THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Commitee will meet on Monday, May 4, at eight o'clock p. m, at No. 1014 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of fixing the time when the democratic state convention shall be held, and for the transaction of other business. The best interest of the party require a full attendance of the members of the committee.

A. NEBINGER, Chairman.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday night last, at $1.12⅝.

A month ago, it was New Hampshire. Now it is Connecticut. Next fall, unless somebody is careful, it may be Massachusetts.—*Springfield Republican.*

"The Washington *Republican* says the Prohibitionists carried Connecticut for the Democrats. Yes, the Prohibitionists who intend to prohibit Radicalism everywhere.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Nothing is so important to him who has ventured into deep waters as a footing which will keep his nose above the surface. General Grant has found that footing in stepping on the submerged hard money principle of democracy.

There seems to be a lull in the woman's crusade in Ohio. A letter from Mansfield to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "It is the opinion of all men not prejudiced either one way or the other, that the crusaders have had their day, and their praying and singing will now amount to nothing more, as it will be love's labor lost. Whiskey has been more plenty within the last few days than ever before."

Her husband is a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. The present session has been long and trying. Local option does not prevail in Harrisburg. She is lonely and warbles thus:—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

"Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,
How long, oh! how long, you have stayed!
I know that the distance is weary and long,
But then, my love, your milage is paid.
Your milage is paid by the longest way round,
But take the 'short-cut' when you come,
Your speech on reform, dear, was fine twee-dle-dee,
And tickles all your 'tweedle-de-dum.'"

President Grant has vetoed the inflation bill, for which he deserves the thanks of the people, no matter if his actions were prompted by personal or selfish motives, as some of the advocates claim and which is not improbable. Grant,s early teachings in opposition to an irredeemable rag currency still stick, and if he holds on to his present determination to "unload," we may look for additional evidences of his early political training in other directions.

In the house last Friday morning Mr. Wainright reported from the committee of which he is chairman a bill to repeal the Local Option law. This bill will be substituted for the partial and imperfect measure which was passed to second reading on Wednesday last. That bill declares it to be the true intent and meaning of the law that brewers may sell malt liquors of their own manufacture in all the counties in the state. The vote on that bill indicates that there is a decided majority in the house in favor of the repeal of the Local Option Act.

The old game in Harrisburg was "I'll give five, ten, twenty, fifty *raisins* for your support." We have a new dispensation. It is: "Five and three naughts for your vote." Mr. Allen says five and three naughts were offered him for that necessary article—his vote. Now who was the man that offered the five and three 000? Mr. Allen fails to divulge thus far. Let us know the name of the fellow who deals in quintuple digits and triplets of ciphers. The new Constitution calls such five and three naught business attempting bribery, and provides for punishment. The Constitution provides further that such fellows shall not carry on their execrable pandering on the floor of the House; was this offer made there? Mr. Allen owes it to himself, his consituency, the State and the Constitution to make a clean breast of it. If he do not he may become a political naught himself, like Mr. Dimmick.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates some interesting gossip about the Sanborn contracts and the eminent statesmen mixed up in them. He says few persons doubt that Butler in some way participated in the rich results, and adds: "There are Republicans here who think that there was a 'ring' formed in the Treasury Department and out-side of it for the purpose of making money; but I cannot believe that Boutwell, Richardson, and Sawer did anything more than to close their eyes and let other people rob the Treasury. One would suppose that Mr. Richardson would have to go, after these developments, but there is no telling what Gen. Grant will do. He cares very little for public opinion, and there is a feeling here that Butler compels him to retain Richardson. There can be no doubt that Conkling, and if they want Richardson to stay, the American people will have to endure him till the end of the present Presidential term."

In their excitement and angry disappointment at the President's veto, there is wild talk among the inflationers at Washington about a combination of the south and west against New England, New York and the Pacific states. In this contest where do they propose to put Pennsylvania? Senator Cameron, who voted for the currency bill, does not represent the real sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania on this question as nearly as does his colleague, Senator Scott, who has steadily voted against the inflationists. A majority of the republican party of Pennsylvania may be with Cameron, but the vast majority of the people of the state are with his colleague. The veto message will make innumerable convertions to the true doctrines on finance.

