THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY, Editor.

Montrose, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

THE USURY QUESTION.

We enclosed last week to our Senator, Hon. L. F. Fitch, about twenty or thirty yards of names of petitioners from this county for a stringent Usury Law, and now we shall await the promised action in the matter. We are glad to know that a proposition to abolish all law upon the subject has failed, it having been defeated by a small majority. Whether the law petitioned for can be enacted this winter or not, is no excuse for any delay in the matter, and we shall demand of our representatives that they heed the voice of their constituency and bring the subject before the Legislature, as it is a subject which of necessity must become a vital issue in the future, and the people have a right to know how their Representatives will act upon it. Some of our "fastidious" money harpies seem to think that the penalty for violating the law, consisting of fine and imprisonment will frighten the Legislature so that they will not consider it. A very few of our seemingly honest men hereabout have been argued into the belief, by the Shylocks, that such a provision is to severe. This very fear expressed by these "Curb-Stone" philosophers is an evidence to us that such penalties are indispensible to the efficient operations of a Usury Law.

Is there any one affected by the penalties for stealing and murdering, except those who intend to steal and murder? The very fact that these men don't like the idea of penalties, shows that they intend to violate any law without them.—Our present Usury Law is a brilliant specimen of a law without penalties.—We might just as well have a law without penalties for stealing adjudging that you can return stolen goods "if you are caught" in which case of course, stealing would be of no reb. Honest men have no fear of penalties, and the rogues are the ones we are after. Give us a law with a "stone" in it and we think it will bring the Shylocks down from their high perch. We have had a trial of the "grass" kind in this State long enough, which only makes them laugh to scorn the poor man's entreaties.

Behold the Indictment.

Nowhere is our national shame more graphically and at the same time more truthfully depicted, than in the short but pungent speech of Mr. Stevenson on the Credit-Mobilier affair, taken from the New York *Tribune*, and which is herewith reproduced, for men of all parties, and especially, taking into consideration the source from whence it emanated, for Republicans to ponder over:

Mr. Stevenson (Rep., Ohio,) sustained the report of the Committee, which, he said, had been extorted by unquestionable facts from a reluctant Committee; and well that Committee might have been reluctant, for what was the charge? It involved the Vce President sitting, the Speaker of the House, the chairman of all the important committees of the House itself, its very existence and organization. He was not disposed to blame that Committee when it caught all these great leviathans of the great deep into its net, that it was not quite able to haul them all into their little tub. He quoted the testimony of the Wilson Committee to show the enormity of the fraud perpetrated on the public, and said that even this was but a part of a great system of fraud, the out-cropping and surface indications of a great system of fraud, by which there had been turned into the pockets of private and official citizens of this country the value of *two hundred millions of public land*, and over *sixty millions of cash*, the value of the land being stated in railroad circulars to be not less than *a billion of dollars*. It was the most mammoth fraud ever practiced on any Government on the face of the earth, and how had it been done? Partly by legislation, Congress and State, and chiefly Congress. The lobby had been brought to bear, members had been interested, ex-members and members elect had been interested, until there seemed to be a common apprehension among the people that an auction-room had been made of this legislative hall, and certain it was that more property had passed under yonder (the Speaker's) hammer than had ever passed under the hammer of an auctioneer in all the world. And how had this been carried out? Mainly by the suppression of injury by Congress.—A cordon of corruption had been paid, sweeping from Maine to California, and it had succeeded. Tell him not that it was a failure. It was the grandest success ever achieved by such demonical means among men. He referred to *The Congressional Globe* to show the action of the various leading members of the House on questions affecting the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The hammer fell before he got out of the labyrinths of *The Congressional Globe*, and a request for permission to print what he would have said, was rejected through the objection of Mr. Conger of Michigan.

History is searched in vain for a parallel case of national corruption. A Congress that could be guilty, and wink at the commission of such crimes, found no compunction in voting themselves $5,000 and "actual travelling expenses," (of which of course they are the judge) in direct violation of the implied contract with their constituents, entered into when they were elected to the positions which they have disgraced. Such men found nothing wrong in voting to the President a regal salary, viz, $50,000 a year, just doubling his present salary, and to his Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Court, &c., in almost similar proportions. They could easily appropriate tens of thousands of dollars, to pay for the investigation of frauds they themselves committed. They could easily adjourn leaving Louisiana on the brink of civil war for necessary legislation.

