dence of being actuated by lower motives than those of patriotism;—what if I say—of spite, prejudice, jealousy, and a tyrannous temper.

As to the great man I am "poking sticks at": we see the abnormal generosity which runs to seed in blind charity for unappreciating traitors, coordinated with a general coolness toward the better portion of mankind.

POLARIS.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 15, 1871.

Editor Agitator:—On occasion of a visit to Harrisburg last week as a delegate to the primary convention of—what is now—the diocese of central Pennsylvania, I enjoyed the pleasure of listening to an address, or sermon, from the Lord Bishop of Litchfield, England; and one also from the Dean of Chester. Both discourses were earnest, able and exceedingly practical; but as literary efforts, as specimens of elegance and eloquence, they could not be said to rank with those of Bishop Stevens, and, indeed, of very many American divines whom I have heard.—Every one who heard them could not but be impressed with the earnestness and fervent piety manifested in their discourses, and at the same time with their manifest inferiority, as speakers, to that class of American clergymen.

In hearing them, this one question came forcibly to my mind—Do not our American preachers often labor more to be reputed eloquent sermonizers, than to convince the understanding and convert the heads of their hearers? If these English divines are fair specimens of the English clergy, then it is very apparent that while they are inferior as to the former, as to the later they are certainly not behind, if not superior to our own clergymen.

It is a good thing to combine eloquence with pious earnestness; but if in the pulpit they are to be separated, commend to me the latter rather than the former.

I have never before been so much impressed with the ability, piety and eloquence of Bishop Stevens as at this convention, over which he presided.—He remains as Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, which is now composed of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware; while Dr. Howe, who was elected at this convention, is Bishop of the new diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which embraces the remaining counties of the State east of the mountains.

It may be of some interest to some of your readers to know that Dr. Howe, though a strict churchman, does not belong to the extreme high church party, and has no leaning towards Romanism.

While upon religious matters, permit me to speak of the enterprise of the Mulberry street Methodist church in this city. A few years ago they built a beautiful and costly church. In 1868 it was destroyed by fire. They immediately went to work and built a better one. In the great fire of August last this was destroyed, and now they are building on the same spot another new church, more beautiful and costly than either of the others, and intended to be the finest church in the city. The walls of this are already up, and it is intended to be ready for occupancy in a very short time.

The Wellsboro Methodists showed great enterprise in the erection of their beautiful church, but the Mulberry street Methodist Church is at least one church ahead of them in the way of enterprise. The Methodists are an enterprising people. Can't the Baptists and Episcopalians of Wellsboro catch some of that spirit of enterprise in the way of church building?

The people of Williamsport are decidedly a church-going people. According to the best information I can obtain, and from my own observation, I judge that in this city twenty-five per cent. more of the population attend church on Sunday than in Wellsboro. They have twenty-seven regularly settled pastors here, and twenty-nine churches, to wit: three Episcopal, eight Methodist, four Presbyterian, two Roman, two Evangelical, five Baptist, one German Reformed, two Lutheran, one Congregationalist, and a Jewish synagogue. Two of the Methodist are African churches, and one of the Roman, one of the Evangelical, and one of the Baptist, are German. I wonder if it would not have a moralizing effect on your colored brethren in Wellsboro, to build an African church there.

Perhaps the multiplicity of churches is what makes the difference in church-going, or is it the church-going propensity that multiplies the churches?

I have devoted so much of my letter to religious matters, that I have no room for temporalities. Religion first, the world afterwards.

In my next I will tell you something about the Catawissa railroad, which has just gained another victory over the Pennsylvania Central. Yours truly.

J. E.

POLITICAL MONUMENT.

The elections of 1871 being completed, we erect the following monument from the results, which smell bad for the Democracy to overcome in 1872:

THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
MONTANA
WYOMING
COLORADO
ILLINOIS
MISSISSIPPI
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
WISCONSIN
PENNSYLVANIA
NORTH CAROLINA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK

THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN.