The Democratic victory in the Connecticut State election has jutted out so prominently into public notice that a number of minor Democratic victories in other parts of the country have been partly cast into the background. But the background of a picture is often the most effective part of it. And it is certain that the numerous local successes won by the Democrats are no less significant proofs of the rising fortunes of the Democratic party than was the consolidated rout of Radicalism in Connecticut. In every part of the country the State and municipal elections show a steady advance of Democratic sentiment and an immense accession to Democratic numbers. Cincinnati and other less important cities of Ohio, the Democrats carried the election by overwhelming majorities. They have gained ground in New Jersey and in New York; and in St. Joseph, Missouri, the Democrats were succesful for the first time since the negroes began to vote. But the spring elections are merely a forecast of what the State and Congresional elections of the fall will be. If Democrats adhere to Democratic principles, and do their duty at the canvas and at the polls, as they are sure to do, Radicalism will be routed at every point.

A strong lobby has been formed in Washington to secure an extention of the patents for the feeding device in sewing machines. These patents are owned by Wheeler and Wilson, Grover and Baker, and the Singer company. If the patents are renewed, all persons making sewing machines will be obliged to pay a royalty to this combination for another period of fourteen years. An extension would be worth many millions of dollars to these combined companies, and as they are rich and powerful it is not improbable that they will succeed. Among those opposing the extention is Jacob D. Felthinson, who has produced evidence to show that he invented this feeding process, and has been deprived of the benefit of his own invention for fourteen years through patent office decisions wrongfully procured by these powerful companies. There is no good reason why the government should compel the public to pay tribute any longer to these monopolies.

Only a Woman.

It would never do for West Pointers in the army to admit that a-layman could make any suggestion, in strategic movements without being reduced many cubits in their own estimation, but when it is gravely asserted that a woman and a Miss at that, should have furnished to our experienced Generals a detailed plan of a campaign by which the Mississippi was opened and the rebel power in the South-west broken, what humiliation to the service may not be expected. Yet it is true Miss Anna Ella Carroll, did this thing, for which she makes claim for services rendered, and for which she is undoubtedly entitled from the War Department.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, certifies to the justice of the clam in the most positive and unqualified terms. His statement is worth giving in his own words:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1870.

On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll, as stated in her memorial, called on me, as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of adandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and to adopt instead the Tennessee River, and handed to me the plan of campaign. I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the South-West, in 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Col. Scott repeats this unreserved declaration in two or three different forms. The Hon. B. F. Wade is equally emphatic. He says that President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton both informed him that the credit of the Tennessee campaign was due to Miss Carroll. The Hon. O. H. Browning, Senator from Illinois, gives the same evidence with equal distinctness Chief-Justice Evans of the Supreme Court of Texas goes further into details, giving the case of the memorialist far more fully and strongly than she presents it herself. The venerable Elisha Whitlesey joins in the same representations. Such legal authorities as Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith say that the evidence is complete in her favor. Finally, the Military Committee of the Senate in the XLIst Congress, after maturely weighing the case, reported through their Chairman, Senator Howard of Michigan, that Miss Carroll had established her claim.

It is to be said that Republics are ungrateful by ignoring services rendered in unofficial or unexpected quarters, in the moment of national peril. If Miss Carroll's plan, which was certainly adopted, saved millions of dollars to the country, it should not reduce the pride of the army to admit it, nor should Congress hesitate to reward those services, as it has often in the case of bearded bipeds, with less merit.

Beecher on Temperance.

Mr. Beecher preached in Plymouth Church, on temperance. As to the liquor traffic, he believes that so long as there is a demand the supply will equal it, and all efforts to enforce temperance by prohibitory law must consequently fail. Yet, he maintains that the community has a perfect right to extirpate the trade if it were possible, just as it may legitimately defend itself against any other great evil. Although he upholds the principles of the Maine law, he does not expect ever to see it enforced. He regards the civil damage law as almost equally inoperative Police regulations will go just as far as the bulk of public sentiment goes, and it is vain to call for a new law to inveigh against the police until public sentiment is strongly against selling liquor. Our reformatory exertions should be directed against those who drink, in a way of educating in the use and abuse of alcohol. Intoxicating drink is not needful to men in health, and healthy men had bettr let it alone absolutely: but it is an error to teach the old temperance doctrine, that alcohol is under all circumstances harmful. We are told that stimulants are always bad—tea, coffee and about everything else that tastes good. The fact is he argues, that all food is stimulating, and every man has a right to regulate his own diet. The theory that every dose of stimulant is followed in exact ratio to its strength by reaction is false, and when men find that the teaching of temperance men have been erroneous in that particular, they loose faith in all temperance arguments. Greeley's sweeping statements that all alcoholic drinks are slow poison, are untrue in respect to pure liquor. Tell it to a young man whose grandfather has used intoxicating liquors all his life, and at seventy-five years of age can lift a cider barrel and drink out of the bunghole, and he will at once see the absurdity. It is said that alcohol is no food, which is true; but it does not follow that the system has none but constructive wants. It is repellant to intelligent men to tell them that under all circumstances these beverages are hurtful. It would be better to teach that they are not needed, and that their use involves so great a risk of incurring drunken habits that total abstinence is the wisest.

