THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

THE earnings of the Central Pacific railroad for the month of June, 1873 were $8,313,790; for the month of June, 1872, $1,133,262; increase $175,518. Earnings first six months of 1883, $6,320,686; earnings first six months of 1872, $5,508,616; increase, $812,161.

INFORMATION comes from Washington that Senator Conkling has been tendered the vacant chief justiceship but its acceptance is exceedingly doubtful. Senator Conkling, being an aspirant for the presidency, has probably been taught by recent events to distrust the supreme bench as a base of operations for a presidential campaign.

GEN. COCHRAN, the chairman of the liberals in New York, announces the meeting of the liberal state committee on the 30th inst. at Saratoga. It is probable that the democratic convention and the convention of the liberals, meeting simultaneously, will unite on a common ticket and platform. So thinks the Hartford *Times*.

SAYS the Baltimore *Gazette*: Some of the Boston newspapers are earnestly advocating the teaching of the art of sewing to the girls in the public schools. Nothing could be more sensible or practical; and if the same course of study, coupled with instruction in the science of cookery, were adopted in those private schools where too often only fashionable polish is put on the female character, society would be much better and happier.

THE latest dodge on the part of the Credit Mobilier party is to declare Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, a defaulter. It has required seventeen years labor in the Auditor's Department to reach these accounts and strike a balance. This is quite too thin to spread over the eyes of the voters of this country, who have seen millions upon millions stolen by the Indian ring since the Republican party came into power.

WE are bound to acknowledge that the editor of the Montrose *Republican* has taken a stand upon "an important local issue" He says:

"We are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term, and do not believe either that the Republican party will nominate him, or that he desires to be nominated."

All right. We will just stick a pin exactly there. We have only one further question and that is, will the *Republican* support him if Mosby gets him nominated? It is one thing to claim to be righteous and another to show it by actions.

THE Springfield *Republican* thus speaks editorially of Vice President Wilson's health:

"The Vice President has passed into that stage of health, which Mr Chase so long occupied, a paralytic invalid to whom life is of most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his ambition and activity."

The old complaint evidently—Credit Mobilier."

OHIO is unfortunate either in her Judges or in her laws. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that the school board can exclude the Bible in the public schools, if they choose, and now Judge Green, of Columbus, has decided that the laws for the observance of Sunday do not apply to those who conscientiously observe Saturday as the Sabbath; and that city and town ordinances prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday are void, which do not exempt from their operations those who sell to travelers or who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

GRANT'S candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Salary Grabber Ben Butler, addressing a temperance meeting at Framingham on the Fourth, at the close of which he was called upon to state whether he is among the friends or opponents of the present liquor law in that State. The "hero of Fort Fisher" said that "asking questions at a Fourth of July celebration is like whistling at a funeral." The question was put again and again, but Ben, who was always known to pull for the side that pays best, paid no attention thereto and quickly left the stand and the grove.

HON. DAVID WELLS sums up the results of the protective system for ten years in this country in the following suggestive passage: "With every possible advantage in its favor it has swept the commerce of the United States from the ocean, destroyed the export trade in respect to nearly all the manufactured products, harassed and vexed the entire mercantile community, impoverished the agriculturist, unequally affected the distribution of wealth, and by increasing the cost of all the tools and implements of production imposed a tax on the whole nation so grievous that its further continuance has become almost a matter of impossibility."

"I Beseech Thee Torment Me Not."

The following prayer of the "unclean spirits" of Montrose, who rend and torture the unhappy victims whom they get possession of, by their merciless demands for "a pound of flesh," was poured out through the columns of the Montrose *Republican*, last week.