TEXAS
VIRGINIA
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND

TERRIBLE STORM.

A terrible storm is reported to have passed over Hudson county, N. J., on the 15th instant. Its ravages throughout the county are said to have been fearful. The damage to buildings and other property is estimated at $100,000. Trees and fences were blown down, and other valuable property wrecked. The car buildings belonging to the North Hudson railway company were demolished. Loss estimated at $20,000.

In New York city the tide was higher than ever known before. Great damage was done along the water front by the flooding of the cellars and basements.

The storm was severely felt at Boston, and considerable damage sustained; also at Portsmouth and Concord, N. H., and at Cleveland, Ohio.

Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of the 24th judicial district, died at his residence in Huntingdon on the morning of the 14th instant, of paralysis.

The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.,

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on the 14th, were as follows: Coin, $93,317,108; currency, $7,539,552; coin certificates, $18,744,900.

China and Japan have been visited by heavy rains. Within the last ten days, the water is said to have been higher than ever known before. 20,000 square miles of territory was inundated, and 1,000 people drowned.

The Executive Committee will meet on the 11th of January next, to decide upon the place of holding the next National Republican Convention. It will probably be held in New York City or Cincinnati.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in the city of Brooklyn, have made startling discoveries. The testimony will not be made public until action against the guilty parties is taken. A policeman is said to have thrown away a handful of tickets, to defeat the Republican candidates.

At a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington on the 14th instant, an interchange of views was had in regard to selecting a proper person for appointment as counsel of the United States Government before the Geneva Commission for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, in place of B. R. Curtis, who has declined the appointment.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts says that bills are to be prepared by the Committee of Seventy for abolishing all the offices now held by Tammany or corrupt men in New York and Brooklyn, from and including the judiciary down to the police. The majority in the Legislature is ample to pass anything desired, and they propose to make a clean sweep of the old *regime*.

41ST CONGRESS.

On Monday, the 4th of December, the 41st Congress will assemble at Washington. The committees on reconstruction and the revenue have been busily engaged preparing their reports, so as to be able to submit them at an early day. It is quite probable that both houses will report a large quorum at roll call on the opening of the session. There is a large amount of important business to be disposed of, and the people are looking forward with much anxiety for the result.

Not long since a conductor on the N. York Central railroad attempted to prevent Frederick Douglass from occupying the seat in a certain car which he had engaged and paid for. Was he ejected? Oh, no; he appreciates the rights of others, and generally stands upon his own, though he does not provoke rows, neither is he intimidated by them. The old man pluckily went in and occupied his seat. When will white fools cease to insult black gentlemen? What is it to a man, outwardly white but internally black, that the Author of men has chosen to reverse these colors in some cases?

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State, suggests the following changes in the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.
2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature.
3. The election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen.
4. Minority representation.
5. Modification of the pardoning power.
6. A change in the tenure and mode of choosing the judiciary.
7. A change in the date of our annual fall election to the time of the Presidential election, to prevent what is called colonization from surrounding States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.
8. Further restrictions upon the powers of corporations.

FIRE IN ADDISON, N. Y.—About 2 o' clock on Friday morning last a fire was discovered in the Jones Block, which spread with rapidity, destroying the following property, which comprises estimates of the losses and amounts of insurance:

H. R. Jones, building; loss $10,000 or $12,000; insurance, $3,000.

Lain & Baldwin, hardware merchants; loss on stock, $2,200; insurance, $1,000.

James R. Buck, billiard saloon; billiard tables saved but in a damaged condition. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000.

Hathaway Bros., grocers; loss on stock $1,800; insurance, $800.

Whitman, butcher; loss $150; no insurance.

S. D. Clinton, law office and general agency; loss $75; not insured.

Robert Jones, barber; insurance $100; will cover loss.

Mrs. Tracy, Household goods; no insurance, and amount of loss not known.

Buildings in dangerous proximity to the fire were vacated, entailing some loss on the owners.

EARTHQUAKE.