It was eminently fitting too, for this *extraordinary* Congress, after failing to purge themselves of the presence of the implicated members in the Credit Mobilier infamy—and after failing to impeach Colfax and Judge Durrell—to feign virtue and actually impeach a poor Kansas Judge of whom nobody ever heard before—of "high crimes and misdemeanors,"—of whom it is said his greatest offence is drunkenness, which we agree should cause his removal. Are Republican institutions a failure? The people in the end must answer this question.

Our American Sinoam.

According to the Springfield *Republican* there are many more Credit Mobliers of all descriptions in congress and the country than those whose were brought under the investigation of Poland's committees. The *Republican* moralizes in this way on the subject:

But let us be just all around. Let us not miss the most important and valuable lesson of this moral catastrophe.—Let us avoid sham virtue and sham indignation. Let us be on our guard against that insidious self-righteousness that roots so easily and bourgeons so luxuriantly in the soil of others' sins and misfortunes. Let us see clearly and own frankly it is no mere personal and private luggage these poor scape-goats are packing off into the wilderness, but the sins of a whole people—our own sins quite as much as our neighbors'. We are none of us innocent in this matter. We have all been lacking in our duty to ourselves, our public men, and the country. Credit Mobilier is only an unusually virulent phase of a moral epidemic that has been raging among us for years; that has left hardly one adult American in ten thousand untouched; that no effectual steps have yet been taken to check. We have been "to busy" about our private affairs to attend to the common business, the affairs of the republic; "to busy" to bestow any thought or care on the public health; "too busy" to keep up the police of society; "to busy" to note how our national life has been becoming more feverish and unhealthy from year to year; "too busy" to do anything about the increasing power of the greenback in our politics, or the increasing corruption in our lawmaking; "too busy" to pick our public servants; "too busy" to watch them after managing politicians and party caucuses have picked them for us; "too busy" to inform ourselves whether they were doing our work well or ill, honestly or dishonestly; "too busy," often, to vote. Having practically forsaken the true God and set up the calf of the dollar, having practically agreed that wealth is the highest good, and to become rich the chief end of American man, we have turned over the republic to the politicians, the lobbyists, the corporations, the rings and the fates. What with a long war, with its contracts and stealings and inevitable blunting and brutalizing influences: what with a paper currency that is a lie on its face; what with a mad speculation which such a currency always begets or fosters; what with a material developement the most rapid in all history, it is not matter for much surprise that we should see credit mobilizers and wrecked reputations. The surprising thing is that the sight is not a commoner one; that, after breathing this poisoned air and living this unwholesome life so long, there should still be so much health in us, so much latent recuperative energy.

It is high time, however, that this latent energy became active. It will not do to presume too far upon the toughness of the Anglo Saxon constitution. There is a death line *somewhere* which it will not be well for us to cross. We may be nearer to it at this moment than we think.—Credit mobilier certainly has the look of a danger signal. It is the part of prudence to face about.

THE New York *Times*, which is nothing if not ultra Radical, after alluding to the steadfast political character of New Hampshire, thus comments upon the late result in that State:

The Republican loss on Monday is not, therefore, without significance. Republicans themselves cannot wisely ignore it. It is impossible to deny that the loss in part resulted from disaffection with the Republican party, for which there has been some sound reason. The pitible cowardice of the House of Representatives in regard to the Credit Mobilier matter, and the shameful "salary grab" which followed hard upon that, have alienated a considerable number from the party. It is easy to say that the Republican party is not responsible for the action of Congress, and it is partly true, as well. The Republicans could not have expelled Ames if they had wished, and a majority of the Republicans who voted on the question of back pay, voted against it. But, as we pointed out at the time, the party, as a whole, is held responsible. The average voter does not draw fine distinctions. Moreover, in the recent election he had no occasion to draw any. When he went to the polls to vote for Congressman, he found in each district a Democratic candidate who had been in Congress, and had voted straight against the back-pay steal at every stage. Against this candidate, in each district, he found the nominee of a party which is generally and justly identified with that steal.—The verdict was in favor of the Radical friends of honesty, and against unjust claims.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* takes back its fair words regarding Mr. Colfax and says:

In the *Banner* of February 19th, we expressed what we believe was the opinion of a greater part of the intelligent people of this country at that time, concerning Schuyler Colfax. But we confess that subsequent disclosures have indicated such a want of frankness on his part as to leave a very unfavorable impression on the public mind. Instead of declaring all the facts of the case at once, he has only given explanations as they have been wrung from him after new disclosures.—While this of itself does not prove him actually guilty, it establishes the general belief that he is a weak man, and that he shrunk from facing the consequences of his own acts.

