THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

GENERAL GRANT has expressed his disapproval of the increase of official salaries, so far as it gave back pay to the members of the last Congress. This is probably intended as a retort upon some of them who have been saying, like Garfield, "Why don't you blame the President? My vote did not make the bill a law, his signature did."

THE Washington *Chronicle* has a word to say about Grant's candidacy for a third term. It is careful to point out that he is constitutionally eligible, and still more careful not to deny that he will be a candidate. This journal is well advised of the President's aspirations, and does not dare to take issue with them.—It is evident that Grant has shipped for a life voyage.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* furnishes a long account of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is reported as disclaiming any belief in a God, and saying:

"Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. The asses! I have wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity. They parise me for my services in the cause of what they call reformed Christianity! If anything could console me for the chagrin which I see I am to endure for some time to come, it would be to witness the amazement of those good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will—they are numskulls."

THUS far July has been an unusually stormy month at sea, especially on the track of vessels bound from England to this country. They have had to face strong head winds, fogs and rains almost unparalleled in length and volume of falling water. This has been particularly the case on the coast of Nova Scotia and on the banks of Newfoundland, where July has never presented so foul and ugly an aspect. Many marine disasters are reported, and several vessels have failed to arrive at their points of destination, while long voyages are common. These facts should serve as warnings to captains of vessels coming upon dangerous portions of our coast, and induce them to use uncommon vigilance. Better extend a voyage one day or two days than wreck a vessel.

THE Erie *Observer* vigorously opposes the selection of any of the salary-grabbing Congressmen as Chairman of the Democratic State committee, or to give them any other important or leading political position. If the Convention does not mean to invite the defeat of its candidates it will be careful not to name any of the salary-grabbers for any position. This is an opportune time to rid the party of all entangling alliances and corrupt or unfaithful politicians. When this is thoroughly done the Democracy will rise up in its ancient might, and with the strength of a newly grown giant will hurl from the power they have so monstrously abused, the corruptionists who daily plunder the people through the State and Federal governments, and especially through Congresses and Legislatures.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD knocked the pins from under the Washington ring by refusing the application for a warrant for the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington for trial for publishing an alleged libel on Alexander Shepherd. He held that it would be unconstitutional to send Mr. Dana for trial to a court where there is no trial by jury, as in the Police Court of the District of Columbia. Now let Shepherd seek redress for his injured reputation in a New York court where the truth can be given in evidence, and where a jury of twelve free men can decide upon the merits of the case. There is little probability of his so doing. It would be more in keeping with the character of these newspaper persecutors to waylay and capture Mr. Dana on his first appearance in Washington, after the most approved Philadelphia fashion. That fact once accomplished, a ring court could easily mulct him for damages, and mend Shepherd's broken reputation.

THE Norris town *Defender* says, Geo. N. Corson, Esq., one member of the Constitutional Convention from Montgomery county, was presented with a bridle and saddle last week by twenty Philadelphia members of that body.—The present is a very beautiful and costly one, and was made at Samuel R. Philip's harness establishment in Philadelphia.—Our townsmen should feel proud of this token of esteem and friendship, as the letter accompanying the gift contains the names of such distinguished members as Geo. M. Dallas, F. B. Gowan, Geo. W. Biddle, Theo. Cuyler, Henry C. Carey, H. Hall Stanton *et al.* The *Press* says "the gift is in token of his faithful services as the just historian of the convention." This means, what we know, and what others do not, that Mr. Corson is the author of the pen portraits of the members of that body, and which accounts for the fact that his own has not been published.

Journalism.

THE New York *Nation* observes of the profession of journalism:

"One thing prevents its becoming overwhelmingly attractive, and that is its unproductiveness as regards money. There is probably no industry of modern times in which the part played by labor is so large, and the share in the profits received by labor so small, and in which it is so difficult for the laborer to climb into the position of the capitalist; and it is this fact which prevents, and will always prevent, the career having anything about it that can be called brilliant, and will prevent its being a profession for which men will prepare regularly at school or college. If nobody could practice medicine or law unless he was employed at a salary by a corporation with two millions of capital, we should find the ranks of these callings very scantily filled, and yet this is the position which nearly every journalist has to face."