Mr. Beecher's estimate of the women's movement is that it will have little immediate result. All paroxisms of reform are ill timed. The desire for extra stimulous cannot be so easily uprooted; and if total abstinence cannot be secured, it is better to teach men how to drink with the least harm. Now we are taught not to use it at all and when we break away from that point there is no other standard of regulating habit. More provision should be made for enjoyment for the common people. While men are unhappy or in disorganized health they cannot be cured of drunkenness. In temperance matters are apt to drift into bigotry, and personal liberty is crowded. Personal freedom is priceless, and no body has a right to break it down. Arbitrary measures are mischievous, and praying "at" saloon keepers instead of praying "to" God is a wrong method. The woman's movement, although it may have little effect on temperance, will help on the general cause of women.

The sermon ended with a fervid appeal to young men to abstain from alcoholic beverages on the broad grounds of moral safety, of decency, and of Christian manliness.

Louisiana's Deluge.

New Orleans, April 20.—Official telegrams state that the whole country from Monroe to the mouth of Red river is under water, and ten thousand people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation. Large numbers of negros from the overflowed district are floating to this city.

New Orleans April 25.—The *Times* says the extent of damage from the great overflowing is just begining to be understood. That it was vast was readily conceived, but that it should involve five million acres and a population of 176,000 was apparantly beyond reasonable calculation, but such is really the case.

In the cotton regions it is now understood that none of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated. The parishes of Carrol, Rutland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concorda, and Catahoula are all overflowed and embrace fully 2,600,000 acres. The amount of cotton laud in this parish in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 1,000,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only large places, leaving out small farms and all estimates for cattle, hogs and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,394 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar producing parishes the ascertained facts discover equal if not greater amount of ruin and suffering. These parishes are Pante Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, La Fourche, St. John the Baptist, St Charles, Terrebonne and Plaquemine. The overflowing in these parishes covering nearly 2,500,000 acres of tilled and untilled land, including the production of 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large produce of rice and crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds who have lost their stock and nearly every thing else they possessed.

The population of these parishes according to the census of 1870 was 50,368 whites and 73,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Rouge, as only a small portion of that parish has suffered from the overflow. That deduction being made, the parishes named contain a population of 103,609. In all the parishes named it is believed that more than twenty-five thousand people are now in actual suffering for the necessary supplies of life and then in less than sixty days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will increase to more than fifty thousand persons.

A Senator in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Legislature, after more than a month's balloting, finally succeeded in electing a United States Senator, in place of Sumner, deceased, on Friday last, and his name is Washburn—William B. Washburn, at the time of his election was Governor of that state. This was brought about by the Hoar men voting for him in a body, being joined by a part of the Dawes forces. To show the sudden turn things took in voting, we annex the three last pallots, viz:

	31st.	32d.	33d.
Dawes	92	72	26
Hoar	93	72	—
Curtis	67	69	64
Banks	7	12	4
Adams	4	19	15
Washburn	1	19	151
Whittier	1	1	1
Scattering		7	6

It will thus be seen that Washburn, the successful candidate, had but *one* vote on the 31st ballot.

SUSTAIN THE SINKING SYSTEM.

The flashes of excitement produced by the stimulants in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurous.—Just as the darkness, illuminated for a moment by the lightening's glare, becomes apparently blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental gloom and physical debility that vanish temporarily under the influence of a dram, return with a ten-fold intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the liquors of commerce for patients suffering from bodily weakness and mental despondency. The true remedy in such cases is a pure stimulant medicated with the finest tonics and alteratives which the vegetable kingdom affords, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly meets the emergency. The effect of this popular restorative is continuous. Each dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionably cure any case of debility, hypochondria, or mental torpidity that does not arise from organic causes beyond the reach of medicine. It is, in the strictest sense of the word, an invigorating and regulating cordial. If the nerves are tremulous and relaxed, it braces them; if the bowels are constipated, it relieves them; if the liver is torpid, it promotes activity in that organ; if the mind is gloomy, it clears away the clouds; if the appetite is poor and digestion a slow and painful operation, it creates a relish for food and enables the stomach to convert it into healthful aliment. Moreover, it is a specific for a large number of ailments, some of which are particularly prevalent in the damp and chilly weather which we so often experience in mid winter. Among these may be mentioned rheumatism, chills and fevers and all the morbid conditions of the digestive and secretive organs superinduced by sudden changes of temperature and the inclemencies of the season. April 1st, '74.—4w.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Lewis Brainard, of Gibson twp., in Susquehanna Co., Pa., who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debt, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Scranton, Pa., before Edward N. Willard, Register, on the 11th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal,
April, 29th 1874.—2w. as Messenger.