We used to think that a former editor of the *Susquehanna Journal* excelled in the invention of falsehoods against the people of Montrose, but it is doubtful whether the *Democrat* editor cannot claim pre-eminence in that respect. We leave it to any one who has read the *Democrat* for a year or more whether any reader of that paper, ignorant of the real character of the people of this Borough, would not infer from the prominence given in its columns to the operations of the "curbstone brokers" that preying upon the poor and unfortunate was the principal business of our people. We deny that such is the case. We believe that the great majority of the people of Montrose make their living as honestly as the people of other places. And we think it is no more than fair that the *Democrat*, after its repeated charges—after denouncing some of our citizens, without defining who or which, as "cowardly thieves"—should be called upon to make its charges specific, so that the people may be able to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. What proportion of our citizens, we have a right to ask, are comprised under the opprobrious title of "cowardly thieves?" Who are these men who, after having taken a man's claim for collection, conspire to rob him? If they are lawyers, let the Court promptly disbar every one who thus disgraces the profession. If they are church members, let the Church expel men who have shown themselves unfit to associate with honest Christian folks. But if there are no such offenders among us, then let the editor of the *Montrose Democrat* bear the odium of having invented and published to the world the vilest of slanders against his neighbors. We are informed by men who have taken some pains to inquire, that no such occurrence as that above narrated by the *Democrat* has taken place, but that the whole story is invented and published, *and the personal application made privately*, for the purpose of injuring certain men with whom the editor of the *Democrat* has a personal (not political) quarrel. And we also understand that these men deny the charge *in toto*, and challenge the proof. It certainly would seem to be time that these charges should be made more specific, and our citizens generally cleared from the odium which attaches to such shameful conduct.

We submit if the above wail is not parallel in its appeal, to that made by the "Legion of devils" who besought the Great Teacher of mankind not to torment them. The question "what is thy name," may be answered by them, in the same manner "my name is Legion, for we are many." Yes, and the simile may be continued farther, that the true Christain people of Montrose, who have a desire for the salvation of its moral and temporal interests, are willing, not only to *suffer them*, but are desirous that they should enter into the herd of swine and run violently down some steep place into the lake and be choked. It is to bring about this relief that we have besought the powers that be, to "cast them out," for by this means alone can it be done, notwithstanding we are charged in the above article, with blasphemy to the good name of Montrose, and as "inventing falsehood" and "publishing slanders about our neighbors." This is but stronger proof of our simile, as there were the same class of Pharasees and Publicans eighteen hundred years ago, who clothed themselves with the same cloak of apparent holy belief or the blasphemy of the Son of Man to cover up and continue their hypocrisy and extortion. It is not a pleasant task to be forced to acknowledge such base transactions to have taken place in our midst, as we from time to time have been alluding to, but like a deep festering sore, the only remedy to save the patient is to apply the lance. And we have acted upon that principle, as regards relieving our community of the infamous "Shylocks" that infest it. We are prepared to risk our reputation as a doctor of the true interests of our community, both financial and moral, entirely upon this line of practice. The above symptoms from the columns of the *Republican*, clearly indicate its good effect. Such bread and milk poultices as that paper allows in its columns, may soothe the troubled consciences of these "Curbstone" Christains, but it will never bring their base corruption to a head.

It is evident from the tone of the above article that some one is touched. The appeal to the pride of the people of Montrose, and the effort to indict us before them, for an attempt to filch from them the high and exalted moral position they assume to occupy among the nations of the world, may be lawyer-like in its acuteness, but is very weak in its foundation. It may be policy for some to cloak iniquity, but it is not true Christianity nor the proper way to eradicate the evil. There are most certainly a goodly number of excellent people in Montrose, but its high physical elevation makes it no nearer Heaven than many other places, and the miserable hypocrites in its courts, its churches and its society, who pray in the Sanctuary on Sunday to be forgiven of their debts as they forgive their debtors, and prey all the rest of the week upon the misfortunes of their neighbors, are worthy of the name of "cowardly thieves" as they not only rob the indigent and unfortunate of their hard earnings, but they rob the church of its good influence and example, they rob the Bar of its professional honor, and inflict a common and blighting curse upon the community in which they operate. We are asked by the writer of the above article, to give names and not be so general in our charges, and then he makes a grand flourish with his "curbstone" truncheon that we cannot, and that we have invented and published these charges to injure certain men with whom we have a personal quarrel. This may be another lawyer-like movement and may seem very bold and defiant at sight, but we are as well aware, undoubtedly, as the gentleman who wrote it, that by the laws of our state, the greater the truth of the assertion made, the greater is the libel and we are not willing to gratify these sharks by giving them an opportunity to arraign us before the courts, gagged by law from proving the truth of our assertions in mitigation. This would furnish them too cheap a revenge and our martyrdom would not be of the least value to the matter under controversy. We have no necessity of mentioning names, for they are known far and wide and there is hardly a section in this county that has not felt the thumb screws of their extortion. Notwithstanding some, more hypocritical than others, attempt to cover their rascality by using a *long pole* to haul in the chestnuts with, yet the screen they use is too thin to prevent the people from seeing them at the other end.