A terrible earthquake took place at Iquique, South Peru, on the 5th of October, lasting two minutes. In the interior province several houses fell, and the railway was blocked by the stones which fell from the side cuttings. The towns of Pica and Matilla were laid in ruins, and in Larapaca many buildings were destroyed.

In reference to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Stanton and the manner in which it is to be filled, there is the usual contrariety of opinions among the editorial lawyers. Dr. Stanton would have assumed the duties of the office on the first Tuesday of next May, at which time Gen. Harthart's term will expire. The law on the question is explicit enough in certain cases, but not in this. The act of Assembly of April 8, 1850, provides, "In case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected."

Now this would seem to give the Governor the right to fill the office. The question might still arise, however, if there can be a vacancy before there is any official announcement on record of the office ever having been filled.—However, the whole question, one way or the other, rests with the Legislature. By repealing the act, and ordering a special election, or by simply doing nothing, they can throw the selection either on the Governor or the people.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

The petitions which are being circulated in the different townships of this county to be sent to the Legislature this winter, are universally signed by the voters of both parties; which shows a decided determination of the people for the repeal of the law creating the office of Additional Law Judge. If the will of the people is carried out, the law will be repealed. We have no doubt but Mr. Mitchell, our Representative, will push the bill promptly through the House, and we hope Mr. Strang may be equally successful in the Senate. However, we apprehend it may "hang fire" in the upper house, from the fact that Senators will feel it to be a bad precedent, and be fearful that other districts way follow suit. We hold that the representatives of the people have no right, under any circumstances, to operate against the wishes of a large majority of their constituents. Let us send in petitions from every township in the district, largely signed, and then—see if the *Agitator* has made a wrong conjecture.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The people cannot be too careful in selecting candidates for office. It is not merely the theory but the practice under our system of government that the people rule. If they do not govern themselves intelligently, through honest agents or representatives, the refuse of society will do it for them, for government must be continued and maintained.

Modest and retiring citizens, engrossed with business, say, "We take no part in politics; we seldom vote; we never attend primary meetings, or involve ourselves in party strifes." A man might as well say, "I take no special interest in my household affairs; I am seldom at home; I do not involve myself in the trouble of paying attention to my wife and children." Political duty under our form of government is as binding as moral or domestic duty. Men cannot escape it if they would.—They *must* govern themselves, or be content to be governed by others.

It is very desirable that the best men—these very modest and retiring men—should take an active part in the primary meetings and nominating conventions. The presence alone of such men, embodying as they do the moral worth, the intelligence and the property of the community, would exert a salutary influence on the self-seeker and the demagogue. The science of government, of which all should know something, is as much a business as anything else. This business must be attended to by those most deeply interested in it, or results not foreseen, and sometimes calamitous, may be expected.

Both parties in this country have suffered of late, and been brought more or less into disrepute, by the appointment or election of unfit and dishonest men to office. This is the fault of the better class of the people of these two parties. It was *their* neglect of an important duty that promoted these dishonest men, and led to fraud, peculation, and an augmentation of the public burdens.

There is no better rule than that of Mr. Jefferson, that only "honest, faithful and capable" men should be placed in office. Is he honest? is he faithful? That is, will he be true to his pledges? is he capable? An honest man of moderate attainments is to be preferred to a dishonest man of the most brilliant attainments. A true man, who barely can write his name, is to be preferred to a selfish, intriguing, dishonest man, whose chirography is faultless, and who can chatter several languages.—Connecticut would never have complained of Israel Putnam in office, or Pennsylvania of Simon Kenton, or Kentucky of Daniel Boone. They seemed not to know how to be dishonest.

