

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE. Corner of Second and Market Streets. CLEARFIELD, PA.

ALEGRENY HOTEL. Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Clearfield Hotel, has recently purchased the property...

SHAW HOUSE. (Cor. of Market & Front streets). CLEARFIELD, PA. The undersigned having taken charge of the Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage...

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. NEW WASHINGTON, PA. H. D. ROSE, Proprietor. Mealy, fine, and horse over night \$1.00.

WASHINGTON HOUSE. NEW WASHINGTON, PA. This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of guests...

LOYD HOUSE. Main Street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. Tables always supplied with the best of the market. The traveling public is invited to call...

County National Bank, CLEARFIELD, PA. ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of R. C. D. Watson's Drug Store.

DREXEL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia, PA. And Dealers in Government Securities.

F. K. ARNOLD & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Money received on deposits. Discounts at moderate rates.

J. M. STEWART, SURGEON DENTIST, CLEARFIELD, PA. (Office in residence, Second street). Nirasville Office administered for the patients...

MEAT MARKET. F. M. CARDON & BRO., CLEARFIELD, PA. Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with fresh meat of all kinds...

New Marble Yard. The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church...

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS, AND FUNERAL SERVICES. The undersigned has on hand a large stock of monuments, and all other work in his line will be promptly executed...

READING FOR ALL!! BOOKS & STATIONERY. Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office). THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity...

THE BELL'S RUN WOOLEN FACTORY. Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa. BURNED OUT! BURNED DUPI

GARDENING AND FULFILLING. The undersigned has on hand a large stock of garden seeds, and all other work in his line will be promptly executed...

Wheat and Buckwheat Flour. JOHN F. KRAMER, Room No. 4, 1st Opera House, Clearfield, Pa. Keep constantly on hand SUGAR.

COFFEE, TEA, SOAP, SPICES, ALSO, EXTRA HOME-MADE. JOHN F. KRAMER, Room No. 4, 1st Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

COURT PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Clearfield, Pa., composed of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District...

NOTICE. I, therefore, hereby give, to the Court, Parties of the Peace, and Constables in and for said County of Clearfield, to appear in their proper person, with their Records, Books, Inventories, Examinations, and other Returns...

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. ANDREW FENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.

J. H. LYTLE, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries. THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, MEATS, FISH, SALT, OILS. QUEENSWARE, TUBS AND BUCKETS, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, PRESERVED FRUITS, BROOMS, FLOUR, FEED.

County Agent for LORILLARD'S TOBACCO. These goods brought for CASH in large lots, and sold at almost any price. JAMES H. LYTLE, Clearfield, Pa., June 12, 1874.

REMOVAL. James L. Leavy, Having purchased the entire stock of Fred Meyer's great variety of goods, has moved to the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public...

COOK STOVES, HEATING AND PARLOR STOVES. OF THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS, AT LOW PRICES. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Gas Fixtures and Tilers.

ROOFING, PAPERING, PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, AND REPAIRING PUMPS A SPECIALTY. ANY WORK WARRANTED. JAS. L. LEAVY, Proprietor, FRED. SACKETT, Agent. Clearfield, Pa., July 3, 1874.

GEO. WEAVER & CO., DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, HATS AND CAPS, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, & C.

NEW FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY STORE. JOHN F. KRAMER, Room No. 4, 1st Opera House, Clearfield, Pa. Keep constantly on hand SUGAR.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1875. "BUNKO" FOR MONEY. HOW DOCK WAS DOCKED OVER THE BOARD.

THE STORY OF A RICH PHILADELPHIAN'S VISIT TO NEW YORK, WHERE HE MET THE SON OF A RICH MAN AND FELL INTO THE HANDS OF GAMBLERS.

Luther Dock, a rich and retired commission and forwarding merchant, of this city, residing at 904 North Broad street, went over to New York recently and gave his check for \$2,200 under circumstances, to say the least, peculiar.

There can be no question that opium eatings increased to a fearful extent. Not long since from Staunton, Va., a conference of druggists reported that the ratio of increase of sales in 1877 over 1876 was 95 per cent.

THE SAME OLD GAME. The young man said, "Call on me at the Windsor, and they walked together until finally the alleged Mr. Drexel said, 'While in Havana I got some lottery tickets in the great Havana Lottery, one of which I understand has drawn a prize. Let's go to the office and get the money.'"

It is falling in the extreme to take up a Republican paper and read the floods of vituperation poured upon the heads of the Democrats for their assumed connection with the cipher dispatch villainy; but how much more galling as we see day by day the veil lifted from the secondaries who were allowed to impose the Republican administration upon the Nation.

