R. B. HAWLKY, EDITOR.

Montrose, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

THE MONEY EMBARGO. We have been handed, by one of the applogists for usurious practices, two articles in defense of usury, one from the New York World and one from the New York Evening Past, accompanied by a short communication, stating that we had offered to admit a defense and asking us ing requested to aftach his name as endorsing the said articles, has so far failed to give as permission. We have plainly stated that we were ready to open our coltimes to any one provided they would assare us of their conviction of right by signing their name. There is a right and a wrong side to this question, and a man who advocates either side must be willing to face the consequences or the public must deem him either selfish, mercenary, or insincers. As to the articles referred to, we have not the least objection to publishing them, for there is nothing contained in either of them but the old threadbare howl of the Shylocks for nearly a century. The whole burden of both articles is that usury laws prevent competition in money and hence create higher rates; that legislation has no more right to fix the price of money than to fix the price of wheat, corn, or clothing, and that Street Shylocks are opposed to their rerates of interest than they would if the usury laws were repealed are so wonderfully anxious for their repeal. If their india rubber consciences are now stretched to their farthest tension by the "pounds of flesh" they are demanding, how easy it is to allow them to contract by taking less. "Barkis is certainly willing" in Sasanehanna county. Fie apon such bosh! It is but a miserable flimsy gause to cover a festering canker worm that is

to which the farmers are subjected. Now | Usury Law. if you ask for restrictions on the accumulation of money the Shylocks can de-

fully maid the deb to our neighbor, as it their progress towards civilization,

Every attempt to increase the accumulalive power of money by usurious interest is an attempt to do away with this true acknowledged to be "the devil's work shop." We do not consider it legitimate labor to employ the baser faculties of to publish the articles, with comments if the mind in devising means to reap the we chase. This correspondent, upon be- profits of another's labor by the controlling and accumulating power of money. If money which has no real value, but an arbitrary one, the price being fixed by law, could not accumulate itself in quantity, any mere than corn, rye, or wheat, except by the same legitimate labor that brings out these productions from the soil, men would not sell body and soul to gain its possession. It would not be worth as much to hoard in safes as wheat would be to lock up in the granary. It is unnecessary to multiply words in presenting a principle which is so plain to the mind of almost every one that it has come to be an axiom, that labor with its productions is all the real wealth in the country and anything that embarrasses or draws from it will in the same degree

impoyerish mankind as a whole. Who are clamorous for the unlimited extortion of the money covotes? Is it the laboring community,-agricultural no one but the country farmers and Wall and mechanical-who are the whole wealth of our nation? No! It is the peal. That "the fear sometimes expressed capitalist, the schylock, the speculator in by borrowers, and particularly by the ag- the bone and sinew of the country, who, riculturists who borrow mostly on bond like the drone of the hive would satiste and mortgage that the unrestricted com- his lustful maw on the honey gathered pation in money would raise the price of by the industrious, and who seeks to enit," is wholly gratuitous and unfounded. slave them by granting unlimited power Massachusetts and one or two other States to combined capital. It is the men who are cited as examples. We are perfectly make "corners" in every thing and drive willing to publish these articles verbatim the unprotected into them to rob them. if our usury friends do not admit that Men who are endeavoring to so frame we have given the whole argument in the laws as to get complete control of the above synopsis save that it is not sugar money, and through its extortions absorb coated over with the false sophistry of a the real estate as well, and then a money-Bryant, a Marble, or a Dix. We conclude ed aristocracy can ride pompously with that these articles were sent us under the its coach and four over the laboring masimpression that, because the World, the ses, who would be in no better condition Post, and Governor Dix, from the great than that of slavery. It is from these city of New York, are in favor of usury, men who, like the Goulds & Belmonts the whole matter for the "poor country might be proved to be but thieves and pumpkins" is settled. It must be accepted robbers upon a grand scale, and their subas the ns plus ultra of all argument. It sidized journals who live in the accuraedly is true that the "unsophisticated" often go corrupt and speculative metropolan to the city to be humbugged, but he who cities like New York and Philadelphia puts on city airs in the country is quite that clamor for this tyrranny, and this as likely to get the starch taken out of very fact is of itself sufficient to damn him. It is a great query to us why all the scheme in the eyes of every Christanthe Shylocks who now (according to their | ized community without a single arguown arguments) are receiving higher ment. In proof that they would devest labor of this protection we give the fellowing extract from Governor Dix's mes-