GRANT has written a sympathetic letter to Colfax, and desires to maintain personal relations with him through life. He wrote the same kind of letter to Tom Murphy and Geo. K. Leet of New York. As Colfax is now safe in the Saints Rest at South Bend, we presume the endorsement of the President will afford him all the comfort he desires.

MRS. A. D. PUTMAN, whose husband was murdered in New York by the ruffian Foster with a car hook about two years ago, has written a letter to Governor Dix asking that the murder's sentence may be changed to imprisonment for life. It now appears that friends of Foster paid her $15,000 to sign the letter. Wm. L. Allen, a Pearl street commission merchant whose wife is a cousin of Mrs. Putnam, states this to be a fact. A petition was drawn up and addressed to the Governor asking that in consideration of the unholy means employed to defeat the ends of Justice he will ignore all signatures, petitions and letters and decide only on points of law and evidence, such as the corrupting influence of money has not touched. The petition is headed by H. Henneberger, Putman's partner at the time of the murder, and a number of merchants of the city. Mr. Allen, in whose establishment Putman was at one time a book-keeper, also signed the petition.

PRESIDENT Grant has sent the following bit of consolation to Credit Mobilier Colfax:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

"*My Dear Mr. Colfax:* Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your own innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately yours,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT."

"Birds of a feather" were always reputed to "flock together." "Smiler" could now with great propriety write a letter vouching for the honesty, sobriety, and statesmanship of Ulysses. It would be two rogues playing the game of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you."

OAKES AMES in discourse with a reporter of the New York *Herald*, makes this comment on the President's letter to Colfax:

"If you read President Grant's letter to Colfax you will see that he congratulates him on the fact that the charges imputed were not sustained, and that bribery and corruption were the charges; and in just as much for me as for him, for if there was no one bribed, then there was no briber. If Schuyler was free from bribery then I was. But the President don't commit himself about Schuyler's lying. He knows he lied. This is plain talk, but every member of the Committee told me that in their opinion Schuyler had lied. There is not a member of Congress in Washington or a newspaper man but what knows Schuyler lied. Yes, and lied like a dog, sir."

THE Albany, New York, *Argus* recently published a table, presenting the results of local elections in thirty-seven counties in that State. In these the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have made a gain of eighty-four Supervisors since 1872, and fully redeemed fifteen counties. Last year they only carried five of the thirty-seven counties named by the *Argus*. This year they carry twenty. Twelve towns are also given, all of which went Radical in 1872. This year seven out of the twelve have given Democratic and Liberal Republican majorities. These changes herald a glorious victory for the reformers, and a redemption of the State from the hands of the Radical spoilers in November next.

ONE hundred and eighty millions of dollars was appropriated by the late Congress for the ordinary expenses of the government for the current fiscal year. When to this are added the one hundred and twenty millions which is required to pay the interest on the public debt, and the six millions or eight millions which will be taken by the Syndicate for placing the new five per cent. loan, it will be seen that the total expenses of the government for the next fiscal year will be at least three hundred and ten million dollars—eight dollars for every man woman and child in the country. Such a tax is not overmatched in any part of the world.

THE N. Y. Evening *Post*, administration, says:

It is hardly too much to say that it would be better for the country if the present session could be wiped out altogether, for the investigations in which it has consumed much of its time are a mortification to the people and a lasting disgrace to this Congress. That it should have voted at the last moment to give five thousand dollars extr pay to each of its members, on false pretences, is perhaps the best commentary that can be made upon its character, and should suggest to every body that the less said about it and the sooner its existence can be covered up out of sight forever, the better.

SOME of the administration organs are endeavoring to make it appear that the Republican party is not responsible for the passage of the salary job. They claim that some Democrats voted for it, which of course is not denied; but then they must remember that the Republicans have a large majority in the Senate and the House, and the swindle could not have passed either, had the Republican members thereof so willed it. And even then it would not have become a law had President Grant witheld his signature. The Radical party is responsible for the salary increase, notwithstanding the protestations of the organs.

THE Senate of the State of New York, by a vote of 7 to 5 refuse to decide "Boss" Tweed's seat vacant. This Legislature of New York was elected as a Radical (?) Reform Legislature, to correct the abuses of Tammany Hall. It is now run by the notorious Tom Murphy, the intimate friend of Ulysses Grant and William M. Tweed.

