The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872.

Curbstone Brokerage.

WE GAVE our readers a few thoughts on the subject of CURBSTONE BROKERAGE last week, and we are pleased to find the great majority of the people in this section very prompt in seconding our views. The question has become one of such vital import to the welfare of our people, and the healthy growth and prosperity of the industrial interests of the community that none but the harpies who are interested hesitate for a moment to unite in a demand for legislative protection against its unholy—and now almost unlimited extortions, for all are affected by its blighting effects, even those who are not the immediate victims. We have taken some pains to inform ourself as to the magnitude of these infamous practices, and we are prepared to say that their extent is startling, and a libel upon a civilized and christianized community; and we are more and more convinced every day of the immediate necessity of stringent legislation in the premises. We are all ready to admit that individuals are more or less the victims of circumstances, and more especially so in the matter of laws for our government. Abstract liberty or independence must often be limited for the public weal, and the only true principle which should actuate the minds of those who frame legislation for the protection of the rights of the people under republican institutions is "The greatest good to the greatest number," and to prevent the few, as far as possible, from combining power, so as to become tyrannical by preying upon the rights of the many. From the necessity of our neighboring relations with surrounding States, under existing circumstances, it may be advisable for the people of this State at the present time, to petition for a law similar to that of New York State, fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent. with forfeiture of debt in case a greater rate is charged, fortifying it in the most ample and judicious manner against possible evasion by making it a crime, punishable as other frauds are, with adequate penalties, commensurable with the guilt of the party so offending or evading the law, and giving the right to any citizen—whether the party aggrieved or not—to prosecute such offender. We are ready to subscribe to such a petition, which all honest men will be ready to accede gives the lion's share to the capitalist. Yet it would effectually quiet the merciless jackalls who now precede the lions as the hound does the hunter, to harrass the community with their villainous depredations. We merely throw out these cursory hints without detail, that our readers may get something of our idea as a tangible form, and also that others may make suggestions, so that a knowledge of what is to be petitioned for may be universal, and a concert of action secured. We have not enlisted in this warfare with any personal spite in our mind, nor for the purpose of a mere newspaper sensation, but from a firm belief in the principle of right embodied therein, and we shall wield the pen with our best ability in its behalf without fear or favor. We shall ask no quarter, and give none. We do not wish to take undue advantage of any opponent, hence we say that any one who wishes to combat our views shall have a full and impartial hearing through our columns. But we shall insist upon this condition, that he shall do it openly and manfully over his full signature, and not hide behind initials or a *nom-de-plume*, for if he believes his views and practices are right he will be proud to defend them. We are sanguine that our position we have taken is founded upon right and in the best interests of the people at large, and we are ready to incur the responsibility.

Jay Gould Disgorges.

JAY GOULD has evidently been frightened by the determined aspect of the present managers of Erie. The suit for nine millions of dollars brought against him was, he saw, sure to be decided adversely to him, and he has compromised by offering to pay the nine million in full—provided the company give him immunity from all future prosecutions of every sort. The property he conveys to the company includes several hundred shares of Erie preferred stock, miscellaneous securities and valuable real estate. This contract was accepted by the Company and obviates all danger of Gould's ever being sent to prison because of his dishonest dealing with Erie. Whatever else he may have stolen from the company is now Jay Gould's property. It is said that Gould owns nearly 200,000 shares of Erie stock. The *Express* says it is suspected that he will now work Erie as he did Northwestern, and eventually twist the operators on the bear side.

SO MANY handsome fortunes were made in getting rid of the curse of slavery in this country, that it is not strange the "curse of slavery in Cuba" is to be made a pretext for making some more. Somebody wants a job to build war vessels, and so Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, says "the curse of slavery in Cuba" is liable to involve us in war at any moment. O Liberty! what lots of money has been made in thy name!—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Judiciary of Pennsylvania.