"In ruder conditions of society, when the is-"In ruder conditions of society, when the laboring classes were, to a great extent, dependent on capitalists, there was a plausible argument in favor of limiting the rate of interest.—But at the present day, when the eagerness to lend is quite as prevalent as the desire to borrow and when the labor has become independent and powerful, it needs no protection, direct or indirect, against capital in competing with it for the pradits of production.

The governor-ascriminals always doeating out the very vitals of our industrial has left a point uncovered which leads to interest, but that they must apply to these and shows his hypocrisy in the interest New York city apostles, for information, of the shylocks. He admits, and so does Justice. Prior to the State election in the 30th of December. who do not know enough practically about every offer honest man believe that the North Carolina, which was regarded as a either to tell whether butter is made from usury laws protect labor. In that lies preliminary skirmish of the Presidential parden of Robert Lister Smith was decream or milked direct from the cow .- the gist of the whole matter. We would battle, more than two hundred thousand termined upon not later than the 30th We say right in the face and eyes of these like to have governor Dix come into the dollars were sent to that State for Court message and pardon report and dated expenses. No such a sum was needed for Executive Mansion, January 8." Smith chasical portion of the country produce the and adjoining counties and point out to the purpose stated, and hence the infercould have been included in that report whole wealth of the country and are betus those persons who are so eager to lend ence that it was used for election expension and the public made acquainted with the ter-judges as to what is for their best inas to bid under for the privelege. We es. In other quarters like facts justify terest than any capital drone who feeds will risk a small bounty if he will produce similar conclusions, and explain how an parties, who had petitioned for Smith's upon their labors by his infamous extortions.

the head of one "in a charger." We say
to the laboring masses that this subject
to the laboring masses that this subject
tions to the laboring masses that the subject time of \$3,200,000 could be exhausted in a
procedure. Great men and journals having form- has no party politics in it but it is one ed a reputation, carry a great halo about which must be met, and acted upon with their heads, and although they say a vast vigor. Let these "Curb Stone Shysters" gress, we hope it will be ventilated, so amount of very simple and foolish things, threaten to leave the Old Keystone "hive" yet people are expected to appland and land take all their ill-gotten "honey" with case. call them good. This might do in a them. We can sincerely bid them good monarchical form of government where a speed. Whatever they may do, let us do fool can inherit power, but it should not our best to" sting them out" from robbing be so in this land of our Revolutionary the hives of the industrious "bees" by pefathers. Here is the squelohing argument titioning our legislature for a stringent

SENATORS TRUMBULL and NYE recent mand a fixed price for corn, wheat, and ly overhauled the present management of have the power of granting pardons or in all other agricultural and mechanical pro- Indian affairs in a sharp, searching manducts with the same propriety. What lo- ner. The Senator from Illinois declared gie! Don't every schoolboy know that that in 1840, when the Indians were rethe difference between money and wheat moved west of the Mississippi, the approis as wide as the difference between bread printions on their behalf rose to \$2,250,and stone? One has an intrinsic and in- 1000, and now it is proposed to spend \$5,separable value, without which life cannot | 500,000 for the support and maintenance of be sustained, while the other is merely a less than two hundred thousand Indians. representative, and its value or price is At this rate, said Senator Trumbull, the already fixed by law as to how much government was paying \$27.50 for every it shall represent. It says now that such Indian, man, woman, and child. He dee piece of gold, silver, nickel, or paper (simply worthless in itself) shall represent decreased, and remarked that this for increased, and remarked that this for in pardons, either for personal mercen.