The personal quarrel referred to is a strategy most extra in its invention. If any man in the borough of Montrose, or vicinity, has had a personal quarrel with us either in public or private it must have taken place when we were not present, and such an assertion is not evidence, unless both parties were present. The "personal application made privately" most certainly applies to the guilty party, for no man woman or child, ever heard us make application, either publicly or privately, other than that in the columns of our paper.

We perhaps should not find fault with their attorney for making the best defense for them he could for the evidence against them is ample, and a unanimous agreement of *guilty* has been rendered by the jury of public opinion, and the editor of the *Republican* is welcome to the fee which he may receive for admitting a defense of them into his columns. We fully agree with the sentiment expressed in the last sentence of the above article that it is high time "our citizens were cleared from the odium which attaches to such shameful conduct."

THE New York *World* says: "The Administration seems determined that General Butler, with his salary-grab platform, shall be nominated by the people of Massachusetts for Governor. Butler was the first man who publicly defended the action of Congress in passing the back salary grab, and first to defend Grant for signing it, without whose signature it could never have become a law. Now we find the whole power of the Administration in Massachusetts, with all the Federal officeholders, including postmasters of the small villages, working for the nomination of General Butler. While this is the policy in that State, Senator Carpenter, one of the leading supporters of the Grant party in the West, has publicly taken the field in Wisconsin in defense of the Congressional salary grab, as if determined to hold the party up to its endorsement there. We may soon expect to hear Senator Conkling marshaling the Republican party of this State to the same salary-grab music.

THE Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the office-holders' platform:

Resolved, That the Republican party has saved the country, but we denounce the corruption of the party, and renominate the same scamps for office.

Resolved, That RANKIN's bondsmen should be held responsible for the money he stole but we unanimously approve of CARPENTER, one of said bondsmen who has not refunded, as our choice for Governor.

To which should be added:

Resolved, That members of Congress who voted themselves five thousand dollars extra pay are thieves, and that General Grant, who lobbied for the bill, and is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars for signing and making it the law, is an honest man, and further,

Resolved, That we will support every Congressional salary-grabber who is again nominated by the party.

THE account of the House of Representatives with the Treasury for the item of compensation and mileage for the fiscal year just ended shows that the amount drawn by Treasurer Spinner and turned over to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at Arms of the House, upon certificates of the Speaker, was $2,394,000. The amount appropriated, being the sum estimated at former rates of salary for the same time, was $1,000,000, thus showing that $1,394,000 above the appropriation has been drawn, and this is mainly on account of back pay. The overdraft in the Senate for the fiscal year was $326,000.

GRANT is showing a disposition to provide for the family connections of his friend, the rebel Col. Mosby—whose sister was recently appointed to a clerkship in the dead letter office at Washington and over the heads of a number of widows of Union soldiers. Mosby is loyal now and for Grant for a third term.

Boy Burned to Death.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—A fire at Greenbush, Rensallaer county, opposite Albany, this evening, destroyed twenty-four dwellings located on Broadway, Columbia and adjoining streets. Also, Callender's lumber yards and Beno's & Trainer's coal yards. The loss is estimated at $150,000 to $200,000. Insurance small. A small boy named Broat was burned to death.