WITH this heading we find in the London *Spectator* of the 2d of November, the following, as to which we have a word to say:

To the Editor of the Spectator—

SIR:—I have read with regret in an article in your paper, of September 7, on 'the American Judiciary' the sentence—'The corruption of the Pennsylvania Bench, in particular, was notoriously as great as that of the worst part of the New York Judiciary.' My knowledge of this Pennsylvania Bench, extending for twenty years, enables me to say, without fear of contradiction from any one, that not only is this charge absolutely without foundation, but there never has been even the least suspicion of such a thing.

Your journal is so widely read among a certain class here that I am quite sure you will not hesitate to make this correction. I am, sir, &c.

WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1872.

[We are very happy to believe our correspondent, and can only say that the New York press is very unjust to Pennsylvania.—*Ed. Spectator.*]

That Mr. William Henry Rawle, who is a lawyer, should rush forward and break a lance for the 'justiciary' before whom he practices, is the most natural thing in the world, and we sincerely hope he will be gratefully remembered; but that which seems odd and unjust to us is that to the New York Press should be attributed any design to disparage the administration of justice in our sister State. We are for once in accord with our neighbor of the *Nation*, whose attention has been attracted to the same subject, and who says:

"We can only say that we have been tolerably attentive readers of the city press for a number of years, and that most certainly we do not remember to have seen even once any charges such as the *Spectator* mentions?"

So far are we from saying one word of disparagement of the judiciary of Pennsylvania, especially in the highest tribunals, that we have alway borne ready testimony to its integrity and ability. Long before Mr. Rawle's "twenty years" the judiciary of Pennsylvania underwent, and without damage, a fearful revolution.—The tenure by Executive appointment—which had lasted for nearly half a century—was changed, and the elective system introduced. There was, in this crisis, a disgraceful attempt to prostrate the popular will, but after damaging irreparably all parties to it, it passed into the forgotten things of history. The elective judiciary was certainly a success in Pennsylvania. This was shown in the re-election of Chief Justice Black, one of our most eminent Jurists, in 1855, and would, we think, have been proved in the election of Judge Thompson this year, had it not been for the ruinous agitation of the Presidential election, which made it necessary to cheat as much for the Radical Judge as for the Radical Governor. From 1838 or 1839 to 1868, the repute of the Supreme Judiciary of Pennsylvania is without spot or blemish. There was a little effusion of "loyalty" during the war which clouded judicial serenity, but it did not amount to much. In 1868, even Mr. Rawle will admit, there was in the action of a single judge on the subject of naturalization papers as gross an outrage on the rights of the citizen as was ever perpetrated, and, when we find that this same Judge is rewarded with a leasehold interest of no little value by the party whose objects he promoted, we feel that in this instance we are as near the edge of undue influence as we ever care to be. Still, this case we concede is exceptional, and as a general rule the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—like our Court of Appeals—stands above reproach.

Whether Mr. Rawle's defence of the judiciary during his twenty years' experience extends to the minor tribunals we at this distance have no means of judging. Whispers, however, have reached us that the local tribunals of Philadelphia, adorned as they are by bright and pure lights, have some very black sheep. Does not one judge in a civil court hold his seat by an open and cofessed fraud, himself qualified for the post by a damaged character? Is there not one now dallying with the ruffian Mara? Has not another—a presiding judge, too—in a fit of ill-temper insulted a member of the Society of Friends and subjected him to indignity, while permitting a negro to brandish a pistol in the face of the Court without rebuke? We call attention says one of the leading journals of Philadelphia, "to the fact that in the most important Court in this city, a Quaker may not wear his hat, but a ruffian may wear his revolver in the Commonwealth whose first law-giver was William Penn." We are, on the whole, very much indebted to Mr. Rawle for his defence of the judiciary of Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. World.*

GENERAL AMNESTY had a vote in the House of Representatives, and received 102 yeas to 84 nays. That there should be 84 men in the House who favor the policy which politically disables a handful of ex-rebels may seem amazing, and even discouraging. But, then, the affirmative side of the question received an unprecedently large support. It takes a two-thirds vote to give us General Amnesty, so the bill did not pass; but, taken with the vote on the bill to remove Mr. Lamar's disabilities, the tone of the proceedings shows that the day is not so very far off when a wise and just measure will sweep away these last relics of an old revenge.—*New York Tribune.*

A LOAN of over twelve millions of dollars has been negotiated by the Khedive of Egypt. He is evidently preparing for operations in the valley of the Nile.

