

Republican State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
GENERAL SILAS M. BAILY.

A man who from his youth up, has fought the battles of Republicanism in a region where no hope of success could add vigor and zeal to the contest, and with no reward save the consciousness of having served the cause he loved. A man who has attested his love of liberty and law, by service on the field of glory and of blood, who won his promotion in the glorious Pennsylvania Reserve, from Captain to Brigadier, by meritorious service on the field. A man who stood in the red hell of battle at Drainsville, on the Peninsula, at Gettysburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness, and who bore witness with his blood that he loved his country well. He bears upon his person the rough scars left by the cruel cannon balls, and will carry to his grave the evidence of his patriotism and courage. He is able and worthy to lead Republicans to Victory as he led his regiment to war. (Speech of Attorney General, Father, in Republican State Convention.)

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM T. HORTON,
OF Terry Township.FOR PROSECUTOR,
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,
OF Sheshequin Township.FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JAMES H. WEBB,
OF Smithfield Township.FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
EBEN LILLEY,
OF LeRoy Township.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL BRADFORD,
OF Columbia Township.MYRON KINGSLEY,
OF Standing Stone Township.FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. W. MOODY,
OF Rome Township.J. T. HESTED,
OF New Albany Borough.

To the exclusion of almost everything else, we devote the greater part of our paper this week to the giving of a description of the funeral obsequies of our lamented President. The account commences with the services at Elkhart, N. J., and closes with the burial of the remains at Cleveland, Ohio. The spectacle of that funeral cortege, bearing all that was mortal of JAMES A. GARFIELD, as it moved on its iron track, westward, mourned by millions of hearts, was one that the civilized world gazed at with mingled awe and anguish. Everywhere along the route the train was met by mourning thousands. As it plunged onward, by hamlet, through village, town and city, throngs watched its progress with tearful eyes and lowered and uncovered heads, breathing prayers for the dead, and blessings and condolence for the living, bereaved by a murder most foul. Borne to his grave amidst the tears and lamentations of the American people—and of the whole civilized world—the burial of JAMES A. GARFIELD will beget the beginning of the veneration in which his name will be held until Time shall cease to be.

The Inaugural Address of President Arthur, on taking the oath of office at Washington, is printed in another column. In it the new President says neither too much nor too little. The document is a plain, earnest, and we believe, heartfelt expression of the man into whose hands the reins of government have been placed. President ARTHUR refers in fitting terms to the crime which has cast a gloom over the whole land, and in touching and tender words speaks of and eulogizes him whose memory can never be effaced from the hearts of American citizens. That President ARTHUR will endeavor to shape his administration for the advancement of the best interests of the Country, at large, we think there is no room for doubt. Let the people give him a united and hearty support.

Says the Philadelphia North American: "A great deal is being said just now about the necessity for carrying out Mr. GARFIELD's programme. Unhappily the late President had only been in office for four months when he was stricken down, and, so far as we can remember, his programme was not very clearly defined. The contest over the New York Collectors was perhaps the most prominent feature of his brief administration, but that cannot be regarded as anything more than an episode from which various and conflicting inferences might reasonably be drawn. Probably if the people who have so much to say just now about the alleged programme were required to fortify their position with appropriate proofs, they would unexpectedly find themselves at a loss."

It is a curious fact that twenty years ago Monday was a day of national fasting and prayer appointed by President Lincoln. It was the first year of the war and the defeats of the Union armies had greatly depressed the spirits of the people. Accordingly Lincoln issued a proclamation in the day was generally observed in that part of the country not in the hands of the rebels.

There are differences of administration, but the same Lord; and there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all.

The Nation's Dead.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN CLEVELAND.

The Funeral Services at the Grave.

ASHES TO ASHES.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

As the procession moved, minute guns were fired from the military posts and forts surrounding the city, and church bells tolled. At least 40,000 people were gathered along the Capitol, while along the line of march to Sixth street the crowd was even greater than on the 4th of March. Everywhere the evidence of his patriotism and courage. He is able and worthy to lead Republicans to Victory as he led his regiment to war. (Speech of Attorney General, Father, in Republican State Convention.)

Reaching the Depot
The military were drawn up in line on the opposite side of the street. The remains were borne from the hearse upon the shoulders of six soldiers of the Second Artillery and placed in the funeral car. Ten officers from the Army and Navy, selected as a guard of honor, stood with uncovered heads as the remains were taken from the hearse and then escorted them to the car.