Governments, both State and national, will continue to decline in vigor, honesty and simplicity, unless our best people of both parties take an active interest in politics. The charlatan and the demagogue will rule as long as the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer and the working man remain at home and say they have no part in this business. Professional politicians are necessary in their places, and members of the bar are indispensable in legislative assemblies in giving shape to statutes. Mere orators, though sometimes inconstant and venal, add grace to public bodies, and cannot be dispensed with.—But the country needs a larger installment in office of all kinds of farmers, merchants and working men. These classes of our people should realize that duty calls them, if not to occupy office, or to engage habitually in the strife of politics, to see to it, by their presence and efforts in primary meetings and conventions, that the best men are selected to make, expound and execute the laws.

We venture the opinion that if women were invested with the right of suffrage, as they should be, these duties would be attended to. Their presence in primary meetings would rebuke the immoral, the dishonest, and the selfish, and at the polls they would produce a calm among the worst characters, that would prevent riots and violence. They would pluck up the tares, and see that more good wheat was gathered into the legislative, executive and judicial garners. Patriotism begins at home. Self government is learned in the domestic circle. Woman is emphatically the representative of home, and she presides over the domestic circle. It may yet be reserved, under Providence, for the mothers of men to purify the ballot, and to put only honest and capable men in office.

The year 1872 will be a jubilee year to the New York *Observer*, which was established in the beginning of 1823.—This paper is one of the most influential in the country, and has acquitted its influence by a rigid adherence to, and a fearless advocacy of, sound principles in Church and State. It has both a religious and a secular department, kept distinct; and although not political or partisan in its character, it freely expresses and ably defends its views on matters of public policy. It has been for almost half a century a light in the Church and a pillar in the State. It will celebrate its jubilee by presenting to each one of its subscribers a *New Year Book*—an encyclopedia of the most valuable information in regard to all those matters in the Church and in civil life which every one desires to have constantly at hand. The book alone will be worth a year's subscription to the paper. Send for a specimen copy of the paper. New subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

THE COALITION.

New York has for some years been ruled by an imperial autocracy—a conspiracy against liberty of almost supreme tyranny. The people were in fact subjugated, without seeming to be aware of it. This imperial despotism glittered with the exterior show of false prosperity, the reflex luster of its stupendous rapacity—the glitter of its plunder. It laughed in its strength: it purchased legal talent; it bought influential journals; and it set its paid and perjured creatures to preside over the halls of justice. It deemed itself invincible. It was composed of two wings; one political-financial; the other commercial-financial. Brothers in iniquity; confederates in crime; one in spirit,—Tammany and Erie. The one has met its Waterloo, the other must meet its Sedan.

This is a moral conflict. It is the contest of honest men against thieves. And no greater battle was ever won in this country, than that of the 7th of November, 1871, which broke the power of the most alarming combination that ever threatened the experiment of free government. It was an insidious enemy, that struck in the dark at the very foundations of society and government,—the gangrene of corruption.

This battle must go on; it must not end here; the routed column must be scattered beyond the possibility of reunion, or the results of the victory are neutralized. Indeed, the right wing of the column is composed of a General without an army: William M. Tweed, the generalissimo, returned to view the field of his former exploits, now in the full possession of his conquerors. Really, if his numerous engagements at Sing Sing do not preclude him from taking his seat, his position will be much like that of Lucifer, compelled against his will, and unrepentant, to live forever among the innumerable company of the blessed.

But while the right phalanx is shattered and pursued, the left remains intact. Jay Gould, the President of the Erie corporation, was the prime mover in that stupendous conspiracy of corrupt capitalists, whose machinations produced the memorable Black Friday, which will long be remembered as the day when a few desperate gold gamblers came near involving the country in financial ruin; and produced consternation in the money circles of the whole world. This man and his first lieutenant, the redoubtable Col. James Fisk, Jr., hold possession of the great Erie corporation, and manage and control its vast interests much as the Tammany leaders managed and controlled the affairs of New York. Conspiring, in fact, with those leaders, they have procured corrupt legislation, by means of which they have usurped extraordinary powers, wielding the just powers of the stockholders to their own private benefit, rioting and speculating in the wealth of others, who are powerless to obtain redress. Stock has been illegally issued, watered, and transferred without authority, and depressed or inflated in the market, to suit the nefarious designs of these co-conspirators, who, instead of defending the interests of the corporation, thus, with the grip of robbers, clutch it by the throat.—They have bribed Legislatures, defrauded and defied honest stockholders, corrupted judges, and made courts the vehicles of oppression.