Murder in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, July 13.—Michael Higgins, a farm laborer, of Cheshire, stabbed John O'Neil, on Saturday night, in the abdomen, from the effects of which O'Niel died to-day. Search for Higgins resulted in the discovery of his dead body in a room of a farm house. It is supposed he died from heart disease, superinduced by excitement. Higgins insulted O'Niel's wife, hence the murder.

Railroad Smash-up.

A freight train on the Junction Railroad ran off the track at Wheat Sheaf lane Saturday afternoon. The engine and five cars were completely wrecked, and the engineer and fireman both badly injured. The loss occasioned by the mishap will amount to several thousand dollars.

Amending the National Constitution.

[From Senator Thurman's Fourth of July Oration at Chillicothe, Ohio.]

In respect to the election of President and and vice president there is urgent need for an amendment. I do not allude to the proposition to dispense with the electorial colleges and permit the people to vote directly for these officers, although I think that might be done without in the slightest degree disturbing the relative weight of the several states in the election, as it now exists. But the necessity to which I refer relates to the mode of verifying and declaring the election.—The constitution, after providing how the votes of the electors shall be certified and returned, proceeds as follows:

"The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majorit; of the whole number of electors appointed."

And so of the vice President. Now, it has been contended that under this provision the whole power of counting and deciding upon the returns is vested in the president of the senate, and that the two houses of congress are present as mere witnesses of the count and decision—a tremendous power to be intrusted to one man, as we shall presently see, when we come to mention some of the questions to which the count gives rise. But congress has very properly rejected this construction, and it has never at any time prevailed. On the contrary, the votes are counted by tellers of the two houses, and when a vote or return is objected to the question is decided by the house separately and without debate. If both houses vote to receive it, it is received and counted. If either house votes to reject it, it is rejected.

Now, upon the counting, the gravest questions have arisen and may again arise. Thus, at the count in February, in 1869, a question was raised whether the state of Georgia was entitled to a vote at all, and the startling decision was announced by the president of the senate that under the legislation of congress her vote should be counted, provided it did not change result, but that if it would change the result it should be rejected.—In point of fact the result did not depend upon her vote, but had it done so and the vote been rejected, who can tell what commotion and trouble might have followed? Again, upon the count last February, there were the returns from two sets of electors of the state of Louisana—one set voting for Grant and the other for Greeley—and both were rejected, and the state lost her vote. The votes of two other states—Arkansas and Texas—were rejected on technical exceptions to the election returns, and they also lost their votes.

Now, fortunately for the peace of the country, the votes of these three states would not, if counted, have changed the result; but had the case been otherwise the most deplorable consequences might have followed their rejection.—I do not exaggerate the danger when I say that unless a better mode of verifying the election of President shall be provided than now exists, the country may some day—and no one can foreshow such—be plunged into civil war over his election; not a war of sections, but one reaching into every hamlet in the land.—You have seen that under the present system it is in the power of a bare majority of either house of congress to throw out the vote of a state and defeat the will of the people; and should such a majority be sufficiently daring and unscrupulous to do so, it would seldom be at a loss for a pretext. A mere technical objection to a return would answer its purpose, or if this did not exist, it would be easy to declare without adequate proof—as has been done again and again in contested elections of members—that the election was carried by force or fraud.—And thus a man might be declared elected to the presidency who had not received a majority of the votes actually cast, or the election might be made to devolve on the house of representative, where the vote of the smallest state in the Union would count as much as that of Ohio or New York.

For these reasons I hope to see the constitution amended so as to secure a fair canvass of the electorial votes and remove all danger out of the way; and I am glad to say that the senate has charged one of its ablest committees with a consideration of the subject, in order that such amendment may be proposed.