NEW SPRING GOODS

1874

Arriving and opening daily during the season at

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co's.

New Dress Goods, Shawls, & Suitings,

MILLINERY GOODS,

such as Trimmed and Untrimmed

Ladies' and Children's Hats,

FLOWERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, DOMESTIC FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, &c., &c.

For Men and Boys' wear,

COTTONADES & CASSIMERES,

Extra Quality. Fine Grades of

Woolens,

FOR CUSTOM WORK.

MEASURES TAKEN, AND GARMENTS MADE UP TO ORDER IN THE BEST MANNER.

LARGE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS, IN SINGLE AND MATCHED SUITS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats & Caps,

MERINO WRAPPERS & DRAWERS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c., &c.

It is ever our aim to please the public, to sell good goods at *Popular low prices*, and to maintain our reputation as to being the

HEAD CENTRE OF TRADE.

Call early and often. Yours truly,

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.,
M. S. DESSAUER, Managing Partner.

Montrose, April 29th, 1874.

E. P. HINES, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1865, and also of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, has returned to Friendsville, where he will attend to all calls in his profession—as usual.—Residence in Jessie Hosford's house. Office the same as heretofore.

Friendsville, Pa., April 29th, 1874.—4m.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr.,

Is a blood bay with black legs, free from white, and weighs 1200 pounds. He is one of the best foal getters there is in this county. His stock can be seen in Dimock at the farm of F. Conklin, at M. E. Lemon's, and at U. Smith's; in Bridgewater at Jared Dean's and G. Becker's; in Springfield at Orin Pritchard's and T. Green's; in Auburn at James Toot's and Wm. White's.

PEDIGREE OF SIRE.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr., was sired by the fast trotting Stallion Toronto Chief, (now serving at $200 for the season) who was sired by the celebrated Royal George, was by Black Warrior, and he by the imported Tippoo. The dame of Royal George was a thorough-bred mare, imported by an officer in the "Royal George Guards."

PEDIGREE OF DAM.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr's, dam by the thorough-bred Jefferson, out of a Majesty mare. Jefferson was by Virginian, (he by Sir Archy, the sire of Sir Henry, and grand sire of American Star) dam by Old Favorite; 2d dam by old Bell Air; 3d, Fairy, by imported Pantaloon; 5th, a mare by the imported bred Master Stephen; 6th, a mare by the imported horse Juniper; 7th Bland's imported mare Duchess.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr.,

Will stand the present season, as follows: Saturdays at the stable of M. J. Harrington in Montrose, and the rest of the time at Dimock Four Corners.

TERMS.—To insure with foal, $10. Bills payable March 1st, 1875.

H. N. CRISMAN.

Dimock, April 23, '74.—2m.

A HISTORY

—OF THE—

O'MARA

Murder Trial,

Published in Book Form of Over One Hundred Pages!

The Undersigned having gotten up and printed the above pamphlet, they now offer it to the public.

It is a valuable book both for present information and for reference in future years. It is a much fuller account of the matter than has ever been published before.

It contains the Names of the Parties, the Proceedings of the Trial, the Judge's Charge, Verdict of the Jury, History of the Case, Defendants' Points, Specifications of Errors, Argument for a New Trial, Names of the Judges, Counsel, and Jurors, and the Evidence *verbatim.*

Price, 40 cents. For Sale at the DEMOCRAT office, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price, with three cts. for postage. No notice will be taken of orders unless accompanied by the cash.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO.

Montrose, March 11, 1874.—tf.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that, agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, directing the mode of selling unseated lands, the lands of which the warrantees or owners or the numbers are given below will be sold at public vendue, at the Court house in Montrose, on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. D., 1874, for arrearages due and the cost accrued on each tract respectively, unless the same be paid before the day of sale—sale to commence at ten o'clock, a. m.