THE CHECK NOT PAID. Mr. Dock then came back to his North Broad street home and awaited developments. He had not long to wait. The fact mails brought along his check and it reached in due course the West Philadelphia Bank where it met a refusal and went back to New York bearing the neatly stamped and highly expressive words in blue ink: "Payment stopped."

THE QUESTION ASKED AS TO THE responsibility of the indorser's name following that of Mr. Dock, on the back of the check, John H. Green, finds no satisfactory answer, and not even Mr. Dock premeates to say that he is good for the money.

"BUNKO" IS A VERY old game, and admits of few variations. The victim never appears twice in the same person, but outside of that it is the same old game of fraudulent and false representation to swindle and cheat. The victim is "spotted," and his name and financial standing ascertained by number one of the swindlers. Number two, with the information obtained by No. 1, claims acquaintance or mutual friends. Victim falls into the trap in short order. His money gone, his eager acquaintance of a few moments before gone, he usually pockets his loss as he conceals his weakness for fear of ridicule, and with a load of wisdom and experience in place of his money he goes on his way, leaving his swindlers untouched. The case was ordered for trial yesterday.

THIS IS THE "BUNKO" theory, but among the papers in the case appears a statement suggesting another explanation of the motive for drawing the check in the first instance: "Find that Mr. Dock lost his own check himself, that the note for thirty days received from the gentleman that he came in with to play was an after consideration, a private contract and had nothing to do whatever with the game at which he lost his check."

Harry T. Kingston, counsel for the defendant, proposes to set up on the trial a defense which indicates that no consideration was given for the check, and he will require the plaintiff to prove "what consideration was paid for the check by John H. Green, who purports to be an indorser of the check in suit, and also what consideration was paid or given by the said plaintiff to the said John H. Green for the said check in suit, and also to prove that said plaintiff is a bona fide holder for value for said check." That is to say, he proposes to take advantage of the decisions and the law relating to gaming debts.

INTEMPERANCE IN MAINE. A recent address of Gov. Garcelon before the Maine temperance convention calls attention to various kinds of intemperance which have generally escaped attention of reformers in that State. He has been for many years an eminent physician of large practice, and a close observer of the habits of the people. He spoke of the use of tobacco as an increasing evil, especially among the young, the tendency of which to cultivate an appetite for stronger stimulants, besides being deleterious itself, in addition to chewing and smoking, he says snuff-dipping is becoming almost universal. As he added himself, this fact may be ignorant of it and excites surprise. The use of opiate has also increased to an alarming extent. Many a man, he says, has appeared upon the stand advocating temperance who had in his pocket a bottle of laudanum or black drops, which gave him an early grave. The lady, too, carries chloroform and ether to moisten her handkerchief with which to ally nervous excitement. As a practicing physician and an observer of human nature, he placed all these forms of intemperance in the same category with that of the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, all of which demand correction.

There can be no question that opium eatings increased to a fearful extent. Not long since from Staunton, Va., a conference of druggists reported that the ratio of increase of sales in 1877 over 1876 was 95 per cent. That was in another section of the country, and was thought to be a peculiar characteristic of the Shenandoah Valley. But we will venture the assertion that the percentage of increase in Maine has been quite as large, and that the sales of druggists since the prohibitory legislation has been in vogue will show. If such is the fact, the change from the use of intoxicating liquors to opium is far from being an improvement. Gov. Garcelon has done the people a good service by directing attention to new channels of inquiry. If followed up it will be found that the "Maine law" has not been the grand instrument of reform claimed in its behalf, and that, after all that can be done and said to correct personal and social evils, nothing will be found so effective as good example and an appeal to the higher nature of the individual and society.

RELIGION CORNERED. It is falling in the extreme to take up a Republican paper and read the floods of vituperation poured upon the heads of the Democrats for their assumed connection with the cipher dispatch villainy; but how much more galling as we see day by day the veil lifted from the secondaries who were allowed to impose the Republican administration upon the Nation.

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OUR STATE RETURNING BOARD.