President Arthur entered the depot with Secretary Blaine, and after a few minutes entered the Secretary's carriage and wrote a letter to the President. It was driven to his temporary home at the residence of Senator Jones.

The Special Train that Followed
BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The special train with the Senators and Representatives left Washington at 5:45 P. M. Before the train was four minutes on the way a coupling pin between the engine and the first car broke, causing a delay of ten minutes. Both sides of the track were lined with people as far as the eye could reach.

Arriving at Cleveland
CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the dead President, which left Washington at quarter past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, arrived here at 1:10 P. M. to-day. Twenty minutes later the second section, known as the Congressional train, rolled into the depot. Thousands of people lined the streets to watch the mournful procession as it alighted from the cars. From the moment the funeral train left Washington until its arrival here it has passed through a steady line of people. At every station they gathered by the thousands and in the fields along the tracks they stood with their heads uncovered until the train, covered with flags, whizzed by them. The expressions of grief have been universal. Hardly a house along the entire route that was not covered with emblems of mourning. On every hand flags at half-mast and drooping crepe were to be seen in every heart. Whenever the train entered a town the church bells tolled and in many places flowers were strewn upon the track. The first great demonstration after leaving Washington was at Baltimore, where several thousand people gathered and reverently uncovered to the train of mourning. Along the line of the Northern Central Railroad to Harrisburg great crowds of people gathered at every station. The crowds usually remained until the funeral train had passed. The first to enter the train was Mrs. Garfield, followed by her three sons, Senators Don Cameron and Logan and ex-Senator Chaffee.

When the funeral train arrived the car was packed in a hearse draped in heavy mourning outside and with small American flags inside. It was drawn by four black horses with broadcloth neck and body blankets, trimmed with deep silver fringe. Colored grooms led each horse by black and white cords extending from the mouthpieces. The first to enter the carriage was Mrs. Garfield, her son Harry and daughter Mollie. Mrs. Garfield was closely veiled, but her face could be easily seen. She had a firm and somewhat careworn expression, but exhibited her remarkable strength of character as she passed through the throngs at the depot. As soon as the casket was deposited in the hearse the church bells commenced tolling, which continued until it reached the public square. Mrs. Garfield was driven at once to the residence of Mr. Mason, whose guest she will be while in the city.

The Procession to the Park
The following was the order of the procession from the depot to the square: Police; Cleveland troops in platoons; hearse with commanders in double columns of three on the right and left; Cleveland Grays; carriages containing the cabinet, the general of the army and staff; admiral and navy staff; Guard of Honor, consisting of Gens. Hancock, Drum, Meigs and Sheridan; Governor Foster and staff; Governors of States and states; Senators and Representatives; other distinguished gentlemen.

The Pavilion
The pavilion was finished during the afternoon, however, and the gates will be opened to-morrow. The pavilion is probably the most temporary structure of the kind ever erected. It was designed by Architects Coburn and Bains, and a large force has been at work on it day and night since Tuesday. It is located in the center of the park, at the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets, and is forty feet square at the base. The four fronts are spanned by arches thirty six feet high and twenty-four feet wide at the eaves, with a flat roof of iron and steel, covered with black velvet and handsomely festooned. A long carpeted walk ascends the floor from the east and west fronts. The pavilion is seventy-two feet high to the apex of the roof. From the centre

of the roof rises a beautiful gilt spire supporting the figure of an angel twenty-four feet high. The columns at each side of the arches are ornamented by shields and exquisitely draped. Over these are appended eagles and flags. The centre of the arches bear similar shields. On the angles of the roof are groups of figures of men, women and children, and the base are elevated platforms to be occupied by fully uniformed guards. Each platform will be provided with a suitable piece of field artillery.

A Magnificent Structure.

The structure is appropriately decorated from base to dome with black and white crepe. Flowers and flags will be displayed on various portions of the pavilion. The interior is beautified with rare plants, choice flowers and exquisite floral designs, two carloads of which are from Cincinnati. It is a magnificent piece of work both in design and execution. The east and west entrances to the monumental Park are heavy gothic arches, with drive-ways and openings for foot passengers on each side. They are situated a sufficient distance from the catafalque to appear to be a part of it. The exterior side is covered with crepe with white and black trimmings running down each column and the top bordered with blue and white stars. Added to these are several golden shields. The western gateway is similar in construction and seems to be a part of the main structure.

On the extreme outside pillars are the names of the states in black letters. The north and south approaches are in reality gateways, being built with railings draped in white, with one large central arch and heavy columns on either side. Mounting all appear large golden eagles and other appropriate designs.