Now what is the cause of this corruption, and what its remedy? Its main cause lies in the growing, consuming and debauching greed for gain. All moral distinctions are absorbed by it; and its success is rendered possible by the element of ignorance in one political class, and apathy in another. The success of these men, who now occupy such a bad prominence, was primarily obtained through the ballot, which gave them or their creatures place, and enabled them to procure laws conferring upon them almost unlimited power.—It is a blow aimed at the very foundations of self government, more dangerous than open and formidable rebellion. Any other part of government can better suffer corruption than the ballot. It is the germ. It is the heart of our system; and any impurity there taints the blood, and pervades the whole structure. Suffrage is the initial and primary force of free government. Frauds, then, upon the ballot box,—repeating, buying of votes, and false counting,—are the hand of the suicide raised in self destruction; we are thus threatened by our own weakness, not the strength of an outward foe; by causes internal, not foreign. And if such fraud cannot be reformed, then is self government a ghastly farce, and our experiment a melancholy failure. There be plenty of scoundrels, always has been, always will be, who will seek to subvert good government and all the best interests of society to their own selfish purposes. This will be so until human nature is changed. They are persistent, they combine; and they never acknowledge a defeat; standing ready to seize indiscriminately, and to relinquish only at discretion. But they are not the stronger element in society, and are always beaten when the enormity of their acts arouse their opponents to united action. The better portion of society predominates, and would always control, if it were not for indifference and apathy. This is an alarming danger. It affords just the opportunity that the vicious need to accomplish their designs. Men of cultivated intellect refuse to vote: the most sacred duty of every free citizen is neglected and dishonored. The man that is indifferent to this great duty, can only be classed among the enemies of public freedom and honesty.—In fact, he is an accomplice of the rogues and knaves, because they could not succeed without his negative assistance.

We must purify the ballot. Good men have aided, by neglect, to make voting venal. We must raise the ballot to a higher level. The most sterling official honesty must be demanded; and this will require all the honesty that exists in the sources of power—the people. Enough there exists to enforce a higher standard. Honest men are a living force. Their united behests must be obeyed; but they cannot *sleep* upon their rights. Peculation must be punished; criminals must not be honored; thieves must be made, not only to relinquish the helm, but to disgorge their plunder. When monsters combine to subvert and override law and suffocate honest men, then honest men must combine to put down the monsters.—On with the war; forward the column; let the coalition be destroyed.

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Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, several pages of Household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

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Eight copies, one year.....12 00

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Specimens sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up Clubs. *Address*, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday, the 27th day of Nov'r, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property:

One lot of land in Blossburg on the west side of the Williamson road—Lot No. 2 in block No. 1 upon map of said village, with a one story frame building, known as the Academy of Music, 35 feet front, and 81 feet deep, with out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of Valentine Love, suit of P Nittrower et al.

ALSO—a lot of land in Clymer township, bounded on the north by A B Trowbridge and Rufus Scott, on the east by the Barber estate and M E Beach, on the south by James Smith and the Samuel Niver estate, and on the west by the Samuel Niver estate and Omar Trowbridge, containing 170 acres more or less, with 150 acres improved, with one frame house, 3 frame barns and apple orchards and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Patrick Ganley, suit of H H Dent.

ALSO—a lot of land in Ward township, bounded on the north by lands of R O Lyons, on the east by Zano Rice, Curtis Cleveland, A Johnson and Daniel Hagar, on the south by Daniel Hagar and Simeon Elliott; on the west by David Ames, Wm Fletcher and Isaac Smith, containing 177 acres more or less, about 80 acres improved, with frame barn, log house, frame house, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon.—To be sold as the property of Leroy Ayres and A S Knifflin, suit of Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—a lot of land in Mansfield on west side of Williamson road, corner of Wellsboro street and south side of same, 46 feet on Williamson street, 80 feet on Wellsboro street, bounded on the south by Pitts & Bro, on the west by Pitts & Brother, on the north by Wellsboro street, and on the east by the Williamson road.—To be sold as the property of L Cummings, suit of Murdaugh, Pitts & Co.