Duty on Iron.

A BILL was lately introduced and debated in the German Reichstag, abolishing the duty on iron. The iron manufacturers contended that its passage would ruin them. On the other hand, it was shown that thirty-five million thalers had been voted lately for the extension of railroads in Alsace and Lorraine, and one hundred and twenty millions for the completion of the Prussian railroad system, while other extensions were contemplated in various States of the empire. German manufacturers were no longer able to meet the demands of the railways, and had declined to accept further orders. Hence application had been made to English houses. If duty was paid on the importations the cost of the roads would be increased to a large extent. To this the iron men made response, better run railroad making at a lower rate of speed than injure a home industry by unwise legislation. We have not learned the fate of the bill.

The Farmers' Movement.

WHEN the farmers' movement first began to assume formidable proportions the Administration organs were untiring in their efforts to impress upon the farmers the absolutely diabolical nature of all politics and the certain ruin which would follow should they meddle at all with them. But the recent unqualified censure which the farmers have passed upon Administration corruption, exempting not even the President for his signature to the Salary swindle, has shown the organs that their advice is unheeded, and they are now on a new tack. Since the farmers are desirous of having a voice in politics, why of course, say the organs, our party is the one for them to join. Perhaps the farmers will be beguiled by this sort of talk. Perhaps they will be willing to take back their resolutions against the Salary swindle, but it doesn't look a bit that way now. In fact they seem to have caught that infection which fills the average organist with such horror, independence, having, for their political creed no other principle save hostility to corruption. This certainly will not lead them into the Administration camp.

The Pay of Our Presidents—Lincoln and Grant.

Gen. Fansworth, in a recent speech, thus contrasts the expenses of the households of the late President Lincoln and the present incumbent of the Executive chair: "The excuse that the legislative appropriation bill would have been lost and the extra session made necessary if the conference had been defeated, or the President had vetoed the bill, is a mere pretense. I have already said that, without the favor of the President, the amendment increasing salaries could never have passed Congress; and if he had vetoed it, the bill would have been promptly passed with the obnoxious provision left out. So, too, a defeat of the conference report by either House would simply have had the effect to recommit the bill to another conference committee. The plea that larger salaries are necessary to enable a President and member of Congress to have respectably in Washington, is not true. No other President has 'asked for more.' Mr. Lincoln saved half his salary, and that, too, when gold was 200 and over. And yet the allowances, 'incidentals,' and 'contingencies' for Mr. Lincoln were far less liberal than for the present occupant of the White House.—The following appropriations, made in 1864 and in 1873, are, I believe, fair examples, and may be regarded as a pretty fair example of our rapid growth in extravagant expenditures of late:

For Lincoln, 1864.		For Grant, 1873.	
For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500	For secretary to sign patents,	$1,500
For private secretary, steward and messenger,	4,600	For private secretary, steward, messenger, and 2 executive clerks,	12,000
For contingent expenses of executive office,	2,000	For contingent expenses of executive office,	6,000
For 2 night watchmen,	1,200	For one watchman & two policemen,	3,440
For 1 furnace-keeper,	600	For two door-keepers and one usher,	3,500
For fuel,	2,400	For one furnace-keeper,	720
For repairs of house and for furniture, for improving the purchase of plants and contingences,	8,000	For fuel,	5,000
For repairing summer residence at "Old Soldiers' Home,"	5,000	For annual repairs of house & for furniture, and for repairs, etc., of green house,	35,000
Total for Lincoln,	$22,500	Total for Grant,	$69,160
		Besides various officers of the army, brigadier generals, etc.	

"It cannot be claimed the labors of the executive office are greater now than during the last year of the war, or its responsibilities more overwhelming. Then our President could never find time or respite from the constant labors and terribly wearying cares of his office to get further away than the "Old Soldiers' Home," whither, during the hot season, with throbbing head and aching heart, late in the day he would ride in search of a little rest in its cool retreat."