A BILL has passed both houses providing for the transmission by mail, of seeds and cuttings, in packages not exceeding four pounds each. It will doubtless receive the signature of the President, and become a law.

GENERAL GRANT'S action in Louisiana has fully revived in the public mind that mistrust of him and his advisers, which at one time threatened to defeat his reelection. That has been forgotten in the intoxication of success, and it is now plain that the friends of free, civil, constitutional government must renew their efforts for the defence of it against men whose selfish, greedy purposes will be best answered by a military despotism.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Post* answers Mr. Froude's allegations as to the incapacity for self-government of the Irish people, by stating that the Irish cities are the best-managed municipalities in the United Kingdom. Dublin, whose Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors are freely chosen by the people, and who serve gratuitously for the honor of the thing, has a better water supply, better gas, better street-lamps, a better fire brigade, and better provision for the poor than any city in England. And the same is alleged to be true of Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, and other places." This is bringing the question of "Home Rule" to the true test, to which Mr. Froude's discussion of events long past has very little relevancy.

THE vote of the Electoral College is now known, and the Chicago *Tribune* compiles an exhibit of the disposition made of the Liberal strength. The electors in the eight states that voted for Greeley and Brown at the polls acted without any unanimity, and many voted on their own hook. The vote for President in these eight States was thus divided: Greeley, 3: B. Gratz Brown, 24: T. A. Hendricks, 42; C. J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1; blank, 8. For Vice President, the vote was divided: Brown, 55; N. P. Banks, 7; G. W. Julian, 5; A. H. Colquit, 5; J. M. Palmer, 3; T. E. Bramlette, 3; W. S. Groesbeck, 1; W. B. Mahen, 1. In Missouri, one elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket refused to vote for Brown either for President or Vice-President—a case without precedent in history of Presidential elections.

HON. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, a leading secessionist, but for a little more than a year a loyal man who votes the Radical ticket, is rewarded by President Grant with an appointment of United States Minister to Russia. Grant appears anxious to reward leading rebels like Longstreet, Moseby, Orr, et. al., provided they work for him, and his intensely loyal organs, if they do not endorse these appointments, dare not condemn them. They have not one word to say in opposition to the appointment of prominent rebels over the heads of the patriotic and truly loyal.

"THERE are some men so dead to patriotism and indifferent to conscience as to make politics a business of pecuniary profit, and to prostitute the public service to this base end. Of course, such narrow minded and small-hearted persons elevate party above all considerations of decency and honor. The United States Senate yesterday, at the motion of one man, was compelled to refuse to adjourn out of respect to Mr. Greeley, or even to listen to an eulogy of him. And this individual was not worthy to loosen the latchets of the dead man's shoes.

The above are the comments of the Philadelphia *Press* on the action of Simon Cameron in the Senate. The old sinner cannot last a great while longer.

THE N. Y. *Daily Bulletin*, an independent financial and commercial journal thus speaks of some of the President's pet schemes: "If we mistake not, the President's wholesale endorsement of a series of internal improvements at the expense of the public Treasury, is only likely to meet the approval of the various persons and speculators who are personally interested in the promotion of these schemes. The only wonder is that General Grant should have been induced to countenance them. If Congress should endorse these recommendations it requires no prophet to foretell the result. The door would be opened wide for all sorts of subsidies, and the American people may postpone to an indefinite future all their hopes of a reduction of taxes."

Greeley on Freemont.

The death of Horace Greeley brings out various letters from him hitherto unpublished. The Albany *Evening Journal* published recently the following note, written in 1856 to the Hon. A. R. Elwood of Richfield Springs. It will be remembered that much was said at that time as to whether Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was a Catholic. Mr. Greeley was addressed as to the expediency of issuing a campaign document to counteract the impression so sedulously fostered by Col. Fremont's enemies. This was his reply:

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—I presume such a tract as you want will be got up, but it must be by someone else than your humble servant. I am sorry that Fremont is *not* a Catholic for I want to test the liberality of my countrymen, and their fidelity to that religious liberty of which we boast so much.