Only and integenerators, are sacrated to the content the sacrate of the commerce to the content the sacrate of the commerce. The Republican members of the committee are in favor of the bill, "Sir," replied the other, "I am a doctor of fici in pardons, either for personal mercen. furthermore says that wheever chooses was sum of money was to be given to give any motives or for political considerations. muttee expect to be soon able to report cannot manufacture this money, but we, alize the Indians, and yet by the same bill the government, who legislate upon its it was provided that five hundred Indians may be dictated by the convict himself, backed by the threat of evil consequentations. A Cibic value also legislate who shall make it and in Wisconsin, who were surrounded by see to other parties, or dangerous revelajust what arrount they shall deal out, and civilized influences, should be transferred tions impliciting them. Before, however no more. The law fixing interest or usu- west of the Mississippi. In his speech, this final act in the farce called justice ful condition of affairs in that city, as a ry is not fixing the price of money, for Sepator Nye, of Nevada, declared that all that is already fixed. But when we borreaties with the Indians ought to be abrow n bushel of wheat or its represents mosted and that the only way to civilize

will sustain his life just as long as it | Gov. GEARY has pardoned Robert | Mr. KERR, of Indiana, expressed the would if we had not borrowed it. The Lister, Smith who was serving out a term condition of the State government in lending being only a neighborly, christian of imprisonment in Moyamensing, for as- Louisiana-compactly when he said, in the gia, Mrs. Lydia Sherman, who has been accomodation. It was intended and should fault and battery with intent to kill. House, on Monday: so now, that every able-bodied person This will not be welcome news to the It had not been overthrown by the peogang and a bully boy on election days. principle and increase idleness which is of their crony is no doubt part of their

sums to advance the election of particular members. Dr. Durant testifies that he gave \$10,000 to secure the election of Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Cornelius S. Bushnell testifies that he gave Senator Thayer \$5,000 when he was a candidate for re-election from Nebraska

GOVERNOR WASHBURN, in his late message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, holds that under the Constitution the peoin the State. Corporate powers in the United States are vast and overshadowing, he says, and a just cause of alarm : This is an advanced position, and is like-

thousand dollars as counsel for the Credit Mobilier, and to have it go upon the here." records of the House as a part of the history of the member from Essex.

been made out against Caldwell, the new Radical Senator from Kansas.—
Judge Spriggs, formerly Treasurer of that State, has testified before the Senate committee that Caldwell prid from \$81,000 all the way to \$5,000 for a vote. We may be somewhat particular, but we really think the man who purchased the votes of members of the Legislature as well as the miserable knaves who sold themselves should one and all be imprisoned for life. Talk as you please, the sort of things is the very worst sort.

vear, and a deficiency created of \$300,-000. When this matter comes up in Corthe commonwealth this afternoon and gress, we hope it will be ventilated, so learned that Smith had been pardoned, and besides the proceeds of the sale of that the people can see all the facts in the

it needs revision more than any other son, and the record of the issue of the branch of jurisprudence. In the first pardon was made this morning in the place it is simply absord that any one man ike Governor Geary, for example, should wealth. have the power of granting pardons or in have the power of granting pardons or in other words, overruling the courts and conferring immunity upon criminals.—

ONE of the latest schemes tending to the people to devote more attention there sheep, dairy fixtures, a quantity of oats; rye, corn, and buckwheat, about 50 bush-class of potatoes, from 15 to 20 tons of hay. All the labor of weeks, or it may be of couragement of the foreign commerce of months, the learning of lawyers and the United States. It constitutes the judges, the inconvenience of witnesses secretaries of the Treasury, Navy and and the expenses to the commonwealth of these proceedings are set aside by the simple will of one individual. And worse than this, the moral effect intended to be of commerce, whose duty it shall be to cal faculty in their dealings with each other. produced by punishment, the will of the prepare and execute and to cause to be A gentleman fell down in a fit, and a people as represented in the statute, and enforced, all contracts and laws in relations over the patient and grasping him firmly only and misdemeanors, are sacrificed to merce of the United States, and to have by the throat; whereupon the physician

lican is in order.

should get his bread by the sweat of his peaceable citizens of Philadelphia to ple of Louisiaun, it had been overthrown alone by the lawless conduct of one man, brow, or in other words should produce whom the name of Smith has for years and by the lawless conduct of one man, brow, or in other words should produce whom the name of Smith has for years aided by many others of equally bad and been a terror. But then he is one of the revolutionary character and infamous Mrs. 5 purpose, and that one man was an officer His crowd did good work in staffing of the Federal government—not one of charge of having murdered her liusband ballot boxes for Hartranft, and the release the State. It was the judge of a United Roratio N. Sherman, at Derby, in 1871. States district court in Louisiana, who, She was also charged with murdering two reward.