THE late Convention of the Radical party in Minnesota denounced the Congressional back-pay legislation, and called upon the next Congress to repeal that law. As the Congressional delegation of Minnesota were unanimous in taking their back pay from the Treasury, it is possible that this action of the Convention may suggest a doubt whether it was quite judicial to draw that money. At all events the Democrats and Liberals will make good use of this question in the coming campaign in Minnesota.

The First Churches.

Rev. R. H. Pattison, formerly presiding elder of the Harrisburg district of the Methodist church, read an essay on Monday of which the following is a synopsis: The first Methodist church was established in New York through the exertions of Barbara Heck, who induced Philip Embury to establish a class in his house. A chapel was built afterward in John street, on a lot 50 by 90 feet, the deed for which bears date November 2, 1770.—The church was built from a plan which was revealed to Barbara Heck, who submitted it to the society. The chapel was 42 by 60 feet and was exceedingly simple and substantial. It was dedicated Oct. 30, 1768. Seven persons formed the first society in Philadelphia, and they met at the mouth of Dock creek.

Joseph Pilmoor and Richard Boardman landed at Gloucester Point, six miles below Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1769, intending to go on to New York, they having no knowledge of any society in this city. They met, however with Captain Webb and other Methodists, and Pilmoor remained in this city, where he preached day after day, sometimes on the race course (now Franklin square.) In September, 1769, the congregation had removed from the sail loft on Dock street to Locksley court, Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. In November a meeting was held, and as the congregation had largely increased it was determined that a Dutch Presbyterian church that was unfinished should be bought. This church (afterwards St. George's) had been built to support a party, but the builders were ruined in the operation and the building was ordered to be sold for debt. It had cost £2,000, but was sold for £700 to an insane young man. The father of the young man could only get out of his responsibility for the purchase money by proving his son insane, and disliking to do this he sold the church at a loss of £50. The deed conveying the property to Mr. Pennington, a member of the society, was dated June 14, 1770. It was afterward deeded to trustees. The deed for the Wesley chapel, New York, bears date November 2, 1770, so that St. George's church is the oldest deeded property belonging to Methodists in the United States.

The church was used by the British during the revolution as a riding school for their cavalry. It was refitted after the war, and was for fifty years the largest Methodist church in America, being in fact their cathedral. The speaker then described Strawbridge's log meeting house Maryland; Supplee's or bethel chapel, in Montgomery county, which stands next to St. George's in date; Greenwich chapel, New Jersey; Bush chapel, near Bushtown, Maryland, and the chapel in Trenton, New Jersey. He said that he was disposed, from all evidence, to give the order of chapels as follows: Strawbridge's, 1766; Wesley, 1768; St. George's, 1769; Supplee's, 1770; Greenwich, 1771; Bush, 1772; Trenton, 1773. At this time there were only two parsonages in America, one in New York and one in Philadelphia. When the first conference was held there were but seven churches and one parsonage belonging to the Methodists in this country—the other parsonage was rented. To day the Methodist Episcopal church alone owns 14,300 churches and 4,500 parsonages—the churches being valued at $62,500,000 and the parsonages at $8,600,000. If all the Methodist conferences are included the number of churches and parsonages would be doubled, and we would have a church built for each day and a quarter during the last hundred years, and either a church or a parsonage for each day.

Orangemen.

The *World* thus refers to Orangemen and Orange parades, and which concludes with some very good advice to their opponents:

It is a society which has done nothing that we are aware of in any one of the three continents—for Australia is entitled to be called a continent—in which it has effected a lodgment, to redeem it from utter contempt. It has done nothing save the stirring up of a strife which, if it had not been artificially kept alive, would long ago have subsided and been forgotten. The battle of the Boyne which the Orangemen insult Irishmen who are not Orangemen by celebrating, with every circumstance of insult which the civil authorities will allow them was not even a victory by one faction of Irishmen over another. If it had been, the course of those who profess and call themselves Christains, whether they call themselves Catholics or Protestants, would have been to let the memory of it die out as the memory of all civil feuds ought to be left to die out. But it was a victory won by foreigners over Irishmen which a society of Irishmen, contemptible in point of numbers and more contemptible in every other point, insists upon celebrating, not indeed in Ireland, where as a rule Orangemen are of a meek and lowly temper, but in American capitals and under the protection of American police.—These people invoke the protection of the police not as American citizens but as Irishmen in observing as a day of triumph a day which to nine Irishmen out of every ten is a day of shame and humiliation.