Foster—Governor Dix's Decision.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A few minutes before four o'clock this forenoon, Sheriff Brennan received a message from Governor Dix, directing him to proceed with the preparations for the execution of William Foster.

The execution will therefore take place in the Court-yard of the Tombs on the morning of Friday, March 21.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is among those who denounce the salary increase and declaris that:

Men like Butler, and others of the class that could perceive nothing wrong in the Credit Mobilier infamy, eagerly accepted the fifty per cent increase and defended the grab with unblushed cheeks. It was a fitting deed for the closing hours of the session of the body which forgave the bribery and the falsehood of a dozen of its members: and it confirms the popular impression that the country is happily rid of the organization composed of such men.

THE beautiful Episcopal church in Easton was wholly destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon of last week. The fire would have been quenched before much damage had been done had the Water Company kept their fire plugs in order. Loss about $30,000, and only $5,000 covered by insurance.

Able's new Opera House was generously offered to the society to hold service in.

THE Constitutional Convention has chosen L. Z. Mitchel, Esq., of Butler county, as a member of that body, in place of Wm. Hopkins, deceased. Mr Mitchel is a gentleman of ability and fine legal attainments, and will make a useful member.

GEORGE L. BOUTWELL was elected United States Senator in the Convention of the two houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary, will probably succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury.

THE House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, last Friday passed the General Appropriation bill and the bill appropriating half a million dollars in aid of the Centennial. The latter passed by a vote of 53 to 36.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed a bill relative to the exportation of petroleum, which provides that empty barrels, in which it may have been exported, shall, on return to the United States, be admitted free of duty.

IT is said that the President has subscribed $100 and the Vice President $50 toward the GREELEY monument fund.

New Hampshire Election.

THE State election in New Hampshire occurred on Tuesday, March 11th. The Democrats have elected their three candidates for Congress. Returns have been received from one hundred and eighty-two towns, giving the following vote for Governor:

Ezekial A. Straw, Republican	30,885
James A. Weston, Democrat	28,281
Dr. John Blackman, Temperance	911
James K. Mason, Liberal	540

There are fifty-three towns yet to hear from. The general opinion is that there will be no choice by the people, as it requires a plurality to elect in New Hampshire.—Present indications are that the Legislature will be Radical, and that Straw, the present incumbent, will be chosen Governor.

Forty-six of the senators are lawyers: four (Cameron, Davis, Dorsey and Patterson) are interested in railroads: four (M. C. Hamilton, McCreery, J. S. Morrill and Robertson) are farmers; three (Conover, Dennis and Sykes) are physicians; two (Anthony and Schurz) are journalists; two (Brownlow and Tipton) are clergymen; Mr. Sprague is a manufacturer, Mr. Chandler a merchant, Mr. Ames an army officer, Mr. Clayton a civil engineer, Mr. Jones a miner, Mr. Pinchback a waiter and Messrs. Buckingham, Caldwell, T. W. Ferry, Gilbert and West engaged in general business. All the rest are lawyers. Senator Alcorn, Gordon and Ransom were generals in the confederate army during the war. Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Clayton, Fenton, Hamlin, L. M. Morrill, Morton, Ramsey, Sprague, Oglesby and Stevenson have in the past been governors of their respective states.

THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in Boston on the 5th inst., and re-elected eleven of the old directors unanimously, including Oakes Ames. With the exception of Mr. James Brooks, only such directors as are now absent in Europe were retired. Mr. Brooks sent in a letter declaring that he had disposed of his stock in order to render himself ineligible, but expressing a determination to sustain the road in Congress.

New Advertisements.

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, April 11, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Dundaff, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Joseph B. Slocum, on the east by the Clifford and Wilkesbarre road, south by lands of Joseph B. Slocum and late the estate of John W. Wells, deceased, and on the west by—lands of John Hirenburg, containing about 50 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn, some fruit trees, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Elisha Phinney vs. S. G. Weaver.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Lathrop, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Wm. Miles, east by lands of J. H. Corle, south by lands of A. E. Bell, and on the west by the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad, containing about 40 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, 1 house, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Susquehanna county vs. Wm. Foster.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Forest Lake, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Archie Horton, on the west and south by lands of Sewell Warner, and east by lands of Eli Warner, containing 55 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 2 barns and sheds, hog house, 2 orchards, hop yard, and about 70 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Abel Turrell vs. Sherman B. Loomis.)

