

...that northern men will resort to violence, as to self-defense, and there is little danger of violence anywhere but in those localities where free-labor, by its inherent superiority, makes slave-labor unprofitable.

**How Democracy Loves Irishmen—At Tars and Featherers.**

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 2.

The Charleston Mercury of the 19th inst., has the following paragraph under its Columbia (S. C.) correspondence:

"A workman of the New State House named Brown, has been mitering and tarring and feathering without course, about a dozen more than on one occasion, expressing his entire approval of Fremont's invasion. He was apprehended by the Mayor, and subjected to examination in the presence of the commission of this circuit. The proof of his incendiary language and feelings was abundant and conclusive; although not of any attempt to tamper with slaves. He was, therefore, yesterday ordered to be escorted from prison to the outskirts of the city by the marshals. A threat of rescue had been made by other 'stone-masons'; he was carried through the streets at 10 o'clock A. M., and through the State House yard, where there were at least a crowd of course, in attendance. No attempt at rescue was made, and at the Court-house junction of the city, the Vigilance Committee took him in hand, stripped him to the waist, inflicted twenty-nine lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. Hence he was forwarded by railroad, to Charleston.

The same journal has this paragraph under the head of its leading articles: "THE TARRING AND FEATHERING.—The tarring and feathering, alluded to in the Mercury's Columbia correspondence, duly arrived in this city, assigned to the Chief of Police. He was walked to the guard house voluntarily in his unique dress. He relates his adventure in the simplest manner, concluding with the assertion that he don't care a d—n for the tarring and feathering, but the nine and thirty administered to him was a little tight."

On Tuesday last there called at the office of the Tribune a very good-looking young man, representing himself to be James Power. He had arrived here in a steamer from Charleston on Monday the day before. He showed his scars and blood marks. He told his history in a very simple, straightforward way to this effect, after denying the editor's statement that he did not care for the tarring and feathering.

He was born in Ireland. He came to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter. He was working with Mr. Waters, West Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, a year since; but, dull times, growing out of the financial revulsion, caused him to leave there and seek employment elsewhere. He went down the Ohio and Mississippi, but could not at any of the towns find work. He, however, saw blacks employed. He went to New Orleans, Mobile, Augusta, and other places, but was still unsuccessful. Arriving at Columbia, S. C., he found work in the State Capitol now building there.

Among the workmen were Irish, English, Germans, and Americans; but only one South Carolinian as he recollects. At his boarding-house, accustomed as he had been to speak his mind, he, among his higher mechanics, spoke on more than one occasion in favor of the employment of white mechanics, and thought the blacks should be confined to the fields and swamps. He does not recollect ever having stated that he thought slavery should be abolished. He had cast his vote in Philadelphia for Mr. Florence, the Democratic member of Congress, and was therefore a Democrat. He was a sober man; had not drunk any spirits for four months, but was one night lately "on a frolic" with a brother workman. The workman testified against him as an Abolitionist, and on hearing that the Vigilance Committee was after him, he attempted to escape, but was arrested at a railroad station ten miles from Columbia, and brought back to that place; was thrown into prison for some days, and then taken before the Mayor.

Four men on the trial, testified against him. One swore that he had stated that J. C. Fremont made a speech at Mobile, saying that in case he (Fremont) were elected President, he would liberate the slaves. Power states that he heard that that was said of Fremont. This curious specimen of his knowledge of the Republican candidate and policy, did not save him; it did not appear on trial that he had ever said a word to the negroes. A witness (Cheeseborough by name) swore that when under the influence of liquor as aforesaid, Power had said he was an Abolitionist, before he left Philadelphia, and his opinions were strengthened since he came to the South. Mr. Powers appears to have been laboring under the delusion that liberty of speech is unadvisedly allowed in South Carolina; of this the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Greene, also a member of the Legislature, disabused him by committing him to prison, where he remained for six days, up to Saturday fortnight. He was then taken by two marshals from his cell, and delivered into the hands of two negroes. One of the marshals said "as you are so fond of negroes, I'll give you a negro friend." He was then led through the main street by two negroes, a great crowd followed. He passed the State House yard, where the workmen were. The Carolinians about him said to the workmen, "Send word to the Northerners to come here and we will whip them." He passed the Hall of the Legislature; many members were on the steps; among them the Speaker, who looked on, some of them laughing. He was led three miles to the railroad junction. There were thousands present; he thinks about half the population of the town must have been there. Troops of horses and men armed in various ways, were there. Some cried "Spike him!" "Shoot him!" "Hang him!" &c. He