Grant's Third Term.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It appears that the movement of the office holders to secure the renomination of General Grant for a third term has already commenced. It is stated that the preliminaries were arranged at Long Branch several days ago, and it is not denied that the President is cognizant of it. Those having the matter in charge seem to count very largely upon the divisions supposed to exist in the ranks of the opposition, and upon their ability to rally the moneyed interests of the country to the support of their scheme. Unnder the head of "moneyed interests" they include the national banks, the railroad corporations and the large capitalists. These, they allege, are for Grant because under his administration it is not likely that any legislation will be enacted hostile to these institutions. Another argument used is that there is no man in the republican party who has developed greater popular strength than Grant, and it is hardly probable that within the next three years he will have a dangerous rival. Of course the official patronage will be used in manipulating conventions and in securing delegates. Some of the President's friends think it is too soon to agitate the question of the succession; but the matter has been kept very quiet, and it was not expected to be made public until at least a year hence. If Grant should fail to get the nomination his friends assert that he will at least be able to name his successor.—*Boston Post Despatch.*

Special Notices.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID,

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc., supplying *the means of self-cure.* Written by one who cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope.

Sufferers are invited to address the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 18th, 1873.—m6

THE CAREER OF A GREAT REMEDY.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of preventive and restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfill ed their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in its magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite, and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months. It is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, billious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns and its patent consists in their endorsement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medical preparations. *The universality of the demand* for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and *steadily increasing* quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uraguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Isle, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other African lands; to Australia, and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentary or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the *standard Medicine* for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds consumption, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be in invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalled popularity it has attained. It is a *sure* and *effective* remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists

New Advertisements.

KINWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Prepares strong [illegible] and good habits. [illegible] discipline [illegible] no expense. Send for catalogue. [illegible]

[illegible] A. M., Pres., New Berlington, Pa.

July 16 1873.—m6.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the money in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of real estate of H. Tim Gibson, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office of Fitch & Watson, in Montrose, on Friday Aug. 15, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., at which time and place persons interested in said fund must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. ROBERT H. JENNE, Auditor.

Montrose, July 16th, 1873.

GREAT UNITED STATES TEA CO.

BURNS & NICHOLS, Agts.,

Montrose, Pa.

This Tea is put up in AIR TIGHT TIN CANISTERS, thereby preserving its full strength, which is certainly a great desideratum.

☞ Call and get a can and try its merits

BURNS & NICHOLS.

Montrose, July 16 1873.—tf

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash, Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money—The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery, or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insurant. THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any agent, or send for a Circular.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,

EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it—Has 21 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address, H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., 147 Tremont St., Boston.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,

by C. W. Gleason, M. D. Sells rapidly. One agent sold 100 in one week. Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large body of Timber and Iron Ore Lands in Middle Pennsylvania; estimated to cut 60,000,000 feet of sound white oak, white and yellow pine and hemlock. On and near floating streams, with steam saw-mill, boom, etc., on the Susquehanna. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromos, "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wild fire. The pair for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$40 PER WEEK, IN CASH, to agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

MONEY *Made Rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars Free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 to $20 PER DAY! Agents wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON. & CO., Portland Maine.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Established in 1837.

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment call, or address by mail, with statement of case. S. H. HUNSDON,

31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

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, August 8th, 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 township of Great Bend in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of Henry Melody, on the east by lands of Sherman Phelps, on the south by lands of Truman Baldwin, and on the west by lands of Samuel Falkenbury, containing 25 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one log house, and about 2 acres improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Norman Arnold, to use of Galen Newman, vs. G. A. Dayton.]

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 lands of John Laffy, on the east by lands of ——— Brennan, on the south by public highway, and on the west by lands of Widow Casey, containing about 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one orchard, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of A. Chamberlin vs. Martin Brennan.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough 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 D. W. Hagar, on the east by land of John Hayden, on the south by land of George Pratt, and on the west by land of E. K. Richards, having a front of 120 feet and a depth of 128 feet, with the appurtenances, one frame dwelling house, a few fruit trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of George B. McCollum vs. Sherman Driggs.]