But, while all this is proper to be said, it is also proper to be said that they must be protected in the exercise of the privilege, since it has been extended to them, which they ought to be ashamed of themselves to ask or to exercise. A man is little better than a savage who will not refrain in a foreign country from exhibiting the indecent joy over the woes of his countrymen which he would be afraid to exhibit in his own country. But a man is no better than a savage who cannot permit himself to be "crowed over" by a petty faction of malignant persons whose parade he is not compelled to witness, without resorting to the casual paving stone and the wild shillelagh for his vindication. We have strong hopes that no Irishman will be foolish enough to attempt any interference with the parade. If any do, the consequences—which will assuredly be grievous to them—will be upon their own heads. The Roman Catholic priesthood have behaved with great tact and sense heretofore on occasions like this. It will not be their fault if any Irish Roman Catholic shall get himself into a deserved difficulty making a disturbance. Nor will it be the fault of the societies of Irish Roman Catholics upon which the responsibility of former riots has falsely been put.—These societies have given plain warning that their countenance is not to be looked for by any member of them who shall commit any act of illegal violence. It is to be hoped, therefore, that peaceable people will abstain from going to see the Orange procession, which is not an alluring spectacle; and it is to be expected that people not peaceable who may attend it with the view of molesting, will receive the penalty which they will surely have deserved.

Defalcation.

THE large deficit in the funds of the Freedman's Bureau, a good portion of which was used by that "Christian soldier" and Radical hypocrite, General O. O. Howard, in establishing the University bearing his name is thus commented upon by the Chicago *Tribune:*

Gen. Howard has been President of the University, and during the last five years has been extremely liberal towards it, making donations of large sums of his own money. Though nominally President, he has been absent from the city, and on that acount has declined any salary. Recently some one has obtained access to the records and found that, on motion of Senator Pomeroy, one of the Trustees, large sums of "back-pay" have been voted the General. The recent exhibit made by Fred Douglass denies vehemently that any money was paid him that he had not earned. On comparing the list of donations made by Gen. Howard with the money voted to him for services never rendered, they correspond so nearly that it indicates that what he gave with one hand he got back in the other, and that, while enjoying the reputation and glory of a liberal benefactor to the University, he was receiving quietly from the institution a sum equal to his gifts. His list of donations foots up $16,906, and his receipts $17,583, so he is at this time $677 ahead. It is a curious thing also, that while Senator Pomroy was, as Trustee, voting away the money of the institution to Gen. Howard, the latter, as a Christian of established reputation, was certifying to the people of Kansas that Pomeroy was one of the purest and most exemplary Christian statesmen in the land, and that Kansas and the whole country would suffer greatly should his piety and his example to the rising generation be withdrawn from the Senate. About the same time, the Rev. Dr. Newman was certifying to the Methodist clergymen of Iowa a like character for Brother Harlan, and begging them to see that the recipient of Durant's check for $10,000 was re-elected to the Senate. We do not desire to question Gen. Howard's honesty, or his piety, or his Christian rectitude; but we think it is his misfortune that these things are forever pushed before the public, and insisted upon as a complete answer to unsettled accounts and full answer to apparent deficit. It is his misfortune that the squad of men at Washington who make a trade of their religious professions have been unmasked and exposed as hypocrites. These men, with or without his consent, have always included Gen. Howard in their list of unusually righteous and notoriously Christian coadjutors. They have worn the cloak of religion to hide their enormities, and now General Howard has, from association, to bear the suspicion which attaches to that whole brood of traffickers in Christian profession. It may be set down as generally true, that any man who frequently makes public parade of his Christianity is a rascal.

A Congressman's "Stationery."