If there are any men about you who vote against Col F. on a suspicion that he is a Catholic, I can only say that I shall be glad to be rid of their company.

Victory is not necessary to me; manliness and fidelity to civil and religious liberty are.

Yours, &c. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. A. R. Elwood,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.

MR. SAUNDERSON, Dep. Postmaster of Springfield, Ohio, has been taken to Cincinnati, under arrest, charged with defrauding the government out of $3,000.—During the recent campaign Saunderson was Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Time for Civil Service Reform in Ohio.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Dec. 16.—On motion of Mr. Ramsey the Secretary of War was instructed to communicate to the Senate any information he might have in regard to the damage done to government works at Duluth by the Lake storms, and the plans for repairing them. Mr. Windom called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of providing cheaper transportation from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. After discussion the resolution was agreed to. The Senate receded from its amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, providing for the appointment of twenty-five additional Treasury agents.

HOUSE—Mr. Hale offered a concurrent resolution which was adopted—yeas, 115, nays, 53—that it was the sentiment of Congress that no measures be taken towards removing from the army register or the regimental colors of the United States the names of the battles of the rebellion. Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the expediency of electing postmasters. The rules were suspended, and a bill passed, authorizing the transportation of seeds, bulbs, cuttings and scions through the mails at the rate of two cents for four ounces. Also a bill extending the time for the completion of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad. Also a bill to remove the political disabilities of S. E. Meure, of Maryland. A motion was rejected to suspend the rules and pass a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making foreigners eligible to the office of President and Vice President. Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution requesting the President to inform the House why he had interfered in the affairs of Louisiana—voted down by the radicals—yeas, 79; nays, 99. Mr. Stevenson offered a milk and water resolution on the same subject, which was adopted. Mr. Smith of New York, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to guard against the dangers threatening the liberties of the people of Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas and to avoid the danger of civil war in the several states of the Union. The House then, at 2 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Without disposing of it the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 17.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House resolution against removing from the Army Register and regimental colors the names of the battles of the rebellion. Mr. Sumner objected to its consideration. Mr. Rice offered a preamble, reciting allegations of fraud committed by the administration party in the late election in Arkansas, and a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. Tabled. The bill to authorize the appointment of keepers of life-saving stations at Cape Cod and Black Islands was passed. At one o'clock the consideration of the French Spoliation bill was resumed. Messrs. Sherman and Thurman opposed the bill and Mr. Morrell, of Maine, favored it. At 4 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE—The bill creating a commission to adjust the claims for damages under the Geneva award, was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.—The bill making provision for determining the boundary lines through the Haro channel was passed. The bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Vienna Exposition, was reported and discussed at some length. At the expiration of the morning hour it went over. Mr. Brooks then rose to a personal explanation, and denied the published statements made by McComb, that he (Brooks) had received certain shares of stock to influence him in legislation beneficial to the Union Pacific Railroad. The regular order was called for—a bill for the settlement with the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within those States. After debate, but no action, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 18.—The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of a bill for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands. The bill to authorize the East Chester National Bank, of Mount Vernon, Indiana, to change its name and location, was passed. Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, announced the death of his colleague, Senator Garrett Davis, and pronounced a eulogy. Messrs. Vickers, Cameron, Thurman, Sumner, Bayard, and Trumbull, also eulogized the deceased. The customary addresses were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House a bill was passed authorizing the Controller of the Currency to examine into the condition of the savings banks in the District of Columbia. At 2:30 p. m., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the main item of controversy being that appropriating $1,241,920 for the improvement of the government property in the District of Columbia. After a long discussion the Committee arose, and eulogies on the character of Senator Garrett Davis were delivered. The House then adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 19.—The bill for the relief of S. B. Elliott was passed. A number of bills were reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee. Among them one to allow women to vote in the Territories. The bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds was briefly discussed, and laid over. Mr. Ramsey reported the Postal Telegraph bill. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the French Spoliation bill. Pending action on the bill the Senate at 3:30 p. m., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking to investigate the alleged locking up of gold and currency by unlawful combinations. Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted a report as to the withdrawing of legal tender notes to create a money panic by the Tenth National Bank, of New York, last spring. They recommend no action as to the said bank, but report a bill forfeiting the charter of any bank that shall engage in a lock-up, hereafter, and the penalty of imprisonment for five years and $10,000 fine for officers engaging in such lock-up. A bill passed to pay the expenses of the Commission on Mexican outrages. At one o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency appropriation bill, which was completed and reported to the House and passed. The conference report on the bill to cede to the State of Indiana the reclaimed lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake, was agreed to. The bill appropriating $100,000 for the Vienna Exposition was passed. At 3:40 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 20.—In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Anthony was elected President *pro tem.* The House bill extending the time for the completion of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad was passed; also the House bill appropriating $10,790 to pay the expenses of the Texas Frontier Commission. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the act to reimburse the Territory of Washington for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1856. Mr. Rice moved, as an amendment, his resolution providing for a committee to investigate the Arkansas election. Pending discussion, Mr. Windom called for the regular order, the Indian Appropriation bill. On motion, this bill was laid on the table, and the Deficiency bill reported and by unanimous consent taken up and amended and passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned until January 6, 1873.