The Catafalque
The catafalque is, however, the great temporary monument of attraction. Standing with its four open arches and surrounded by its massive golden ball, its combined grandeur requires a closer scrutiny to fully appreciate. Resting on each of its four corners is a canon, draped in black. Large black flags droop from each side immediately beneath the cornice, and still lower fall the national colors, with streamers of crepe alternating with bars of red and white. An elegant shield, several feet in length, composed of words is conspicuously displayed on the outer face of the four sides. Half circling the arches are choice ferns upon a white background, arranged in triangular shape, and heavy gold lining runs around the piers. The interior is draped in black and white, and the floor is of rich black goods. At the south of the structure a large platform has been erected on a level with the catafalque on which will sit the eminent visitors, the clergy and the singing societies.

The exercises will be held on the east and west by an inclined platform covered with matting. It is sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of not less than thirty persons abreast. During the forenoon wreath upon wreath of rare green were attached to the upper part of the structure. Two carloads of ferns, leaves, plants, etc., came this morning from the Cincinnati Exposition. Also a carload from parties in Philadelphia. The arches are beautifully draped with strings of evergreen.

The President's Coffin
Lies with the head toward the East. The words "Life's race well run," "Life's work well done," "Life's crown well won," Now comes rest," appear on the sides of the coffin on a scroll, and on the top are a scroll and a fine crayon portrait of the deceased. On the head of the coffin rests Queen Victoria's elegant wreath.

Viewed by 70,000 People
From the time the crowd began moving in the morning until they were denied admission at night it is estimated that more than 70,000 people filed past the remains, looked for a moment upon the picture, and then the black coffin, within which the remains lay still and motionless. The witnessed offering of Queen Victoria's portrait covers the lid over the face and the palm branches still rest at the feet. It was a sight, indeed, to touch the stoutest heart to see this vast throng with uncovered heads and tearful eyes, passing the great dead. Sometimes the line extended down Superior Street away past the Viaduct for a mile; many of them must have waited for hours for an opportunity to pass. In the throng there were men, women, boys and girls, and even babies carried in the arms, and people of all conditions, the high, the low, the rich and powerful all took their places and their turn to pay the last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. Fully half of the procession seemed to be of country folks, many of whom had come in upon the special trains from their farms to spend Sunday in this sad service. Many of them had driven in and large numbers in the line carried their lunces and ate them while waiting for a never-ending turn to pass. Lines of enterprises are stationed down Superior Street on either side of the moving column so as to prevent people from breaking into the line or other confusion, and no matter who came they were obliged to go to the foot and wait their turn to pass the coffin. Both sides of the street were packed all day with people looking on with curious and sad procession. Around and about the square were dense masses of human beings peering in upon the sorrowful scene within the structure where the body lay.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—The morning of the funeral day of President Garfield broke calm and beautiful. The wind, which had blown almost constantly since Saturday morning had fallen to a gentle breeze. The people were astir early. At midnight the line, which had been passing through the park and pavilion all day, had scarcely begun to diminish. By two o'clock the three carloads of the President's remains and so on continued until daylight, when the numbers began to increase again. By the time the sun had risen the line had been reformed and moved with regularity. By eight o'clock the people were thronging from all directions. They were placed in a solemn line, eight abreast, and its movement for the next hour was solemn and rapid. At nine, although thousands were waiting, the gates were closed. Countless numbers of people from every direction were collecting at the pavilion where the procession was forming, and where at 10 o'clock the funeral ceremonies were to take place. During the night steamers from De-

troit and from the Canada side of the lake had come in crowded with passengers, and morning brought many more from the lake, the railroad depots and from all parts of the surrounding country. Citizens and ecclesiastics, representatives of the government, soldiers and sailors in uniform, knights-templar with plumes, cross and sword, members of the civil societies, men, women and children, all crowded towards the pavilion and by eight o'clock 200,000 people had gathered about the public square.

The Corridor of Grief.

Promptly at ten o'clock the military escort to the remains entered the enclosure and were assigned to the front seats on the platform. General Sherman and Admiral Nichols walked ahead, and were followed by General Sheridan and Admiral Porter; then the army and navy officers, and the representatives of the government. The United States Cavalry, each wearing a silk sash and rosette; then came the Judges of the supreme court, who were seated with each of the army and navy officers. At 10:30 the members of the house of representatives entered. Each of the special committees wore a black silk sash and a white rosette. Others wore a white silk sash, with black rosette. While these were getting into place, a line of carriages drove up at the eastern arch of the square and were admitted one by one.