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 Jacob Smith, on the east and south by lands of Nathaniel Hillis, and on the West by lands of Myron Bronson, containing about 8 acres, with the appurtenances, 1 small house, 1 shed, and about 6 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of L. D. Warner, use of B. C. Sayre, vs. James Patten.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of New Milford in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of J. S. Burlingame, on the east by lands of Hollis and Elias Barrett, on the south by lands of F. Morley and on the west by lands of Frank Birchell, containing 60 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 small house, 1 barn, small orchard, and about 15 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of A. J. Stoddard vs. O. Wayman.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate 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 Samuel A. Caswell, dec'd, on the east by lands of Henry Ladd, on the south by lands of John C. Ives, and on the west by lands of R. Kenyon, dec'd, containing 19 acres, more or less, unimproved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Reed, Warren & Foster, use of A. Lathrop, vs. Wealthy A. Robbins.)

ALSO—All that certain peice or parcel of land situate in the township of Clifford in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being lot No. 65 on a map of reservey of the West town school lands, made by John Torrey, containing 99 acres more or less, together with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 frame barn, young orchard, just beginning to bear, and about 40 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of W. W. Williams vs. Nelson Resbergle.)

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 public highway, on the east by lands of Terrance O'Riley, on the south by the Sunbury line, and west by lands of Terrance O'Riley, containing 5 acres more or less, together with the appurtenances, one large brick Church building, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of William L. Dowling vs. the Church of the Holy Family in the township of Choconut.)

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 Milo Hartley, on the east by lands of Charles Smith, on the south by lands of Edward Hartley, and on the west by lands of ——Hartley and Milo Hartley, contain ing 113 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, two barns, one corn house, a few fruit trees, and about 75 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Van Loan vs. I. V. Hallock and Wm. N. Sherwood.)

ALSO—All those two pieces or parcels of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, known and distinguished as Village lot number 181 and the east half of lot number 183, as the same is laid down on a map of said borough as surveyed by Wm. Wentz for the late N. Y. & E. Railroad Company, and resurveyed and alloted by Timothy Hoyle with the appurtenances, one frame house, one barn, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Dennis Casey and Bridget Casey, use of Bridget Casey, vs. James Higgins.)

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in a 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 P. H. Tiffany, D. C. Underhill, A. Burdick, and P. Tilman, on the east by lands late the estate of David Giles, John S. Williams, and N. Eastman, on the south by lands of A. W. Moody and Ezra Strickland, and on the west by lands of Ezra Strickland and William Lawrence, containing about 100 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, six dwelling houses, one saw and lath mill, grist and flouring mill, all new and first class, one stone blacksmith shop, three orchards, and about 300 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of F. C. Bunnell vs. Benjamin Parke.)

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in a 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 estate of —— Hogland, deceased, on the south by lands of Pierce English on the south by lands contracted to E. Rich, and on the west by the old Chenango Turnpike road, containing about 60 acres be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, small barn, and about 20 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. Lathrop vs. John Egan.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jessup, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the northwest by lands late the estate of A. Sherman, dec'd, and J. W. Hindle, on the southeast by lands of Isaac Bolles, on the southwest by lands of J. B. McKeeby, and on the northwest by lands of A. McKeeby, containing 60 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, one frame barn, one orchard, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. O. Warriner vs. Charles Parsons and Christian Davis.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Broad street, on the east by lands of Dr. E. N. Smith, on the south by land of John Weed, and on the west by land of P. A. Perry, having a front of 73 feet and a depth of 300 feet, containing 27 rods of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one small house, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. McCabe vs. Wm. Murphy.)

ALSO—All those two certain pieces or parcel of lands situate in the township of Liberty in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Joseph Howard, on the east by lands of Thomas Webster and public highway, on the south by lands of Mrs. Howard or Gage, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Howard or Gage, containing about 10 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, two small barns, one saw mill, one orchard, and all improved. The second piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Alexander Webster, E. Travis, and J. W. Howard, on the east by land of J. W. Howard, on the south by lands of H. W. Smith Worth, and on the west by lands of H. W. Smith Worth and Alexander Webster, containing about 85 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, a few fruit trees and about 40 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Wyoming Fire Insurance Company vs. George M. Peck.)