was stripped to the ankles, and a negro, under threats of being lashed himself, gave him thirty-nine lashes. The blood flowed, and the marks of this yet remain. The contents of a tar-bucket were then applied to his head, and his body down to the waist. He suffered awful pangs, which were the subject of derision. The train during all this was stopped, and the engineer celebrated the event by sounding the whistle freely. Power, was, after an interval of nearly three hours, put on the train, in a car full of negroes, and taken toward Charleston.

After he had traveled, he supposes fifty miles, a master mechanic of Charleston, pitying his sufferings and exhaustion, gave him a cup of coffee and a biscuit; whereupon the mob around the station threatened that person, swearing a death to himself. One came into the car and seized him by the hair, saying, "Let's look at you." Some desired to give him a fresh coat of tar and feathers, but, not able to find any of those staples, they applied cotton to the tar already on him. This mob were likewise of the opinion that there were a whole lot of Abolitionists in the cars who ought to be hanged. He arrived at Charleston and was put in prison.

He had been kindly counseled to make no complaints, or he would get 130 lashes more. A physician who attended him, told him he escaped easily, for there were seven men, accused of being Northern pickpockets, arrested at the Agricultural State Fair, and committed to jail. One of them had received 500 lashes, another a less number; that the man who had received the 500 was near dying. Power had not read of any trial of these men so accused and punished. Oil and water were given him to cleanse himself. Silence was enjoined on him, lest the mob should get hold of him. He paid his own passage money from Columbia to Charleston, the negro taking out \$5 from his pocket-book. He heard that it was published that the negroes of Columbia had made a subscription to pay his passage. On Saturday last, at 7 in the morning, he was put on a steamer for New York.

When the Christmas festivities were at their height on Monday, this poor "Exile of Erin," with the blood-lash marks on his body—inflicted under theegis of the Constitution, South Carolina—arrived at this great metropolis. He is reduced in flesh, but is sturdy in spirit. He asks work, not alms.

**The Potter Journal.**  
COUDERSPORT, PA.  
Thursday Morning, Jan. 26, 1860.  
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

**Republican Meeting.**  
The Republicans of Potter County are requested to meet at the Court House in Coudersport, on Thursday evening of next February, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to appoint a County Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting—as well as to discuss measures for a thorough organization of the party in the County. The subject of Delegate Representation will be discussed. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of Committee.  
J. W. BAKER,  
Chairman of Co. Ex. Com.  
Coudersport, Jan. 24, 1860.

We have only room to say, read the prospectus of the *Agitator*, which was received just as we were ready to go to press.

We publish on our first page an article on "The Irrepressible Conflict," from the *Watchman and Reflector*, which will bear the most critical reading by honest thinkers. It is an able and timely article, and we trust it will be generally copied by our brethren of the press, who can endorse its general sentiments, and the principle it discusses. It is no doubt the production of one of those gigantic intellects for which Boston is famous, and penned with all the sincerity of a righteous heart.

We observe that the Governors of Maine, New York and New Jersey, all Republicans, have headed numerous-ly signed petitions; which have been presented in the U. S. Senate, praying for the passage of a Homestead bill. These are good moves from quarters that must command the respect of that body; and we trust every Northern State will second the movement. But will Democratic Governors dare to commit themselves against the South? Will Governor Parker, of Pennsylvania—notwithstanding there is a seeming conflict between him and the National Administration—head a Homestead petition to the Senate of the United States? We do not believe he will dare to do it previous to the 29th of April next. Therefore, we call upon the Speaker of the State Senate to inaugurate the movement in behalf of Pennsylvania; and after obtaining the signatures of the Republican members in both houses, procure these of all other members who dare to sign it. It should be done at once.

