Rosecrans' army Tuesday, but nothing of importance had occurred up to 5 p. m. General A. P. Hill is said to be in command of the rebel forces at that point. Reinforcements are stated to have reached General Rosecrans Tuesday from General Grant's army via Decatur. This however, is not confirmed by the later advices from Washington, which state that the battle was probably resumed yesterday, and add that much anxiety is felt about the reinforcements which are on the way. Rebel accounts place their losses at 5,000, including many valuable officers.

Washington dispatches, dated last evening, report an advance of the Army of the Potomac a large portion being already on the south side of the Rappahannock.

Rosecrans Army. On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstration was made by the Rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repelled by the force under Gen. Thomas with the advantage on the Federal side.

On Sunday an engagement commenced, late in the morning. The first gun was fired at nine o'clock a. m., but no considerable firing took place until ten o'clock. Previous to ten o'clock Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced. Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About twelve o'clock word came that he had been forced to retire.

The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on the right and as a reserve in the center, was sent to his assistance. General Wood, of Crittenden's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front center, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps. But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the Rebel fire, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the center. This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas' right, was seen to give way, but in favorable order, soon after which the line of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps.

These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder. Those of Negley and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas' corps. Davis and Sheridan late in the day succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces and joined Thomas.

Gen. Thomas finding himself cut off from the right, brought his divisions into position for independent fighting; his line assuming the form of a horse shoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Granger from Rossville, with a division of Gen. McCook, and Gen. Steadman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning, but every onset was repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Falling first on one and the other point of our line, the Rebels for hours vainly sought to break them.

Gen. Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the combat was thickest. Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Generals Turchen, Hazen, and Parker especially distinguished themselves.

Turchen charged through the Rebel lines with the bayonet, and being surrounded, forced his way back again. Paaker, who had two horses shot under him on Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assaulting columns fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with killed.

When night fell, this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated. Gen. Thomas telegraphs (Monday forenoon) that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Spring, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass 2,000, beside the wounded, of which not more than 1,000 could have taken into their hands. Our Rebel prisoners we have sent 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of all the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans has issued orders for all his troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with bayonets, their ammunition being exhausted. The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. General Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to five o'clock P. M. yesterday, and it was, therefore, questionable whether we would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the enemy were contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line last evening.

A telegram was received here to-day from the officer in command at Chattanooga, which speaks in the most encouraging terms of the general results of the actions of Saturday and Sunday, in which, according to his representations, the Union army achieved a substantial success, the enemy losing the most in killed wounded, &c.

LIVINGSTON ON LIBERTY. The great men who took a leading part in our Revolution of 1776, had very different views of loyalty from those entertained to-day by the supporters of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. They did not believe that duty to their Government required them to submit to the tyrannical acts of its ministers. On the contrary, they took up arms against such aggressions on their Constitutional rights as British subjects, and they did not end the struggle until they had finally achieved the political independence of the British colonies in America. They were denounced as "rebels" and "traitors" by the "loyalists" of that era, just as the patriots who protest against the despotic measures of the Washington Administration now are stigmatized as traitors or "copperheads" by the very loyal supporters of President Lincoln.

Among the eminent "traitors" in our Revolution was the Hon. William Livingston. He had a most hearty hatred of tyranny, and he wrote against it with a bold and scathing pen. In 1765, he expressed the following sentiments, which are truly refreshing in these degenerate days, when base pandering to power and laudation of its most atrocious usurpations, is held to be the only proof of patriotism and loyalty. William Livingston said:

"Tyranny is a kind of political damnation, and were all the enemies of human happiness to conspire together for a whole century, they could not invent a more effectual method to destroy it, than by enslaving a free people, turn your eyes to those parts of the globe where liberty is no more, and what do you behold but naked, beggary, and want! The lords of creation used like the bestial herds; and a single tyrant riding in the spoils of thousands!"

"A free people may be said to be touched whenever any of those laws by which their civil rights are secured to them, are in any degree infringed or violated. The law is the foundation of our liberties. Take away this, and the superstructure tumbles to the ground. How accurate, therefore, do they touch the people who would erase this glorious foundation, and in its room erect the enormous Babel of despotic pleasure. Whenever any man declares that Englishmen have no other title to their liberties than the will of their Prince, he may be said most severely to touch the people, and deserves to be severely reprov'd for his impudence. Blessed be God, we do not hold our liberties by the precarious tenure of any man's will. They are defended by the impregnable bulwark of law, and guaranteed by the most awful sanctions."

DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—Gen. Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntsville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was 70 years of age. So says the Richmond Whig.

The Loyalists And Tories Of Two Periods Now And Then. It is quite refreshing, in this day of despotism, to read the declaration of the Virginia Convention of 1774, upon George's proclamation in Massachusetts. It has a good deal of what our loyal journals in this neighborhood might call Copperheadism, and what those who resembled them in 1774 (the Tories) denounced as frightfully disloyal.

"The proclamation issued by General Gage, in the Government of Massachusetts, declaring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves together to consider of their grievances, and to form associations, and requiring the civil officers to assist them, in the most alarming process that ever appeared in the British Government. Gen. Gage has taken upon himself powers denied even to the sovereign. His attempting to execute such proclamation will justify resistance."

Mr. Thurlow Weed don't seem to think much of abolitionists who shirk the draft. In a letter he has just published, over his own signature, he walks into Mayor Opylke and Mr. Theodore Tilton in the following handsome style: "It is to be regretted, that leading, boisterous abolitionists, who are so free of their abuse of all who differ from them, fail to justify their precepts by their examples. The editor of the Independent, whose zeal for the draft, led him to rail at all who questioned its wisdom, when drafted, himself, ingloriously shirks from taking his share of duty and danger. Shame on a sneak! Subject by law to military duty, and constantly pressing others into the field, Mr. Tilton must be craven in spirit, without patriotism, pride of manhood, to skulk a draft himself, while he is merciles in regard to the mechanic and laborer who is compelled to leave his wife and children."

Still more mortifying, if possible, is the course of Mayor Opylke, whose drafted son, instead of gallantly stepping forward as an example to poor men, skulks. The Mayor is filled with patriotism at conventions; he is gorged with government contracts; he leans heavily upon the government to make good his profits; but his son, when drafted, is not strong enough to be a soldier; he is, however, strong enough to hold office; but these offices do not expose him to any but Salary and fees. Being a soldier is quite a different thing. Out upon such false pretenses—such cheap loyalty—such bogus patriotism!

This ought to lead to "pistols and coffee," for three; but there is not much danger. Tilton and Opylke have too profound a dislike to the use of villainous salt-petre to risk even a challenge with an old "veteran of 1812" like Mr. Weed.

Tilton is catching it hot and heavy all over the country for his recreancy to his own precepts. The following passage from Burke has been applied to him: "I can conceive no existence under heaven that is more truly odious and disgusting than an impostor, hollow creature, without civil wisdom or military skill without consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance and calling for battle which he is not to fight."

The devastation of the Missouri proceeds relentlessly. Cass county is a desert. The Juarez government in Mexico have sent a special ambassador to Washington.

"Governor Curtin, the soldier's friend, the savior of the Union, and the choice of the people."—Lancaster Inquirer. "The soldier's friend" is the man who was chiefly instrumental in clothing the soldiers from Pennsylvania with shoddy. It is rather early to call any man the savior of the Union. It were safer to speak of Curtin as one of the men who have helped to destroy the Union. Whether or not he is the choice of the people will be better known after the 13th of October. If the people are about to choose a fit man for private life, Curtin may be set down as their choice. He will be elected to that position by a very large majority.

One remarkable feature of the Democratic carrying in Ohio at times is the appearance of carriages filled with young ladies of little girls, appropriately dressed, with flags and banners flying and inscribed with suitable mottoes, each young lady or little girl representing one of the original thirteen or one of the present thirty four States of our glorious old Union. No matter where the meeting may be held, whether in a large town, a small village, or in a country neighborhood, it is sure to have one or two perhaps half a dozen demonstrations of this kind. God bless the Democratic girls! There is yet hope says the Ohio Statesman, that the young men of another generation will have the manhood to do and dare all that may be required to maintain liberty and uphold the Union, even should the men of the present day prove recreant, which may Heaven forbid!

It is said that the Maryland tobacco crop this year will only get five thousand hogsheads, or forty five thousand less than the product of the usual harvest.—Exchange.

To gratify the nigger stealing propensity of Scheck, Don Platt, the industry of the country is thus prostrated.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—Every Democrat should immediately see that his name is upon the assessment list of his election district.—Neglect of this important matter may deprive him of his vote on the day of election.

Success upon Merit.—If there is an instance upon the records of our country, where an article of American manufacture has made its way to universal favor solely upon its merits, and without extraneous aid, it is that of the Chemical Saleratus. It has only to be sold in one place and it demanded in another, and so it has gone on increasing in favor, until the products of the extensive Chemical Works of D. B. DeLind & Co., at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York, are now immense. This article is made only at these works, by a process known only to the proprietors. They sell at wholesale; but this Chemical Saleratus can be had at the groceries generally, throughout the country.