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 and east by lands of Isaac Kinney, on the southly lands late of Daniel Tiffany, and on the west by lands of B. Parke, containing 25 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, one blacksmith shop, and other out buildings, some orchard, and about 20 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. E. Lindsley use of J. R. DeWitt vs. Benjamin Risley and William S. Lindsley.)

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: Beginning at a post the northwest corner of land conveyed to Patrick Quinliven, thence by said Quinliven's west line south 48 perches to corner of lot conveyed to James McCormick, jr., thence by said J. McCormick, jr., and Thomas Gurton west 40½ perches to a post, thence by land conveyed to C. H. Lopez 45 perches to a post, thence by C. McGaven's lot 8½ perches to a post, thence by the same north 35 perches to a post, thence by John Murphy's line 86 degrees east 123-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres and 50 perches be the same more or less, being the same piece conveyed by the trustees of R. H. Rose, dec'd, to James McCormick, and which deed is recorded in Deed Book 22 page 70 and by him to John McCormick by deed dated March 24th, 1871, with the appurtenances, frame house, old log house, barn, and other out buildings, orchards, and mostly improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Charles Powers vs. John McCormick.)

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: Beginning at a post in the line of land belonging to Lyman Bunnell, thence by lands of Mason Tingley and Hortly Dolan south 1 degree west 108 perches to a post, thence by lands of George Fowler east 50 perches to a post in the line of land belonging to John W. Gray, thence by the said Gray's land north 108½ perches to a post in the line of Lyman Bunnell aforesaid; thence by said Bunnell's line south 89½ degrees west 78 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 house, 2 barns, corn house, orchard and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of P. G. Gates, use of E. B. Gates vs. Elizabeth W. Giles.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Brooklyn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the old Milford and Owego Turnpike road, on the east by land of Joseph Lines, on the south and west by lands of S. B. Tucker, containing about ½ acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 house, 1 barn, a few fruit trees, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. P. McKinney vs. L. A. Tyler and Mary A. Tyler.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Auburn, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of D. D. Willard, on the south by lands of J. M. Smith & A. G. Sterling, and on the west by lands of A. G. Sterling and H. Hill, containing about 112 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, frame barn, corn house, and other out-buildings, orchard, and about 65 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Seely, assigned to B. H. Mulford, vs. D. A. Bunnell and D. A. Depew.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Lenox, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of J. L. Whitney, on the east by lands of A. & A. Titus and B. Titus, on the south by lands of Morris Tingley, and on the west by lands of Wm. Reese and J. L. Whitney, containing about 70 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 barn, a shed, 1 orchard, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Sylvester Coon, assigned to H. N. Smith vs. S. J. Knapp.)

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 northwest by lands of I. J. Post, on the east and northeast by lands contracted to A. Dickerson, and on the southwest by public highway, containing about ¾ acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 dwelling house and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Harvey & Joiner use of George Harvey vs. Obed Johnson.)

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 lands of Michael Dugan, on the east by lands of Michael Hastings and others, and on the south by lands of R. P. Milford, and on the west by lands of Matthew McInerny, containing 70 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, log house, frame barn, orchard, and about 50 acres improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of W. C. Hendrick vs. Mario McKelman, Administratrix of John McKelman, deceased.)

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 Albert Jerauld, on the east by lands of Grow & Brothers, on the south by lands of John Coyle, and on the west by lands of George Walker, containing 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 barn or stable, and out-buildings, 1 orchard, and about 40 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Grow & Brothers vs. Daniel O. Farnham and Daniel O. & James Farnham.)

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 Granger and Wm. Vaughn, on the south by lands of N. D. Snyder, and on the west by lands of Loren Newton, containing 140 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 barn, a few fruit trees, and about 50 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Wm. L. Beebe vs. Thomas Heinz.)