The Family and Near Friends.

The first two contained the family of Grandmother and Mrs. Garfield and children, Miss Mollie, James, Harry, Abram and Irving. Following them were Mrs. and Mrs. Radolph, Colonel, Mrs. A. T. Mott, Mrs. J. H. Swain, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, Captain and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. and Mr. Sheldon, Private Secretary Brown, Mr. Warren Young and all the members of the cabinet and their wives. Seated behind them were the friends of the family. Mr. Garfield leaned on the arm of his son Harry, and the aged mother on the arm of James. Both were closely veiled and walked with firm, resolute steps. All the family and near friends were in their seats by 11:30. The men arrived, and it was then that the governor of the state and the delegation of prominent citizens arrived.

The Pallbearers.

Promptly at half-past ten o'clock the ceremonies at the pavilion began. The immediate members of the family and near relatives and friends took seats about the casket, and at each corner was stationed a member of the Cleveland Grays, each of whom stood like a statue during the entire services. Dr. J. B. Robinson, president of the ceremonies, announced that the exercises would open with the singing by Cleveland Vocal Society of the "Funeral Hymn," by Dean Bennett.

After the singing of the funeral hymn the Scriptures were read by Right Rev. Bishop Beidel, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, commencing with the fourteenth chapter of the book of Job. Rev. Ross C. Houston, pastor of the First M. E. Church, then offered prayer, commencing as follows:

Oh God, our Father! we bow before Thee with the weight of a great sorrow upon our hearts. Our beloved President is dead, and our hopes and our faith are shattered. His integrity for their fulfillment are blighted. Just why Thou hast suffered this sore trial to come upon us, we cannot tell, as Thou hast not informed us of the secrets of Thy government. Thy thoughts are not our thoughts. Thy ways are not our ways. We bow in humble submission to Thy will, and we pray for Divine help, that we may not for one moment ever doubt Thy wisdom or love. May the dark clouds that hang over this land be dispelled here to-day. The Vocal Society then sang as follows:

"O Thee, oh Lord, I yield my spirit,
Who breaks in love this mortal chain;
My life I bow from Thee, I rest,
At last I find my home and gain.
In Thee I live, in Thee I die
Content, for Thou art ever nigh."

Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati, then delivered an eloquent address, taking for his text the following: "And the King said to his servants, 'Have me away, for I am sore wounded, etc.' " He said: "There was never a mourning in all the world like unto this mourning. I am not speaking extravagantly when I say for it is a rare sight. The result of calculations carefully made from such data as are in possession, that certainly not less than three hundred millions of the human race share in the sadness and the lamentation and sorrow and mourning that belong to this occasion here to-day. It is a chill shadow of a fearful calamity that has extended itself into every heart, and that has projected itself over vast seas and oceans into distant lands, and awakened the sincerest and tenderest sympathy with us in the hearts of the good people of the nations and among all people. It is worth while, my friends, to pause a moment and to ask why this is. It is doubtless attributable in part to the wondrous triumphs of science and art within the past century, by means of which time and space have been so far conquered that nations once so far distant and necessarily alienated from each other are brought into close communication, and are thus made more, and of social interests, and of religious interests, bring them into contact of fellowship that could not have been known in former times. It is likewise unquestionably partly due to the fact that this nation of ours has grown to be such a powerful and mighty power, and power before the whole earth, and which is in fact the hope of the world, in all that relates to the highest civilization; that sympathy with this nation and respect for its principles and its rights to these people of all nations, and to these offerings of condolence and expressions of sympathy and grief from the various nations of the earth, and because they have learned to respect and recognize that the nation is stricken in the fatal blow that has taken place here to-day. And yet this will by no means account for this marvellous and world-wide sympathy of which we are speaking. Yet it cannot be attributed to mere intellectual greatness, for there have been other and there are other great men, and acknowledging that the most enthusiastic heart is but fair to say that there have been more eminent educators; there have been greater soldiers; there have been more able statesmen; there have been more powerful legislators and leaders of mighty parties and political forces. There is no one department in which he has no eminence where the world

may not point to others who attained higher and more intellectual greatness. It might not be considered more rightly here than in many other cases; yet perhaps it is rare in the history of nations. Citizens and ecclesiastics, representatives of the government, soldiers and sailors in uniform, knights-templar with plumes, cross and sword, members of the civil societies, men, women and children, all crowded towards the pavilion and by eight o'clock 200,000 people had gathered about the public square.