The bill providing for a board to receive and publish the returns of the election of State Treasurer and Auditor General, and removing the necessity for a session of the Legislature next winter, passed the Senate on Friday by a vote of 39 to 0. It provides that on the last Tuesday of each regular session of the Legislature there shall be elected, each House voting separately, six Representatives in the Senate and six Representatives in the House for more than two and for less than three years, who, with the Governor, the President Judge of the Dauphin Judicial district, the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, shall be a Board of Returning for the following election in the absence of the Legislature. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence. Notwithstanding the Constitution expressly says the Legislature shall meet but once in two years, and every member of the Legislature is required to take an oath to support the Constitution, there seems to be a disposition on the part of many members of the House, to compel a session next year. The House has been shaping its appropriations in that direction. The bill passed by the Senate removes all necessity for a session next winter. If the members of the House regard their oaths and desire to obey the Constitution, they will pass the bill as it comes to them from the Senate. If they do not the people should and will mark them for all time to come as men who betrayed their trusts and are not worthy of confidence again. An adjourned session will cost the Commonwealth one million of dollars, and tax payers will not sit quietly by while their Representatives waste public money after this fashion. Every citizen of the Commonwealth should carefully watch the votes of their members of the House on this bill, and on all questions of adjournment. The present session should not last over one hundred days, but it seems to be generally understood that it is to be prolonged to one hundred and fifty, the limit of the law. All work can be done in one hundred days, if the members of both branches will but get down to the work they were sent there to perform.

SHERMAN'S GRATITUDE. The hardest blow that Mr. Conkling struck during his contest with the Administration, and the one that told with most effect, was the publication of a letter to that effect of that portion of John Sherman's letter to Col. Arthur asking an appointment for Arthur Bradley for "manifest reasons." The hypocrisy and deceit of the fraudulent Administration had been made manifest on many occasions, but nothing ever exposed the shallow pretense of Civil Service Reform in three days to consider the matter, no doubt with the view of escaping from the corner into which Conkling had put him, if any hole through which he could creep could be found, John Sherman assumed a bold face and has given the entire letter to the press. It is fair to presume, however, that he would not have taken this course, had he already been announced that Gen. Arthur intended to publish all the letters Conkling read. The letter is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a letter from Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court, strongly recommending his son for a position in the Custom House. The young gentleman will call on you and explain more fully. For various reasons I would be very glad to oblige Mr. Bradley, who takes this matter greatly to heart, and I hope you may be able to give employment to his son, as he no doubt is highly deserving and will be a meritorious officer. I have promised Mr. Bradley nothing definitely, but leave the matter entirely with you, with the sincere hope that you may be able to comply with his request. Very truly, &c.

JOHN SHERMAN, General C. A. Arthur, Collector of Customs, New York.

AN AGREABLE COMPANION. The editor of the Boston Advertiser cooks his joke on Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky. "He is a good talker and it is said that he likes to do most of the talking himself, and this story is told of him: Recently, in making the journey from Cincinnati to Lexington, he shared his seat in the car with a bright-eyed, pleasant-faced gentleman. The Governor, after a few common-place remarks, to which his companion smiled and nodded assent, branched out into a description of the scenes he had witnessed in different parts of the country, grew eloquent over the war, described with glowing speech the horse races he had witnessed, talked learnedly of breeding and told thrilling stories of his battles with Indians in the northwest. The hours slipped rapidly away, and when the train was nearing Lexington the two exchanged cards and parted with a cordial shake of the hands. The Governor drove to an inn, and to an number of friends he remarked that the ride had never seemed so short before. "Then you must have had pleasant company aboard?" "You are right. I met a gentleman of unusual intellect. We conversed all the way over. I never was brought in contact with a more agreeable man." "Indeed! Who was he?" "I have his card," and the Governor felt in his pockets and produced the card of pastebord. "His name is King." "Not Bob King?" "He is a dozen in one breath. 'Yes, gentlemen, this is the way the card reads,' was the proud reply. A roar of laughter followed. 'Why, Governor, Bob King is as deaf as a post; he was born deaf and dumb!'

A NASTY HIT.—Mr. Thomas Hart, in the current number of Harper's Weekly, has dealt with the Chinese question very effectively. His cartoon shows Mr. Blaine affectionately hugging an African fellow citizen who has a vote, while he turns a Pharisic snout toward John Confucius who has no vote. This explains Mr. Blaine's position, and it also explains the motive for the passage of the act restricting Chinese immigration and prohibiting treaty stipulations.

A letter is now lying in the Chicago postoffice addressed, "To any True Christian in Chicago, and no other." The modest editor of the Buffalo Express says: The writer is very stupid. He ought to know that we left Chicago some six months ago.

"THE EDUCATION," ETC.—The New York Star says: "It is fully demonstrated that just as soon as a Southern negro learns how to read, he straightway goes and votes the Democratic ticket. It is such base ingratitude as this that makes Federal election laws necessary."

The real, simple, unadorned reformers of the Maine Legislature have sold their jack-knives at auction and turned the money into the treasury. Well done, too good and faithful servants! by the way, when you have fifteen and a half stand up, reversible linen collars, we would like to get in a bid.—Boston Post.