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 Raub, 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 110 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn, two orchards, and about 60 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 Lenox in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Drinker lot, on the east by lands of Lydia Millard, on the south by lands of Alonzo Payne and Chauncy Oakley, and on the west by lands of Seymour Lawrence, containing about 64 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, barn, some fruit trees, and about 60 acres improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Nancy Cook vs. Lucinda Cobb.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Jackson, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of A. Hill, on the east by lands of Maynar Gates and Cizer Gelatt, on the south by lands of Cizer Gelatt and A. Hill, and on the west by lands of A. Hill, containing about 80 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, saw mill, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E. W. Estabrooks, use of Ann A. Ames, vs. C. D. Hill and A. & S. H. Barnes & Co. vs. C. D. Hill.]

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 Benjamin Decker and John Buck, on the south by lands of James Wright, and on the west by lands of Silas Hartley and S. Mercey, containing about 106 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house and out buildings, an orchard, and about 40 acres improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of O. F. Gunther vs. John C. Allen.]

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 M. S. Tyler and Wm. Kelly, on the southwest by lands of S. S. Meecham and Wm. Barron, on the south east by lands of G. Rogers, D. Darrow, and I. Stebbins, and on the northeast by lands of M. S. Tyler and D. Darrow, containing 180 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, two dwelling houses, three barns, hog house, corn house, blacksmith shop, orchard and about 120 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of M. S. Wilson vs. Geo. Frink.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jackson, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner on the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike, thence west by lands of F. M. Whitney, thence north by lands of H. D. Brooks, thence east by lands of Urbane Hall, thence south by the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn, shop, cow house, orchard, and about 25 acres improved. [Seized and taken in execution as the suit of Evander Tucker vs. F. E. Potter and Mary T. Potter.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jackson, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner on the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike, thence east by lands of F. M. Whitney, thence north by lands of Johnson Pickering, thence west by lands of Johnson Pickering and W. B. Payne thence south by the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike to the place of beginning, containing about 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one horse barn, and mostly improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Evander Tucker vs. Herman F. Potter.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of New Milford, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Robert Harrison, on the east by lands of F. M. Boyle, Jacob McLeod, and R. L. Salpaia on the south by lands of Norman Foot, Jefferson Syrene and H. H. Bundy and on the west by lands of Michael McCann, containing 120 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, two orchards, and about 50 acres improved, (releasing a lot for family burying ground.) [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Tracy Hayden vs. Arphaxad Buel.]

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 John Bishop and Michael Divine, on the east by lands of Michael Divine and Miles Lacy, on the south by land of Thomas Cane, and on the west by land of Joseph Mechiker, containing 75 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, shingle mill, barn, out-buildings, and about 40 acres improved. [Excepting and reserving that from a lot deeded to B. Shop & Price 14 by 18 rods.] [Taken in execution at the suit of Carlton P. J. Saxe and R. H. Swisher, executors of the last will, etc., of I. S. Brown vs. T. W. Hagner.]

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 lands of Joseph Cobb, and Peter Herbener, on the east by the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on the south by lands of B. Goodrich and John Wright, and on the west by lands of Henry Brown and I. Page, containing 75 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, barn, [illegible] and orchard, two dwelling houses, [illegible] acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of C. Rogers use of P. L. Lindley vs. W. H. Page and Stephen Infinger vs. W. H. Page and W. J. Fisher use of W. H. Fisher vs. W. H. Page.]