David P. Lowe, says the Albany *Argus*, was the member of the Forty-second Congress from Kansas, and is one of the members of the Forty-third Congress from that State. He was one of those who considered five thousand dollars and allowances altogether insufficent for a member of Congress, and who probably considered the stationery item an insufficient one. And yet, according to a Kansas paper, during the Forty-second Congress, he distinguished himself by making demands for the following amounts of "stationery," which were duly responded to:

59 lbs tea	$100 00
72 lbs sugar	30 08
218 lbs granulat d sugar	30 52
1 box lemons	6 00
2 boxes lemons	12 00
525 lbs granulated sugar at 12c	31 00
9 boxes lemons	54 00
384 lbs of sugar	40 00
25 lbs castile soap	12 50
48 doz. stay laces	24 00
6 boxes lemons	30 00
20 lbs tea	40 00
50 lbs sugar	7 00
62 lbs castile soap	26 00
358 lbs sal soda	25 00
10 lbs mixed tea	20 00
50 lbs granulated sugar	7 00
20 lbs mixed tea	40 70
100 lbs granulated sugar	14 00
123 lbs castile soap	47 00
40 lbs mixed tea	100 00
7 lbs granulated sugar	141 00
50 lbs mixed tea	100 00
250 lbs granulated sugar	102 00
402 lbs granulated sugar	480 28
253 lbs granulated sugar	350 84
2 boxes lemons	12 00
1 barrel sugar	48 00
20 lbs best tea	89 00
4 boxes of lemons	26 00

Fecundity of Fishes.

It is said that probably about 60,000,000 or 75,000,000 codfish are taken from the seas annually around the shores of Newfoundland. But even that quantity seems small when we consider that the cod yields something like 3,500,000 eggs each season, and that even 8,000,000 have been found in the roe of a single cod! Other fish, though not equalling the cod, are wonderfully productive. A herring six or seven ounces in weight is provided with about 30,000 ova. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings produce 154,000,000. Buffon said that if a pait of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield a fish bulk equal to the globe on which we live. The cod far surpasses the herring in fecundity. Were it not that numbers of the eggs are destroyed, fish would so multiply as to fill the waters completely.—*Scientific American.*

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An Important Invention. It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested. Circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; slip off too frequently.

WAGES
FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living, no capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of ten cents. Address,
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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 158, 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 fulfilled 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.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—My wife Mary, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting.
ROBERT HOLLAND.
Middletown, July 21, 1873.—w2*

BRIDGE LETTING.—THE SUPERVISORS of Bridgewater township offer to let the building of a Stone Bridge on South Bridgewater, near John Overmorn's farm, to the lowest and best bidder, on Saturday, the 9th day of August, at 2 o'clock, p. m. For specification call upon Kirby Bunnell.
Z. M. BURNETT, }
KIRBY BUNNELL, } Supervisors.
W. E. BANCROFT, }
Montrose, July 23, 1873.—w2

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LESS THAN COST,

To close them Immediately.

All wanting any of these goods will find it to their interest to secure these bargains, as we make these offers for a short time only.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to us will please call and settle their accounts.

E. McKenzie & Co.
Montrose, July 23, 1873.—2w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—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 15, 1873,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the York State line, on the east by land of Joan Robins, on the south by land of Henry Rose, and on the west by land of Miles Travis, containing 69 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, barn, two orchards, and all improved. Also, all that other 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 Isaac Butts, on the east by lands of Charles H. Butts, on the south by public highway, on the west by lands of H. H. Rose, containing about 21 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame barn, orchard, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of C. N. Warner vs. James Carlisle, and Charles D. Adams.]

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, to wit: On the north by Washington street, on the east by lands of Miles Gregan, on the south by lands of John Tierney, and on the west by lands of Edward Lillis, with a front of 65 feet, and a depth of 125 feet, together with the appurtenances, one two story frame house, one chickery, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of G. B. Eldred, assigned to Susa'n County Legal Association, vs. H. McDonald and Jacob Taylor.]