The great lesson to which I desire to call your attention, can be expressed in a few words. James A. Garfield went through his whole public life without surrendering for a single moment his Christian integrity, his moral integrity, his love for his country, his love for his people, his love for his country. Coming into the exciting conflicts of political life with a nature as capable as any of feeling the force of every temptation, with temptation to unholy ambition, with temptation to selfishness, with temptation to the inducement to surrender all his religious faith and be known merely as a successful man of the world, from first to last he has manfully adhered to his religious conviction, and found the most pure and genuine happiness in the pure insatiation of the hope of everlasting life.

Dr. Errett was listened to with close and earnest attention. He spoke for forty minutes, and when he closed a hush for a moment hung over the vast audience.

The Rev. Jabez Hall then read General Garfield's favorite hymn, which was beautifully sung by the Vocal Society. The hymn begins: "Oh, reapers of life's harvest, who stand with rusted sickle."

Formally Taking the Oath
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Arthur took the oath of office in the Marble Room of the Capitol in presence of the members of the Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and Members of the House, General Sherman and Grant, ex-President Hayes, Admiral Nichols, H. Hamlin, General Beale, and a few others, for in all this step was taken in the presence of the President.

President Arthur, Secretary Blaine and the Attorney-General. Very few persons knew that the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Chief Justice Waite, in full judicial robes, accompanied by Associate Justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the Marble Room. The doors were closed and without formally President Arthur arose, and standing upon one side of the centre of the room, he took the oath. He was on the other, took the oath.—The President's manner was calm and composed, and the response "So help me God," was firm and without tremor.

President Arthur's Inauguration
After taking the oath of office this morning President Arthur read from manuscript notes the following address:

For the fourth time in the history of our Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the sudden and unexpected removal of our land, and the memory of our murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, example and achievements of his life, and the paths of his death will forever be etched upon the pages of history.

For the fourth time the office elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers in foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, and the government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabric of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of the Government than the fact that though the chosen of the people was stricken down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement.

All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare—to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth—will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the Cabinet were requested to retain the constitution of the duties it imposes.

Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law. It is well grounded, and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed—the present career of peace, tranquility and well-being of the country. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country make the repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard, and no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress.

The Latin ode from Horace was then sung by the United German Singing Societies. Another hymn was sung by the German Vocal Societies of Cleveland. The exercises closed with the benediction by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College. Re-entering their carriages, the mourners drove hurriedly back to the city to avoid another shower which was threatened. The military and Masonic escort left the cemetery in the same order in which they entered it, and kept in line until the catafalque was reached, when they were dismissed. General Smith, the Adjutant General of the State, will furnish a guard as long as the body remains in the vault.

Scenes round About.

If President Garfield had selected his own burial-place he could not have found a more fitting place. The busy city of Cleveland lies to the left as you stand upon the mound, while as far as the eye can reach the waters of the great lake are visible. To the extreme left is his birthplace and surrounding it the humble cottage of the people among whom his whole life has been spent. This beautiful spot, which will hereafter be Mecca toward which the hearts of the countrymen will turn upon the sad anniversary of all his life, is the most valuable of all his lots in the burial-place. For thousands of dollars he has frequently refused to sell it, but the Trustees preferred to donate it to the family of their most honored citizen. It is expected that all the members of the family will finally be buried here by his side, and doubtless "Little Trot," who died years ago and is buried at Hiram, as well as the baby boy who sleeps there, will one day rest on this last resting-place of James A. Garfield.

Inauguration of President Arthur.

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The Constitution defines the functions and the duties of the executive clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the government, and we must answer for the just exercise of discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes.

Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance, and the virtuous and intelligent of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed—the present career of peace, tranquility and well-being of the country. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country make the repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard, and no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress.

Senate should be convened at an early day to receive and act on such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Now, therefore, I, James A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that the Senate of the United States convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at noon of that day; of which all at that time entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the 106th.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Orin H. Henshaw, deceased, will sell on the premises, to-wit: the town of Sheshequin, in said county, on the 10th day of October, 1881, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to-wit: One lot of land, situated in the town of Sheshequin, containing 10 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, on the east by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, on the south by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, and on the west by the lot of J. H. Henshaw. The said lot is situated in the town of Sheshequin, in said county, and is bounded on the north by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, on the east by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, on the south by the lot of J. H. Henshaw, and on the west by the lot of J. H. Henshaw. The said lot is situated in the town of Sheshequin, in said county, and is bounded on the north by the lot of J. H. 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