The Harrisburg *Union*, speaking of the Opposition majority in the State Legislature, says: "Doubtless the Opposition will be busy in settling who shall be their candidate

for President, who for Governor, and in marking the policy to be pursued in the next campaign; and these subjects will engross much of their attention until the 22d of February, when their convention assembles at Harrisburg. There will be headquarters for all plots, counterplots, schemes and wire-drawings before that date, of the candidates and their adherents."

The *Union* no doubt judges what our party may do by what its party always has done. The democracy have over-ruled the time and money of the people for party purposes, and they deem it impossible for other parties to do otherwise. The *Union*, like all other papers of its kind, will labor hard to make itself and readers believe what the actions of the Opposition members will prove to be absurd charges.

JOHN C. FREMONT is not by any means "out of the ring" of Presidential candidates. We find that he is talked of very favorably among the people although the politicians seem willing to forget him.—We have heard it stated that on a comparison of sentiments at the late primary meeting to elect delegates in one of the hill wards, it was found that a majority of the voters present preferred Col. Fremont over all the candidates named. Although not often spoken of in connection with the place, yet we shall not be much surprised if the Republican National Convention take it in head to nominate him.—*Erie Gazette.*

We are glad to see such paragraphs as the above, for we believe a majority of the people would rejoice in the nomination of Fremont for next President.

**Reduce the State Tax.**  
We note with great pleasure that on the 10th inst. in our State Legislature, Mr. BARNESLEY read, in his place, and offered to the House "an Act for the further reduction of the State Tax on real and personal estate to two mills on the dollar." We trust that bill will be put through both Houses at the earliest possible day. The people of this State have been heavily taxed for many years—they have borne this burthen cheerfully because it seemed necessary; but there is no reason why this load should be imposed on them a day longer. We trust, therefore that Mr. Barnesley will do himself the credit to push his bill through at an early day. We are glad to know that he will find both the members from this district zealous and efficient aids in such a work. Let the people have the privilege of thanking this Legislature for a reduction in their taxes.

**Coming to their Senses.**  
The Irish as a class have heretofore stood by the slave-holders in all their outrages. But the tarring and feathering an Irish stone cutter in Charleston, for simply saying what every man in the universe knows as a truth, that "Slavery degrades all labor," and the mobbing another Irishman, a Mr. Crangle for simply trying to collect what was due; has brought about quite a change in the tone of this class of people. The *Tablet*, an Irish paper of New York, gives vent to its indignation in the following terse expression:

"If the safety of the Union is only to be accomplished by the proscription of the freedom of speech, the freedom of every free citizen, by the destruction of the *habeas corpus*, by the substitution of mob and lynch law for that of the Courts of Justice, by the contumacious disregard of constitutional rights and the disregard of constitutional guaranties, then we say again the Union is not worth saving, and we, for one, would not lead a hand to save it."

**"Land for the Landless."**  
Whoever has travelled in the west, or has friends there, is aware that the speculator goes in advance of the settler and buys up all the best land, so that, though the Government sells its land for one dollar and a quarter per acre; those who work it and occupy it, pay at least double that sum, and frequently five or six times that amount. To remedy this evil, it was proposed years ago to pass a Homestead bill, giving to every actual settler 160 acres of the public domain. Though often discussed, this bill never passed either branch of Congress until after the organization of the Republican party; for the reason that the slave-holders knew perfectly well, "that if our new States and Territories are to be occupied in quarter sections, they will be occupied by working farmers, and not by speculators and great planters"—that is, by freemen instead of slave-holders. A homestead bill passed the last House by 120 for, to 76 against, all the Republicans but one voting for it—all the Slave-holders but three voting against it.

It is thus on every question that affects the interest and prosperity of the people. The slave-holders are always opposed, and a majority of the so-called Democrats of the North act with the slave-holders in opposing every measure calculated to improve the prosperity of the people.

They are opposed to cheap postage; they are opposed to a tariff that will aid the industry of the people; they are opposed to the increase of free States; and they are opposed to freedom itself. As an offset to this, what single measure of any value to the people is the pro-slavery Democracy in favor of? Can any body tell?