HOUSE.—In the House various bills were introduced and referred, but no other business transacted, and at 2:30 p. m. the House adjourned until the 6th of January.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Friday, Jan. 17, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lenox, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Timothy McCarty, on the east by lands of John Buck, on the south by lands of James Rought, and on the west by lands contracted by John C. Allen to Perry Rosengrant, containing about 80 acres, more or less together with the appurtenances, one small frame house, one log barn, one shop, one orchard, and about 50 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Taylor, Walker & Co. vs. John C. Allen, and S. Taylor vs. John C. Allen and Perry Rosengrant.)

ALSO, All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lenox in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Timothy McCarty; on the east by lands of J. C. Allen, on the south by lands of Jerome Hartley, and on the west by lands of Simon Marcy, containing 25 acres more or less, together with the appurtenances, one small house, and about 1 acre improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of S. Taylor vs. John C. Allen and Perry Rosengrant.)

ALSO,—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Silver Lake in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the York State Line, on the east by lands of Thomas Laffy, on the south by lands of Martin Branen and on the west by Choconut Township line, containing 62 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, one barn, one orchard and mostly improved; also the undivided one half interest in all that other certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Silver Lake in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post the west line of Silver Lake Township at the northwest corner of C. H. Locke's land, thence along said line north one hundred and thirty-eight perches to a post thence by lands of Thomas Laffy and John East, eighty-four perches to a post, thence along some and land of C. McCarty south seventy perches to a post in public road, thence by road south sixty-six degrees west 94 perches to the place of beginning, containing 47 acres of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances, and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Silas Perkins vs. John Laffy.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Rush in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Philip Swackhammer on the east by lands of Elisha Kinney, on the south by lands of Marshall W. Vanscoten, and on the west by lands of Lemuel Bidwell, containing 84 acres of land, be the same more or less with the appurtenances, one house, one shed, one orchard, and about 40 acres improved.—Taken in execution at the suit of Philip Swackhammer use of D. D. Searle vs. Joseph G. Ritner, Austin Stoat and Philip Swackhammer.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Robert Wood and Drinker's Estate, on the east by lands of Worden Gringer and William Vaughn, on the south by lands of N. D. Snyder, and on the west by lands of Loren Hewen, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres and fifty-one perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and about fifty acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of William L. Beebe vs. Thomas Haire.)

Notice is hereby given that all bills must be paid in cash on the day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 21, 1872.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel or land situate in the township of Auburn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of G. L. Swisher, on the east and south by highway, and on the west by lands of G. L. Swisher, containing 1½ acres more or less, with the appurtenances, one shingle mill, some fruit trees, and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. F. Lacey vs. F. A. Maxfield and J. P. Maxfield.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Franklin in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Edwin Conklin, east by lands of E. L. Bedie, south by lands of Lucinda Snow, and on the west by highway and Edward Dowling's land, containing twenty-seven acres of land more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, a few fruit trees, and about half improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. Lathrop vs A. M. Snow.