ALSO—All those four certain tracts of land situate in the township of Harmony in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, in warrantee name of Roger Muntz, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech tree corner, thence along the line of Jos. Mason north 45 degrees west 320 perches to a beech corner, (now stake and stones,) thence south 45 degrees west 230 perches to original beech corner, (now stakes and stones,) thence south 45 degrees east 320 perches to beech corner, thence north 45 degrees east 230 perches to beginning, containing 433 acres and 63 perches, be the same more or less, excepting and reserving 45 acres deeded by Jas. Mumford to R. Whitney, also 61 acres and 63 perches, according to survey of T. Boyle, deeded to H. M. Webster, together with the appurtenances, 1 saw and lath mill, several shanties and about 5 acres improved. ALSO, That other tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Harmon Norcross, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at beech corner, thence along line of Roger Muntz north 45 degrees west 278 perches to a stone corner, thence south 45 degees east 265 perches to a maple corner, thence north 45 degrees east 278 perches to place of beginning, containing 434 acres and 63 perches, be the same more or less. ALSO, All of certain tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Joseph Mason, excepting and reserving all that portion of said tract deeded by said Jas. Mumford to different parties, on or before the 26th day of October, 1867, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the northeast by lands of Frederick Berthold, on the southeast by land sold by said Mumford to Jeremiah Flynn, on the southwest by lands of Roger Muntz, on the northwest by land sold by said Mumford, containing about 706 acres, be the same more or less. ALSO, All that tract in the warrantee name of Federick Berthold, bounded on the northwest by the Joseph Mason tract, containing 400 acres—allowances, be the same more or less, excepting and reserving 102 acres heretofore deeded by said Jas. Mumford to ——

(Seized and taken in execution at the suit of James G. Closon, assigned to J. B. McCollum and D. W. Searle, vs. H. M. Webster.)

Take Notice—All bids *must be arranged* on the day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 15, 1873.

New Advertisements.

JURORS—TAKE NOTICE.

The jurors summoned to appear at an adjourned court appointed to be held at Montrose, on Tuesday, March 25, 1873, are hereby notified not to appear, as no court will be held at that time.

M. B. HELME Sheriff.

Montrose, March 15, 1873.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Patrick McManis, deceased, letters of Administration in the said estate, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Administrator; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them at once.

J. DONNELLY, Adm'r.

Choconut, March 19 1873. 6w.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Susquehanna, on exceptions filed to the Widows Inventory in the estate of Samuel W. Truedall, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Thursday, the twentieth day of March, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All parties interested are hereby required to appear and present their claims, at the above time and place or be forever debarred.

F. A. CASE, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 12, 1873.

ABEL TURRELL,

DRUGGIST,

Montrose, Penn'a.,

is continually receiving NEW GOODS, and keeps constantly on hand a full and desirable assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, TEAS, Spices, and other groceries, stoneware wall paper, glass ware, fluid lamps, mirrors, lamps, chimneys, kerosene, machinery oil, tanners' oil, neats foot oil, refined White Oil, oil for lanterns, oil for sewing machines, Olive Oil, Sperm Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, Canary Seed, Vinegar Potash Concentrated Lye Axle Grease, Trusses, Supporters, Medical Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Whips, Guns, Pistols Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Caps, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Violin Strings, Bows, etc. Fine Perfumery, Fish Hooks and Lines, Bay and Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, and Hair Dyes, Brushes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Silver and Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., Dentist Articles, a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY.

All the leading and best kinds of

PATENT MEDICINES.

The people are invited to call at the Drug and Variety Store of

ABEL TURRELL

Feb 1, 1873. Established 1848.

County Business Directory.

Two lines in this Directory, one year, $1.50—each additional line, 50 cts.

MONTROSE.

O. S. BEKER—County Surveyor, of Susquehanna County. Office in the Court House, Montrose, Pa.—39-tf.

JAMES E. CARMALT, Attorney at Law. Office one door below Turbell House, Public Avenue.*

WM. H COOPER & CO., Bankers, sell Foreign Passage Tickets and Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.*

BILLINGS STROUD, General Fire and Life Insurance Agents; also, sell Railroad and Accident Tickets to New York and Philadelphia. Office one door east of the Bank.

F. B. CHANDLER, General Insurance and Sewing Machine Agent, Public Avenue.*

BURNS & NICHOLS, the place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles Yankee Notions, &c. Brick Block.

WM. L. COX, Harness maker and dealer in all articles usually kept by the trade, opposite the Bank.*

BOYD & CORWIN, Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, and Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron ware, corner of Main and Turnpike street.

S. H. MORSE, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, on Main Street, next door to Little and Blakslee's Law Office.

A. N. BULLARD, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Books, Stationery and Yankee Notions, at head of Public Avenue.*

NEW MILFORD.

CAYUGA PLASTER—NICHOLAS SHOEMAKER, dealer in genuine Cayuga Plaster. Fresh ground.

SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.—Six per cent. interest on all Deposits. Does a general Banking Business. 41-tf S. B. CLASE & CO.

W. L. MOSS & CO., Dealers in Dry