ALSO—a lot of land in Osceola township, bounded on the north by the public highway, on the west by Oliver Kimball, on the south by the said Clerk Kimball, on the east by Hoyt, Tubbs, Fridley & Co., being 29 rods front and 70 feet deep, with a two story stone store thereon. To be sold as the property of Geo N Bulkley, suit of Newton Bulkley.

ALSO—a lot of land in Osceola township, bounded on the north by lands of O D Kenney, on the west by Levi Skinner, on the south by Hoyt Tubbs and public or private alley, on the east by the public highway, containing one half acre or thereabouts, all improved, frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Geo N Bulkley, suit of Newton Bulkley.

ALSO—a lot of land in Chatham township, bounded on the north by lands of Rhesalio Taylor, on the west by David Churchill, on the south and east by Isaiah and Oscar Westmiller, containing 60 acres, 30 acres improved, frame house, frame blacksmith shop, log barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Lewis L Carr, suit of J L Wood and F L Scoville.

ALSO—a lot of land in Mainsburg Boro, bounded north by Main street, east by Geo Stauffer, south and west by J B Strong, containing about one acre, frame house, frame steam and water Grist Mill, frame shed, frame horse stable, out buildings and fruit trees thereon; together with a mill race and dam attached, bounded on the north-east by Geo Stauffer, highway, John Fox, G D Maine, Baldwin Parkhurst, Felix Doud, Seth Rumsey, Henry and D Dewey and J B Austin, on the south and west by John B Strong & al. To be sold as the property of N E Collins, suit of Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—a lot of land in Delmar township, bounded on the north and east by lands of A Gleason, on the south by lands of Robert Steele, on the west by Wm Harding and A Gleason, containing two acres more or less, frame house, frame barn, out buildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Valentine Love, suit of P Nittrower et al.

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ALSO—a lot of land in Osceola township, bounded on the north by lands of O D Kenney, on the west by Levi Skinner, on the south by Hoyt Tubbs and public or private alley, on the east by the public highway, containing one half acre or thereabouts, all improved, frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Geo N Bulkley, suit of Newton Bulkley.

ALSO—a lot of land in Chatham township, bounded on the north by lands of Rhesalio Taylor, on the west by David Churchill, on the south and east by Isaiah and Oscar Westmiller, containing 60 acres, 30 acres improved, frame house, frame blacksmith shop, log barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Lewis L Carr, suit of J L Wood and F L Scoville.

ALSO—a lot of land in Mainsburg Boro, bounded north by Main street, east by Geo Stauffer, south and west by J B Strong, containing about one acre, frame house, frame steam and water Grist Mill, frame shed, frame horse stable, out buildings and fruit trees thereon; together with a mill race and dam attached, bounded on the north-east by Geo Stauffer, highway, John Fox, G D Maine, Baldwin Parkhurst, Felix Doud, Seth Rumsey, Henry and D Dewey and J B Austin, on the south and west by John B Strong & al. To be sold as the property of N E Collins, suit of Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—a lot of land in Delmar township, bounded on the north and east by lands of A Gleason, on the south by lands of Robert Steele, on the west by Wm Harding and A Gleason, containing two acres more or less, frame house, frame barn, out buildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles Gleason, suit of C D Wilcox.