ALSO.—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of David W. McCain, on the east by lands of Patrick Galvin, on the south by lands of Joseph White, and on the west by lands of Elisha Kinney, containing eighty-five acres of land, be the same more less, with the appurtenances, two frame houses, one barn, and other outbuildings, one orchard and other fruit trees, and about sixty acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of O. E. Pickett vs. Sarah Kennedy and B. H. Kennedy, and A. Lathrop vs. Andrew B. Kennedy.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of David Rank, on the east by lands of Samuel Hyde, on the south by lands of Daniel Trible, and on the west by lands of Royal Carter, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, be the same more or, less with the appurtenances, 1 dwelling house, 1 barn, 2 orchards and about sixty acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Tewksbury use of A. Chamberlin vs. John Kinney.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Marshall Christman, Amasa Wilcox, and J. Tewksbury, on the east by lands of Thos. R. White, on the south by lands of John Rifenbury, and on the west by lands of John Tewksbury, containing forty-two acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, two dwelling houses, one barn, 1 saw-mill, one feed mill, and about thirty-two acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of James P. Benninger use of M. S. Wilson vs. L. C. Swisher.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Franklin, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Silver Lake road and N. P. Wheaton's land, and on the west and south by lands of N. P. Wheaton, and on the east, by lands of John Cornwell and ——— Burrows, containing nineteen acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one small frame house, one large frame building or factory with fixtures for manufacturing salt, one steam engine, and mostly improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Reuben Tooker and Emeline F. Tooker his wife, to use of Emeline F. Tooker vs. Franklin J. Wall and John S. Anderson.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Lathrop, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones corner of E. Bell and O. L. Halstead's land; thence south 88 degrees east, 107¼ rods to a stake and stones corner, to line of lands formerly of Jacob Decker; thence south 42 rods to the centre of the D. L. & W. R. R. track; thence along the centre of said Railroad track a southwesterly course 146¼ rods to a corner in the centre of said track; thence north 10 degrees east, 22 rods; thence north 45 degrees west, 6 rods; thence north 88 degrees west, 17¼ rods to a corner of lands of John Ryan, formerly O. L. Halstead's; thence north 1¼ degrees, east 162 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 83 acres and 57 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, one corn house, one orchard and other fruit trees, and about 30 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Littles & Blakeslee vs Ruggles Nichols.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the township of Liberty, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of J Campbell, on the east by lands of E. Northrop, on the south by lands of F. B. Travis, and the west by lands unknown, containing 30 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and about 35 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E. B. Smith vs. John Driscoll and Mary Driscoll)

ALSO All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Choconut, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Turner road, on the east by lands of Daniel Conroy and Mariah Coggin, on the south by lands of Lewis Chamberlin and the estate of Lewis Chamberlin, dec'd, and on the west by the Choconut Creek road, containing about 15 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one large hotel building, one stable, barn and sheds, one blacksmith shop, one young orchard, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Chamberlin & McCollum vs. L. McInerny and Leonard Searle, use of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., vs. L. McInerny and Michael Meehan.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Dimock, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Isaac Kinney, on the east by lands of Isaac Kinney, on the south by lands late of Daniel Giles, and on the west by lands of B. Parke, containing eighty-five acres of land, be the same more or less with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, one blacksmith shop, and other out buildings, one orchard and about thirty acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of C. C. Risley vs. Benjamin Ridley.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of G. V. Beetley, on the east by highway leading from Montrose to Tunkhannock, on the south by lands of F. B. Coon, and on the west by street, lately opened, containing about three acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one shed, and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of M. S. Wilson vs. George Henry.)

Notice is hereby given that all bids must be paid in cash on day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 14, 1872.

Vick's Floral Guide For 1873—The Gem is now published QUARTERLY, 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

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JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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