The Credit Mobilier investigation discloses a new stream of corruption. Not only did the holders of that stock think it for their interest to place it in the hands of members of Congress, but they less themselved in the holder of the State government by overrulable and the result of have poisoned two other husbands and the result of have poisoned two other husbands and the result of have poisoned two other husbands and the result of his children, but was only tried for the poisoned two other husbands and the poisoned tw also thought it worth while to pay heavy the infamous Pinchbeck government was the remains of the first mentioned victim not elected, and they did not claim to The trial resulted in a verdict of murder have been elected.

The Pardon of R. Lister Smith. The Harrisburg correspondent of the

Smith's pardon was not in the office of ing, he says, and a just cause of alarm; but, if Wisconsin railroads oppress the people, the Legislature can, if they will, as a formal application, which is required dist church, and at a love feast there she always protect the public, who, on their part, can always coutrol the Legislature.

money from the Credit Mobilier corporation as retained counsel, and if so, who.

Mr. Farnsworth did not hood the object
the had in view by offering the resolution, recognized. Mr. Josephs did not seem to be the had in view by offering the resolution, recognized. Mr. Josephs did not seem to be idea and gave him some arsenic in his

ory of the member from Essex.

Moraing the three mysterious pilgrims to Litchfield to live.

A CLEAR case of wholesale bribery has result of their mission, by the two o'clock satisfactorily to herself with him, and so result of their mission, by the two o'clock satisfactorily to herself with him, and so

and that the pardon had been issued last night, but this was about all I was able An editorial in the Public Ledger on telegraphed to some of his confederates in Philadelphia that he would take the in Philadelphia that he would take the of this sum \$427,396,541 had been paid to the subject of reference with him. He obtained of this sum \$427,396,541 had been paid to the subject of reference with him. Criminal law and the proceedings under the document from the governor in peroffice of the secretary of the common-

A CIRCULAR issued by the New Orleans typographical union to the printers throughout the country, recites a mournConfession of Lydia Sherman.

The confession of the Connecticut Borsentenced to the penitiary at New Haven for life, is published, and if a fearful story of orime. The following are the main

Mrs. Sherman was arrested in June 1871, at New Brunswick, N. J., on the without one single scintilla of legal right of his children, but was only tried for the in the second degree-the jury united in It was for the purpose of setting saide considering her guilty, but allowing that the judgment of the people that that infamous judge gave the hand of the Fedpermitted of a reasonable doubt. Since eral power to a combination of lawless she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her and expresses herself as much relieved On the 28th of December she begun

Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of Jan-uary 9th, writes as follows to that paper Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. holds that under the Constitution the peo-concerning the pardon by Governor She can scarcely write at all. She is una-ple are absolute masters of every railway Geary of the notorious ruffian R. Lister ble to remember dates with accurracy; so that part of her narrative is vague. Mrs.

Sherman's story is as follows : She was born in New Bronswick, N. J. became a policeman at Yorkville, one of Now, let me tell your readers what I the suburbs of New York city. One night It to create considerable attention and discussion in the country.

Now, let me tell your readers what I the suburbs of New York city. One night know about the immediate preliminary there was a row in a saloon on his beat work to obtain this pardon. On Sunday and a detective was killed. Struck was night, December 29th, 1872, the Hon. Samuel Josephs, Alderman Wu. M'Multing and John Tobin left Philadelphia and a disgraced. It troubled him very line and John Tobin left Philadelphia and a rarrived in this city at an early hour on having the became crazy, and had a softening of the brain. He then was discharged.—