ALSO—a lot of land in Westfield Borough and township, bounded on the north by Francis Mascho and Peter Edgecomb, on the south by Cowanesque river and Mill Race to Philips Saw Mill, and on the east by A D White and Wm S Colbath and S D Phillips, containing 100 acres, 70 acres improved, frame house, frame barn, out buildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—one house and lot in Westfield Borough, bounded on the north and west by the Cowanesque river, on the south by Main street, and on the east by R Kresen, containing three fourths of an acre, frame house, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of M G Bowman, suit of S D Phillips for use of Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—a lot of land in Mansfield Borough, bounded on the north by Henry Allen, on the east by F A Allen, on the south by Seminary Avenue, on the west by prospect or St. James st., being 105 ft. on Seminary Avenue, and 80 feet on Prospect or St. James street, frame two story house, out buildings, ornamental and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F Newell and H S Maine, suit of Daniel Hartsock.

ALSO—a lot of land in Elkland Borough, bounded on the north by the Cowanesque River, on the west and south by Joel Parkhurst, on the east by the public highway, containing about two acres, all improved, frame house, frame steam tannery, frame shed, out buildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Wing Tabor, suit of Dorance & Dunham, & al.

ALSO—The following described lots of land in Wellsboro: One bounded on the southeast by Pearl street, southwest by Lincoln street, northwest by lot in possession of Jacob Sticklin, and northeast by Jno. Etner; being 160 by 190 feet, all improved;

ALSO—One bounded on the southeast by the above described lot, southwest by Lincoln street, northwest by Main street, and northeast by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street, with a two story frame dwelling house, a three story frame cabinet and chair manufactory operated by steam power, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon, all improved;

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by a private alley and Samuel Herzog and others, east by the public highway, south by Ann Strait and others, and west by John Buehler; containing 1½ acres, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and apple and other fruit trees thereon;

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by David Peak, John Fishler and John Dengel, east by Ann Strait, south by Robert Kelsey, and west by John Dengel; containing 2½ acres, more or less, all improved, with apple and other fruit trees thereon;

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by a private alley and Samuel Herzog, on the east by Simon Flaitz, south by Ann Strait, and west by David Peak; containing half an acre, more or less, with frame house and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J J Sticklin, John Buehler and Simon Flaitz, suit of Charles Eberenz for use of Robert Campbell.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded on the north by the State line, west by Lester Fisk, south by the public highway, and east by lands of Elizabeth Gilky; containing six acres, all improved, with fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William G. Gilky, suit of E. P. Murdoch, for use of Byron Sanford.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded northwesterly by Main street, northeasterly by lands of B T Van Horn, southeasterly by Pearl street, and southwesterly by land in possession of A B Eastman; containing one-third of an acre, more or less, all improved, with a two story house, occupied and used as a boarding and dwelling house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of David Hart, suit of D. G. Stevens.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded on the west by the west line of Tioga county, on the north by lands of John Eddie, east by lands of Stephen Potter, Jr., and south by lands of Stephen Potter, Jr.; containing two acres, all improved, with frame water saw mill, two board houses and one slab shanty thereon, together with a right of way across said Stephen Potter's lands for mill race to said mill. To be sold as the property of L. B. Butler, suits at H. E. Hand and N. Butler.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington township; bounded on the north by the highway leading from Covington to Frost settlement, west by lands of Edwin Satterly, and south and east by the estate of E B Gerould; containing three-fourths of an acre, with a two story frame house, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of James L. Kiff, suit of Simon Green.

ALSO—A lot of land in Elkland borough; bounded on the north by the Cowanesque river, west and south by Joel Parkhurst, and east by the public highway; containing about two acres, all improved; with frame house, frame steam tannery, frame shed, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Wing Tabor, suits of Dorance & Dunham, Armstrong & Co., John Parkhurst, P. A. Baxter, O. S. Harrison, Joel G Parkhurst, Robert Traver and J W Shoff.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield, bounded on the north by Henry Allen, east by F A Allen, south by Seminary avenue, and west by Prospect or St. James street; being 105 feet on Seminary avenue and 80 feet on Prospect or St James street, with a two story frame house, outbuildings, and ornamental and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of P. Newell, suits of Daniel Hartsock and Chas F Vell.

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