Those who control the Administration, talk in favor of Slavery—in favor of disunion in case a Republican President shall be elected—in favor of buying or stealing Cuba; but what do they say in favor of any thing that will benefit the people? Not a word. Why, then, should any man who works for a living support this party, that opposes his every interest? Working men of Potter county, ask your neighbors who still vote for pro-slavery democracy, what single measure that party is in favor of that would advance the interest of the country if adopted. If it is opposed to land reform, cheap postage a beneficial tariff and to free States, why sustain it? It does seem as if honest men could not be long in answering these questions:

**American Despotism.**  
Let no citizen of this country refer to the hateful tyranny of Austria, or of any other European despotism, until that of the southern States is overthrown. It can no longer be said that the oppressed of the slave States are an inferior race—a black race—as anti-Slavery men have for years asserted. Slavery crushes out the manhood and the rights of all classes except those of the slave-holders. This fact is now apparent to any person who keeps his eyes open. We will cite a few items of evidence to prove the character of the despotism that reigns in the Slave States. The last *National Era* has the following letter:

Washington, Wayne County, Va., Jan. 10.—I wish you to change my paper from Mud Lick post office, North Carolina, to Greensfork post office, Indiana. Perhaps you would like to know why I have had to flee from my native State. My offence was as follows: I bought one of Heiper's Impending Crisis, and loaned it to one of my neighbors; the slaveholders found it out, informed the authorities, and there was a warrant issued for my arrest. I was informed of the fact. I thought it would be better for my family and self to leave; so I left my wife and three little children, and came to this State. I hope to get them here soon, where I can speak and read what I please.

Yours, truly,  
M. E. PIKE.  
Here is a citizen of the United States, compelled to fly from North Carolina, where he was born, grew up, and was married; and for what? For simply buying and lending to one of his neighbors, a book in which he was interested. If that is not the most hateful and the most odious of despotisms, pray, what is it? The last *Northern Independent* contains the following:

FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Jan. 7, 1860.  
Editor of the *Northern Independent*:  
Your paper sent to the address of W. Ansley and Squib Millard will not be delivered to them; as it is considered to be of an incendiary character, by our authorities, and every one who has seen it.

W. R. CHAPMAN, P. M.,  
at Fairfax C. H., Va.  
If the Post-masters of Virginia and other slave States may refuse to deliver the *Independent* to regular subscribers, of course they may refuse to deliver any paper that is distasteful to them. They are even now acting on this despotic principle, and have refused to deliver, the N. Y. *Patriote*, Albany *Journal*, Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, Boston *Atlas*, and other Republican papers; and the men who are thus arbitrarily crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press in the South, have the impudence to call themselves Democrats; and the men in the North who aid these slave-holders in their despotic works call themselves Democrats!

**Stop Making Drunkards.**  
The restriction of the sale of intoxicating drinks is a measure of the highest necessity and consequence, which we would commend to the serious attention of our Representatives and the Representatives of the State generally. There is a wide range of opinion on this subject between the right and expediency of prohibition; but the prevailing sense of the community is in favor of a law that will prevent the ransacker from absorbing the wages of the laborer and throwing his family on the public for support. Nineteen-tenths of all the outrages against property and person proceed from this source, adding immensely to our taxation for the support of the Police, the Courts and the Prisons. To this fact, both Judge G. A.

BRANN and Judge DERICKSON have borne unqualified testimony, in our presence within the last few weeks; and we persevere every member of the Erie County Bar would bear similar testimony. Certainly and with a sweeping character, should be abated, at least, if possible.—*Erie Gazette.*

Those are true words, finely spoken. "Nine-tenths of all the outrages" in community are the result of intoxicating drinks. And yet, lovers of peace and good order—church members, and those who sustain the ministry with a liberal hand—allow this tide of evil to sweep on with scarce an effort to arrest it. If the Minister says a few words in the hope of stirring them to do something—they cry peace—better not meddle with that subject. There are enough professed friends of Temperance in this County, as there are in the State, to put an instant stop to this calamity, if they would do their duty.