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 John Osterhout, on the east by lands late the estate of A. Dubois, on the south by lands of Henry and John Osterhout, and on the west by lands of Henry Osterhout, containing about 67 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one log shanty, a few fruit trees, and about 10 acres improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. W. Walsh vs. John S. Gathany.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and west by lands of Henry S. Contant, on the east by highway, and on the south by lands of William Dickson, containing about 5 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, barn, a few fruit trees, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John C. McConnell vs. Robert E. Walton and Sarah Walton.]

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of levari facias, all that certain wagon shop situate in the township of Springville in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of D. Owens, on the east by the highway, on the south by I. B. Lathrop, and on the west by D. Owens, containing about ¼ acre of land, be the same more or less. [Taken in execution at the suit of Stephen Sawyer vs. Emery Culver, contractor and Azur Lathrop and D. D. Searle, owners or reputed owners.]

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

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montrose, July 19, 1873.

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 McLean, 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 8 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 Lally, 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 Brennen.

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 S. K. Richards, having a front of 120 feet, and a depth of 175 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 Rush, on the east by lands of Samuel Hyde, on the south by lands of Daniel Tribble 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 east by Drinker lot, on the east by lands of Lydia Millard, on the south by lands of Jonzal Payne and Clooney Oakley and on the west by lands of Spencer Lawrence, containing about 62 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, barn, some fruit trees, and about 40 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 Henry S. Contant, on the east by lands of Maynar Gates and Cizar 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. Bentley use of A. D. A. Abney, 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 Hurley and S. Marcey, containing about 105 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 D. 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. Kelley, on the southwest by lands of S. Meecham and Wm. Barron, on the south east by lands of G. Rogers & 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 southwest corner on the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike, thence east by lands of F. M. Whitney, thence north by lands of Jotham Pickering, thence west by lands of Jotham 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 frame house, barn, and mostly improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Evander Tucker vs. Herman I. 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. Sutphin on the south by lands of Norman Foot, Jefferson Ayres and H. H. Bradley, 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 80 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 Case, and on the west by land of Joseph Marcuker, containing 77 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, shingle mill, barn, orchard, and about 20 acres improved. (Excepting and reserving therefrom a lot deeded to Bishop & Price 14 by 16 rods. [Taken in execution at the suit of C. G. Brown, P. J. Swan, and R. B. Swisher, executors of the last will, etc., of T. E. Brown vs. T. W. Hughes.]

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 Oakley and Peter Berkimer, on the east by lands of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Rail road Co., on the south by lands of E. Goodrich & John Tewksbury, and on the west by lands of Henry Tewksbury and J. Page, containing 250 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, two barns and other out buildings, two orchards and about 150 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of C. Rogers use of F. L. Lindsey, vs. W. R. Page; and Stephen Tiffany vs. W. R. Page and W. J. Fisher, use of M. V. B. Fisher vs. W. R. Page.]

ALSO—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: Beginning at a post a corner of a lot lately conveyed by Isaac Reckhow to Enos Stoddard, also being the southwest corner of the late Jonas Smith, dec'd, and running thence west 65 rods to a post, thence north 125 perches to a stake, the southwest corner of Isaac H. B. Roosa's land, thence by the same east 76 perches to a stake and stones, another corner of the late Jonas Smith's land, thence south 5 degrees west 126 perches to the place of beginning, containing 55 acres and 48 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, frame barn, orchard, and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Vincent Reckhow and A. B. Whiting, executors of Isaac Reckhow, dec'd, vs. Orlando Darrow.]

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 N. Lowrie, Benjamin Bennett, estate of Ashbel Munson and A. Churchill, on the east by lands of J. Doud and estate of Franklin Doud, C. C. Houghtailing, 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 first Mill, with 4 run of stones, bolts, cornshellers, 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 8 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 B. 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. Hartly, 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, and on the south by the estate of Franklin Doud, and on the west by public highway, containing about 35 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 170 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 8 degrees west about 272 perches thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Conrad Thrie, Jr., south 46 degrees west 30 perches (about) to a corner of said Thrie warrantee, thence by warrantee in the name of Frederick Berthold 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 5-10 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.
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