EATING SALOON. THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the Public that he has purchased the stock of the saloon formerly kept by W. H. Baker, West side of Public Square, where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicacies usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT. ALE, BEER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &c., &c. FRESH OYSTERS served to order, either raw or cooked. Those who favor me with their patronage shall have cause to complain, either as to prices or quality. J. L. WARDEN. Smethport, Sept 21th. 1863.

CAMERON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES. BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cameron County, Pennsylvania, to me directed I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Shippen, in said county, on Monday the 12th of October A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock p. M., of said day.

The following real estate and now to wit: Situate in the township of Shippen, county of Cameron, and State of Pennsylvania, and division number eight (8) of Warrant number 4969 Containing Seventy acres, and Six hundred and sixty five acres of Warrant number 2952, all unimproved.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of William L. Gibson, at the suit of J. Howard Pugh, George W. McHaffey, A. M. Rinehart and Elizabeth Rinehart, Executors of the estate of Edwin J. Rinehart.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cameron County, Pennsylvania, to me directed I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Shippen, in said county, on the 12th of October, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day.

The following Real Estate situate in Shippen township Cameron county Pennsylvania, viz:—Beginning at a Hemlock, it being the South West corner of Warrant No. 6107; thence North one hundred and ninety six rods and three tenths rod to a Hemlock; thence South seventy five degrees East sixty five rods to a Post; thence South forty nine degrees East twenty five rods to a Post; thence North 85 degrees East 25 rods to a Post; thence South 55 degrees East 35 rods to the corner of the Willson lot; thence down the creek to the North west corner of S Freeman lot; being part of warrant 6107; thence South 132 rods to a Post in the South line of said warrant; thence west along said warrant line 182 rods to a Hemlock to the place of beginning; except a tract of about one acre, more or less lying in the forks of West creek, on the Driftwood Branch and occupied by George Warner's Saw Mill. Containing about 200 acres be the same more or less; 30 acres cleared land, more or less; being part of warrant No. 6107 in the name of John Earl, one Log House, one Cow Barn, two Board Shanty's, one Shed one Tool House, one Out House, one well of Water, a large Apple Orchard, thereon and other Fruit Trees.

Also.—One other lot situate in the said Township of Shippen, commencing at a beech corner, being the North east corner of Warrant No. 4951; thence North 97 rods, more or less, to the north bank of the Driftwood creek in the Sinnamoning run; thence down said creek in an Easterly direction along the line of Seneca Freeman's land to a White Walnut corner it being the South west corner of the Blane tract; thence South to a Beech corner in the South line of warrant No. 6107; thence west 39 rods to a Beech corner, containing about 25 acres, and all unimproved.

Also.—One other lot known as the Hamilton tract; being part of warrant No. 75 in Shippen township; Beginning at the South west corner of warrant No. 501 known as the Nelson Survey; thence North 255 rods to a White Oak corner; thence North 403 degrees West 82-2-10 perches to a White Oak corner on the North bank of the creek; thence down the creek to the place of beginning; containing about 30 acres, improved, be the same more or less; having thereon two Frame Dwelling Houses with Wood Sheds and Out Houses attached; one Log and Frame Dwelling House and Shed attached, one other Frame House with Shed attached, and two Shanty Houses, three long Frame Barns, one Shanty B. m. and Out House, one Spring, three Wells of water, and a quantity of Apple Trees and other Fruit Trees, on the property.

The track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad passes through the property. Seized and taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Brewster, Freeman at the suit of David Crow, Executor of David Crow, deceased.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cameron county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Shippen, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of October, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock P. M., the following described lot of land and premises:

Situated in the Township of Grove county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania; bounded and described as described as follows; to wit: Bounded on the North and West by Levi Williams' Survey; on the South by warrant No. 4118 and Samuel Wallis' survey, on the East by warrant No. 4175 and containing about (400) four hundred acres, more or less, of which (30) thirty acres is improved land, on which is erected four Frame Dwelling Houses and out buildings, one Saw Mill, one framed Barn four Springs of water; the First Fork creek of the Sinnamoning running through the property, and a large quantity of Fruit Trees.

Seized and taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of C. C. Lyman at the suit of W. T. Jones, now for Levi Williams. Sheriff's Office Shippen, Sept. 16, 1863. JOHN A. ELDRED, Sheriff.