**A Very Black Veto.**  
We have received the Message of Gov. Black of Nebraska, vetoing the bill prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. It is long and elaborate, and attempts a good deal of hard work. One of the small jobs under taken in it is to review and refute Mr. Justice Curtis's argument delivered on the occasion of the Dred Scott decision. (This, the reader must naturally think, would require considerable space, at least. That, at least, the Governor gives to it.—But we only design to call attention to the main point in the Message. The Governor admits that the organic act allows the people of the Territory to manage their domestic affairs in their own way. But then he says the case turns on the question, "Who are the people of Nebraska?" He denies that their representatives in the Territorial Assembly are the people referred to in the organic act, or that those representatives have any power to act for the people in the case.

This is the latest form of Popular Sovereignty that we have heard of. Could anybody but the smallest sort of a pettifogging lawyer have ever dug up an argument so contemptible as this? The people of a Territory want an act passed to prohibit Slavery. They elect a Legislature to pass it, and the Legislature enact the law. As soon as this is done, the Governor comes down with his veto, and kills the bill on the ground that it was not the people who acted on the subject—it was only their representatives in the Legislature! He makes no pretence that those representatives are not unanimously backed by their constituents, but aims to shelter himself under the subterfuge that the Representatives of the people are not the people.

On the whole, we think this is about the most impertinent slip in the face the people have ever received from any of the tricky politicians engendered in the slime of Lecomptonism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**THE AGITATOR:**  
A Live Republican County Paper,  
Wellsboro', Tioga County, Pa.  
HUGH YOUNG, Editor.

THE AGITATOR for 1860 will be quite interesting to the citizens of this Representative District. It will give each week a Summary of the Local News in  
TIOGA,  
POTTER,  
BRADFORD,  
SUSQUEHANNA,  
MCKEAN,  
CLINTON  
and LYCOMING  
COUNTIES, and will contain Reports of the Conventions, Mass Meetings, Clubs and Causes of both parties in the above counties. It will contain, also, reports of Institutes, Agricultural Fairs, Temperance Meetings, Musical Conventions, &c., &c., and Letters from Harrisburg and Washington, during the sessions of Congress and the Assembly.

**Terms.**—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Any person sending us Five subscribers at one time, will receive, free of postage, a Fifty Cent Copy of "Helper's Impending Crisis of the South."

Address—HUGH YOUNG,  
WELLSBORO', PA.

**D. L. & M. H. DANIELS;**  
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
Ready-Made Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Books, Stationery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa. Cash paid for Furs, Hides and Pelts. All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for trade.—12-20.

**Legal Notices.**

**Divorce Notice.**  
George W. McKinney, ) No. 46 Sep. Term, 1859, in Common Pleas  
Mary Ann McKinney, ) of Potter County.  
Listed in divorce.

To Mary Ann McKinney, Respondent.—Whereas a Subpoena and alias Subpoena having been issued and returned, which you are hereby notified to attend and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas for this county, for an application will be made in said Court for a divorce, on the part of Libellant.  
WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.  
Coudersport, Jan. 24, 1860.

**Divorce Notice.**  
Mary M. Winegarden, ) No. 25, Dec. Term, 1858, in Common Pleas  
George Winegarden, ) of Potter County.  
Listed in divorce.

To George Winegarden, Respondent.—Whereas a Subpoena and alias Subpoena having been issued and returned, which you are hereby notified to attend and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas for this county, for an application will be made to said Court for a divorce, on the part of Libellant.  
WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.  
Coudersport, Jan. 24, 1860.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that, as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Gee, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Court in and for the County of Potter, made on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1859, and to me directed, I shall call to public sale on Saturday, at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport, County of Potter, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of Feb. A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock P. M., to the highest or best bidder, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of said Samuel Gee, Jr., dec., in the following described real estate, to wit:

One lot of about 80 acres, situate in Township of Allegany, County of Potter, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, dec., on the east by lands lately owned by W. L. C. Presho and lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, deceased, on the south by the lands of Brigham's Estate, and on the west by the lands of the County of Potter, being the east part of No. 87 of the allotment of the lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, deceased, in said Township.—ALSO, 70 undivided one-half of a lot in Route Township, in said County, containing fifty acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the North Bank of Allegany River, being the south-west corner of a lot surveyed to Simon Kiehn, thence the road to a post in the south line of the lot, thence west 68 rods to a post, thence east 810.4 rods to a post on the North Bank of Allegany River, thence up the River to place of beginning, being part of Warrant 2143; of which about 30 acres are improved on which is erected one frame house and frame barn, and with an apple orchard on it.  
SAMANTHA PRESHO, Adm'r.  
Coudersport, Jan. 19th, 1860.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

**BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditio Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levavi Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I expose to public sale on Saturday, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:**

Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lots Nos. 81 & 27 of the allotment of M. C. Barber, in Harrison Township, by the County line, south by lot in possession of J. Harris, and west by mill race and part of lot No. 81, containing sixty-four and four-tenths acres, being north part of No. 84, of which ten acres are improved, which is erected on log house, and some trees thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of Charlotte Pearce.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded north lot of Andrew & Michael Gross, east by lot of George Fox, M. D., and lot of Stephen Miller, south by lands of C. Hundsdorff & S. Acker, and west by lands of Gustavus M. Elymus Hackett, Andrew & Michael Gross, containing one hundred and fifty-seven and one-tenth acres, of which three acres are improved, being lot No. 84 of the allotment of lands of Fox & Ross in Sweden Township.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of Daniel Snyder.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded north by the lands of Daniel Sunderlin, east by lot of George Bartlett, south by lands of Hackett & Garlock, and west by lands of Hackett & Garlock, containing seventy acres, of which acres are improved, on which is erected a frame dwelling-house, one log barn, and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of Charles Parker.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a post in the north-west corner of a lot bounded to James Ayres, thence north one hundred and fifty-seven rods to a post, thence east twenty-nine rods to a post, thence east to the west bank of Stumenshook Creek, thence along the west bank of said Creek the several courses thereof to the Warrant line thence along the said Warrant line, west hundred and twenty-five rods to a post, thence south three hundred and thirteen rods to a post; thence west five hundred and twenty-five rods to the place of beginning; containing six hundred and twenty-nine acres, being more or less, and being part of Warrant 1027, the same lying unimproved land.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of H. W. May.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded north by lands of Mann & Nichols, east by lands of Gabriel Barnes, south by lands of Mann & Nichols, and west by Keating lands; containing one hundred acres of land, of which acres are improved and six acres chop with one frame house, one frame barn, some fruit trees thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of L. D. Christman.  
ALSO—Certain real estate to wit: Two town lots situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., known as lots Nos. 134 & 135, on Square No. 13, bounded north by lots of L. Cushing, east by Main Street, south by Fourth Street, and west by lot belonging to the School District of Coudersport, and lot now in possession of L. B. Cole; containing sixty-four perches of land, on which is erected one Bl. csmith-shop.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of Samuel Haven.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded north by lot No. 31 of the allotment of lands in Harrison Township, east by lot No. 32, south by lot No. 18, and west by lot No. 29; containing three and six-tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, being No. 65 of the lands of S. Ross in Genesee Township, of which two acres are improved, ten acres chop, on which is erected a frame house, one frame barn and outbuilding and with some fruit trees thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of Versel Dickinson.  
ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison Township, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a Chestnut the S. W. corner of Warrant four thousand nine hundred and twenty (4217), thence east by the south line of a Warrant one hundred and eighty perches to a corner of a tract of land cornered John B. Smith, et al., thence south by the line of said tract one hundred and fifteen perches to a post; a corner of said tract, thence east by line of said tract, forty-five perches to a post; a corner of said tract, thence south by line of said tract, one hundred and twenty perches to a post, a corner of said tract, thence west by line of said tract, one hundred and sixty-three perches to a post, a corner of said tract in east line of Warrant No. 4925, thence north two hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and twelve acres and one tenth of an acre, the same more or less, being part of Warrant No. 4920, about two acres of which are improved, with one log house and one log barn erected thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold the property of A. F. Bosworth.  
WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.  
Coudersport, Jan. 25, 1860.