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ON FOOT FROM VIRGINIA TO PATAGONIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

A number of celebrated hundred and thousand mile foot travelers have made their record in this and other countries; but Col. Tudor, an Englishman of Fredericksburg, Virginia, proposes to lay them all in the shade by making a trip on foot to Patagonia and Cape Horn—the extreme land point in South America, fifty-five degrees south of the Equator and ninety-six degrees south of Clearfield. The Colonel left Fredericksburg on the 27th of February, and halted in Richmond the next day. While there he was requested to make a speech, and when closing his remarks to the multitude, who had called to see and hear him, he said: "If you will give as much attention to your own business as you have to mine, many of you will be rich before I return." Col. Tudor's route is through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to the Rio Grand, where he will enter Mexico, pass through Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, crossing New Granada, pass through Ecuador, Peru, Chili, into Patagonia, thence to Cape Horn. From this point he will return and pass northeast through the Argentine Republic, survey the kingdom of Bolivia, and thence to the empire of Brazil and see what Dom Pedro and his esteemed wife look like. After this he proposes to make a survey of the river Amazon—by sight—and also learn how the Collins are getting along with their railroad. After satisfying himself about Dom Pedro's Empire he will pass through Venezuela, and making the sea shore he will sail for England. This is the longest foot route ever blocked out by man and if he makes the landing he will be the hero of the day.

THE ORIGIN OF BUILDING.—The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer says: The word "building" originated at Washington, and "on this wise." Dr. Nichol, the Superintendent of the National Asylum, who took pride in importing fine cattle for the Government farm, purchased among others a fine Ayrshire bull for \$1,600, and he became so venal that the doctor ordered a ring to be put in his nose; but he resisted, and showed so much fight that the doctor appointed a day when several gentlemen were invited to witness the effect of science over brute force. When they had congregated, the doctor, having saturated a handkerchief with chloroform, approached the animal, which gradually wilted, and was ringed in the style; but he never kicked again. The word "building" originated from this affair.

A MODERN IMPROVEMENT.—All the way from Australia came a proposition, made before the Royal Society of Victoria, to reduce the number of days in a week from seven to five, and to change the present pagan names of the days to such euphonious christian names as Obeday, Twoday, Threeday, Fourday and Goodday. The fellow who makes this suggestion probably don't like to work six days out of seven and wants to get off with four out of five. If he lived in this country he would be in the right hour movement, if he didn't strike for six. Five days in the week would give us seventy-three weeks in the year, a clear gain of twenty-one "gooddays" to lazy people. Whenever this question comes forward prominently in this country, we think our clergy will be entitled to the floor.

HOW WE DRIFT.—The New York Star of Saturday says: Yesterday an ex-member of the Stock Exchange, who ten years ago was a millionaire, or very near it, and who in his prosperous days gave \$100,000 at one time to New York churches, stood at the bar of the Special Sessions and heard the voice of a Judge sentencing him for the theft of a coat and shirt to five days in the City Prison.

NOT LIKELY SHE WILL.—When a woman spends three hours in a hot kitchen, and roasts her brains out at most in preparing a tempting and appetizing dinner for her husband, to which he sits down without a word of commendation, and replies, when asked how he likes his dinner, "O, it will do," the tired-out wife doesn't feel encouraged to waste much time on his supper.

There is a paper out west which has been considering, in leader type, why a lieutenant in the Navy, with a good salary, a good wife and two good children, should slope with the daughter of a boarding house landlady; and the opinion at which the paper arrives at is that the lieutenant must have fallen in love with the girl's mother's hash.—N. Y. Herald.

Says the Patriot: Whenever a newly elected Republican Senator supposed to be favorable to a third term for Grant arrives at Washington, the contractors and thieves whose occupation is gone since Grant stepped down and out, raise a collection, hire a brass band and make high hideouts with what they call a reception.

The real, simple, unadorned reformers of the Maine Legislature have sold their jack-knives at auction and turned the money into the treasury. Well done, too good and faithful servants! by the way, when you have fifteen and a half stand up, reversible linen collars, we would like to get in a bid.—Boston Post.

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ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JESSE W. HARRIS, late of Clearfield, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, or who have claims against said estate, are notified to present their respective claims to said administrator, without delay. WILSON HOOVER, Administrator. Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 15, 1875.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale all that tract or parcel of land situate in Decatur town, Pa., bounded north by the road, west by the road, east by the road, and south by the road, containing about 100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 1900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 2900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 3900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 4900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 5900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6000 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6500 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6600 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6700 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6800 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 6900 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 7000 acres more or 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large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 8100 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 8200 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 8300 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 8400 acres more or less, and also a large body of land situate in the same town, containing about 8500 acres more or less,