Monday morning. Mr. Josephs; is the was noty to be very line and only name of the three appearing non line was only to be very line. ing passed a resolution matructing Credit only name of the three appearing upon When he recovered, it was only to be very Mobilier Committee to inquire whether the hotel register. His traveling comfeeble, physically, and mnable to get any panions did not register, or put down fic- work, so that he was only a burden to

which is to direct attention to the care so much shout recognition, but the food, and she also, with some poison, kill-few persons who did see the trio were emphatically cautioned to "say nothing they also should not be burdens to her, about the Alderman and Tobin being and should not have as she says, to grow ere."
up to life's cares. She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after she went

this sort of things is the very worst sort of treason, and is becoming alarmingly dulged as to the cause that induced Goras well as to kill the children, and she common under our present Rediefd discourse (form the cause that induced Goras well as to kill the children, and she common under our present Radical dis- ernor Geary to thus make his last official purchased it in New Haven, in Peck's penration.

| days notorious. Nobody attempts to justify the pardon, as nobody can be insaked for by the Attorney-General of the United States to cover deficiencies in the Department of Justice for 1872. The regular appropriation to the Department of the Department of the Department of Justice for 1872. The regular appropriation to the Department of the Department of Justice and the Justice for 1872. The saleratus to make it forms. This was his governor, in issuing the parton, but fully favorite drink. The saleratus and the saleratus to make it forms. The saleratus and the saleratus to make it forms. regular appropriation to the Department filled a compart made to a certain class of arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some interests. It does well for such men as his conviction. In his admission that Bryant, Dix, and Marble to tell the farmlegiant Dix, and Marble to tell the farmlegiant makes to a compart made to a compart mad

Wasteful Extravugance.

Mr. Beck, of Kentneky, the gentleman tho so ably represented the Lexington strict—the one formerly represented by lenry Clay, and in latter times by John westers, incolourer seminal lesses, importance and losses, importance and losses and l who so ably represented the Lexington lenry Clay, and in latter times by John Breckenridge—a district fated to be always represented by men of great in-tellect—in a speech in the House a few days since stated some startling facts which should be re-published every-

He stated that in the seven years ending in 1872, the Government had collect-I visited the office of the secretary of ed from customs and internal revenue nilitary stores amounting to \$135,600,000. During the same period \$125,000,000 were hight, but this way-about all I was able to learn. Mr. Josephs left here on the late train last night, having presionaly telegraphed to some of his confederates on account of the public debt—leaving \$2,975,139,811 to be accounted for at the

rate of \$425,019,987 a year!

THE COURTESY OF THE MEDICAL FRAplied, "Ah! beg your pardon," and stood by very composedly until the patient was comfortably dead.

M. HALL STANTON, who is an emi-nently practical statesman, has offered a resolution in the constitutional convention that the Rev. James Curry, a delegate from that is already fixed. But when we borned that the Indians ought to be about the realism with the Indians ought to be about the realism which series is already fixed. But when we borned to make the realism of the culprit, whom the citizens—good easy the realism money it fixes the amount we shall return for its use, whether it shall be a peck, a half bushel, or double, or its equivalent in money representative. We additted by shall five return the best that abstract right is on the side that if we return the bushel of the fidure for the culprit, whom the citizens—good easy the culprit who had in the suspension of two of our citizens for the culprit, while the culprit in the culprit with the full in the suspension of two of our daily journals, and the five in the five in the contrommercial, financial and political sevents (principally the latter), have resulted in the suspension of two of our daily journals, and the English side of a third; while the existence of those still remaining is rendered uncertain and me. December. An editorial from the Resubties of working men in that city.

The distorial from the Resubties of working men in that city.

The Legulature. In the senate a resolution of Mr. M'Clure

was adopted instructing the finance committee to inquire what measures should be taken to collect the moneys due the common wealth by George O. Evans, and to guard more effectually against such defalcations in future. A batch of private bills was thrown into the mi.l,a portion of which was passed finally, when the senate proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to increase the gover nor's salary. Senator Davis did not think the salary voted by the house sufficient and moved to strike out the sum of "nine thousand dollars" and insert "ten thousand dollars." The amendment was agreed to, exteen senators voting in the affirmative and eleven in the negative .-The bill goes back to the house to give those republican members who voted last week against ten thousand dollars an op-portunity to concur. The governor elect will doubtless be duly grateful for so ap-propriate a New Year's gift from the egislature. In more expensive times, with the pub-

lic money far more deeply depreciated, Governor Curtin managed to get along with half this salary and never asked for In the house the message of Governor