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: Beginning at a post at corner of a lot lately conveyed by Isaac Hickey to Frances Hood, thence by the southwest corner of the dwelling house of the said Frances Hood, and running thence north 2½ degrees west 20 perches to a post, thence north 87½ degrees east 12 perches to a post, thence south 2½ degrees east 20 perches to a post, thence south 87½ degrees west 12 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre and 48 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, frame barn, orchard and [illegible] thereon erected. [Taken on the suit of Nelson Hickey use of A. B. Wheeler, executor of Isaac Hickey, deceased, vs. O. L. Hickey.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Boro of Montrose, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north or northwest corner of the dwelling house on the premises hereby conveyed at the dropping of the eaves and two feet from it towards the Milford and Owego road thence south 55 degrees west 9 3-10 perches to the corner of the barn on the premises hereby conveyed, thence south 35 degrees east 3 perches and nearly 1-10 to a corner, thence north 55 degrees east 9 3-10 perches to a corner on the turnpike two feet from the fence in the road, thence north 35 degrees west 3 perches and nearly 1-10 of a perch to the place of beginning, containing 2-5 10 perches of land reg ther with the appurtenances two dwelling houses, 1 barn, a few fruit trees, and all improved. Also, a final other certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Boro of Montrose in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot contracted to William Grinde, owned now by H. P. & D. B. Turrell, on the Wilkesbarre turnpike road, thence south about 35 degrees east 50 feet along the line of H. P. & D. B. Turrell's lot, thence north about 54 degrees east 30 feet, thence north 35 degrees west 50 feet, thence south about 54 degrees west 30 feet on the said road to the place of beginning, containing 15 rd square feet, with the appurtenances, one store house and shop, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of W. L. Beebe vs. C. Cushman.]

ALSO—All those four lots or parcels of land situate in the township of Lenox in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of S. Lowrie, Benjamin Bennett, estate of Ashbiel Munson and A. Churchill, on the east by lands of J. Doud and estate of Franklin Doud, C. C. Houghtaling, on the south by public highway Hiram White, S. Hartly, and M. J. Decker, on the west by lands of M. J. Decker and Nelson Lowrie, containing about 15 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one Grist Mill, with 4 run of stones, bolts, corn-sheller, machinery, and wheels complete for first class work, one Saw and Lathe Mill with wood saw attached, with all the wheels, saws, and machinery thereto belonging, two dwelling houses, barn, and out-buildings, and all improved. Also, one other lot, bounded on the north by land of N. Lowrie, on the east by mill lot and S. Hartly, on the south by mill lot, and on the west by land of A. Churchill, containing about 2 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn and shed, and all improved. Also, one other lot, bounded on the north by lands of A. Halstead, A. Churchill, and mill lot, on the east by land of Hiram White, on the south by land of Hiram White, and on the west by land of A. Halstead, containing about 2 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one barn, one orchard, and all improved. Also, one other lot bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Robinson, O. C. Severance, and E. C. Decker, on the east by lands of A. Churchill and M. J. Decker, on the south by lands of C. A. Utley and J. P. Hagaty, and on the west by land of Hiram White, containing about 18 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, out houses, some fruit trees, and nearly all improved. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate partly in the township of Lenox and part in the township of Clifford in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania: Bounded on the north by lands of S. Hartley, O. C. Severance, Hiram White, and public highway, on the east by land late the estate of Franklin Doud, on the south by the estate of Franklin Doud, and on the west by public highway, containing about 55 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, two barns, a few fruit trees, and nearly all improved. Also, the equal undivided one half portion of all that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harmony in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock tree by a line of a tract of land in the warrantee name of Henry Drinker south 49 degrees east 179 perches to a beech sapling, thence by a tract in the warrantee name of Henry Drinker, Jr., south 71 degrees and 45 minutes east about 14 perches to the County line of Susquehanna and Wayne, thence along said County line south 3 degrees west about 224 perches, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Conrad Thrie, Jr., south 46 degrees west 86 perches (about) to a corner of said Thrie warrantee, thence by warrantee in the name of Frederick Reybold and Daniel Beckley north 43 degrees and 30 minutes west 327 perches to a corner, thence by said Beckley and Henry Drinker north 46 degrees east 174 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing about 3.5 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings, and about 40 acres improved.—[Seized and taken in execution at the suit of M. J. Hartley vs. Andrew Halstead and M. J. Decker.]

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

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, July 16, 1873.

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AND

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