Geary still lies unnoticed on the desk of the clerk. The speaker issued his writ for a special election in Green county, on the 28th inst, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Hagan, member elect from that county. A resolution to refer so much of the governor's message as relates to a geological survey to a special committee of five members was postponed for the present. A similar disposition was made of a resolution proposing an additional steading committee the sail additional standing committee to be called the Sanitary Committee. The usual resolution to furnish each member and clerk with Purdon's and Beitler's Digesta and Ziegler's Manual was hurtled through without a call of the year and nays.—At twelve o'clock the two houses met in the hall of the house and opened the returns of the election on the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for the election of state treasurer by the people. The votes were 681,620 for the amendment and 4,393 against it, whereupon the speaker announced the amendment as part of the constitution of the state. After the passage of a private bill the house adjourned .- Patriot January 15.

THE Emperor of Germany has recently adopted a new line of etiquette with reference to German Princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family. tofare they have been compelled to join the Greek Church. At the recent Imperial meeting in Berlin, its seems there was question of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russin, to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Upon that occasion the Emperor declared that thenceforth German rotestant Princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family must be allowed to continue in the Protestant faith.

New Advertisements

CTRAYED.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Friday, Jan. 10, 1872, a Chestant Maic, with two ring-bones on her hind itect. Any one proving property and paying charges can take her away.

N. O. PASSMORE. East Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1873.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Morton B. Bair, deceased, letters of Administration in the said estate, have been granted to the as developed, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Administrator; and those having claims against the astre, are requested to present them at once at once C. A. WARREN, Adm'r.

OUTRIS OF APPEAL.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF STO-quebanna County have fixed upon the following days and dates respectively, for hearing appeals from the assusements for the very 1875, at the Commission-tris Office in Montrose, to will: Office in Montrose, to wit: polseon. Chocunut, Little Meadows Borough, 811 Lake, and Forest Lake, Monday, February 18th rei Lake, and Forest Lake. Boundy, Friendsville, Middletown, Franklin, Liberty, Arbura, Frenchsville, Middletown, Franklin, Liberty, Arbura, Jesenp, and Roch, Tacaday, Feb. 11, 1872.
Dimock, Lathrop, Springville, Gibson, and Brooklyn, Weduceday, Feb. 12, 1873.
Great Bend, Great Bend Borough, New Milford, Borough, New Milford, Thomson, and Ararat, Thursday, Lake 12, 1875.

outh. New Milford, Thomson, and Arara, teb. 13, 1873. Milkind, Jackson, Susquehaans Borough, Ilarmoord, Frider, Yeh. 11th, 1873. Clifford, Daadar, Leonx, Eleck, Bridgewater, and Montrore, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873. By order of the Commissioners, By order of the Commissioners, Wm. A. CHUSSMUN, Clerk. COMMISSIONWRS' OFFICE, Montrose, Jan'y 22, 1873.

neakness. Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency Mental and Physical Incapacity. Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence and sexual extrastagence.

137 Frice, in a scaled envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty year's successful practice that the alarming consequences of reil sbuse may be radically cured without the dangerons use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectually means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. Pr This Lecture should be in the hands of every outh and very man in the land.

Bent, under earl, in a plain envelope, to any address,
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Also, Dr. 'ulwerwell' a "Marriage Guide," price Ecta,
Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 137 Bowers, New York, Post-Office Box 4 500

Public Sále.— The subscriber will sell, at public sale on his farm in Bridgewater, on Saturday Feb. 1st, 1873, the following property, to

One Horse, five years' old, one Mare, Figures are said to afford a dry subject into years of age, in good condition, for study: but surely when they indicate one lumber wagon, double harness, such recklessuess and criminal waste of one buggy and single harness, one cutter, quantity of out and rye straw, household furniture, farming untensils, and other ar tieles not mentioned,

Terms: All sums of \$5, and under, cash; over 25, six months credit with an proved security. Singon Lewis
Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1873.—2w.

B. R. Lyons & Co.

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