Acres	*Warrantees.*	*Owners Names.*	*Taxes.*
		ARARAT.	
150	Thomas Datrick.	Mrs. M. S. Bower's Executor.	$ 23 20
131	Jacob Downing.	W. L. Wells.	23 20
		CLIFFORD.	
7¾	John Beech, pt.	Howard Spencer.	$ 2 28
71¾	Philip Beach pt.		31 43
17½	Elizabeth Newport, pt.		5 22
164	John Beach, pt.	Reynolds & Williams.	29 64
145	Philip Beech, pt	Howard Spencer.	80 11
20	No. 1.	Charles Burke's est.	6 00
50	No. 2.	George Walker	12 10
100			20 00
		GREAT BEND.	
50		Dr. B Chandler.	$ 16 62
353	Charles Butler.	H. A. Clark.	184 03
200		James Weed & Co.	59 50
267	Jonathan Butler.	W. J. Turrell.	51 00
148	William Dayton.	A. P. Stephens.	35 40
		HARFORD.	
53		George Walker	$ 6 48
20		Daniel Searle.	3 12
40		S. J. Adams.	5 60
		HAUMONY.	
113	Jacob Downing, No. 3.	J. W. Berkalew.	$ 30 44
53	M. H. C. Vail.	D. C. Roberts.	13 38
86	John Kughler, No. 51	M. Meylert.	16 31
104	John McCabean, probably No. 45		21 10
212	George Baker, probably Nos. 47 and 48.		48 32
		HERRICK.	
50	Samuel Meredith.	A. Chamberlin.	$ 7 23
60	Mrs. S. Hamilton.	Abel Turrell.	2 70
		LATHROP.	
86		Abel Turrell.	$ 3 41
125		Daniel Searle.	5 00
		LENOX.	
50	Peter Harris.	Abel Turrell.	$ 1 30
10	John Marcy.	John Marcy est.	24
		LIBERTY.	
300	Nos. 43, 51, and 52	Cooper Corbett.	$ 73 20
400	George Farnham	L. F. Flitch.	48 80
		N W MILFORD.	
178	Salisbury & Co.	Depot Company.	$ 20 92
100		Benjamin Satins.	11 75
		OAKLAND.	
60	Peter Rupert (Lal.)	D. M. Goodrich. Owego, formerly D. Meacham est.	$ 1 80
50		Samuel Dayton.	1 50
		THOMSON.	
131	George McCall.	Ana Shiply	$ 19 47
130	Peter Bradley.	C. S. Bennett	19 17
100	Peter Snyder	E. A. Cook est. sold to David Taylor.	14 75
110	George Stowe.	J. R. Fly.	16 23
21	James Mumford.	C. J. Mumford, sold to A. Turrell.	3 25
104	Paul Bradley.	Ralph Osborn or Mary W. Clymer ex'rs of T. W. Clymer, Trenton, N. J.	9 29

Also, in pursuance of the act of General Assembly, passed the 31st day of April, A. D., 1844, Section 41, at the same time and place will be exposed to public sale the tracts or parcels of land or real estate designated in the following list unless the taxes due upon the same and cost are paid before that time.

		Acres.	*Taxes.*
	APOLACON.		
1872.	Michael O'Neal	50	$ 1 00
	BRIDGEWATER.		
	James Shaw	180	4 80
	A. P. Keeler	24	1 00
	BROOKLYN.		
	E. T. Oakley	½	1 75
	DIMOCK.		
	William Evens	107	7 23
	Eugene Lathrop	67	1 43
	DUNDAFF.		
	John W. Wells estate	1 lot	25
	FRIENDSVILLE.		
	Susan Strapler	1 lot	300
	Widow Maddock	1 lot	20
	LATHROP.		
	P. A. Snyder	½	25
	LENOX.		
	A. A. Bowerman estate	20	45
	Jacob Stevens and Edwin	20	60
	James Phelps	50	4 46
	Daniel S. Sterling	50	3 04
	Jas. & E. Stephens	50	2 33
	LIBERTY.		
	Charles D. Adams	325	19 67
	Jacob C. Brown	400	8 61
	Charles Adams	255	11 74
	Geo. M. Flemming	18	1 75
	F. B. Lyons	62	1 25
	Henry Tower	12	60
	Nelson Wheat	house & lot.	70
	RUSH.		
	Bernice Risley	100	1 75
	SPRINGVILLE.		
	Nicholas Overfield	96	8 64
	Dana Stark	20	1 00
	Fleny Cooley estate	½	1 00
	SILVER LAKE.		
	Geo. Chichester estate	20	80
	Thomas English	70	1 40
	Michael Kelly	house & lot	3
	SUSQUEHANNA.		
	James Vanigan	house & lot	1 20

E. G. TAYLOR, County Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Montrose, April 15, '74.

HORSE BILLS

NEAT

OF EVERY STYLE,

Printed at this Office on Short Notice.

Farmers' Stores!

The undersigned is receiving and has now on hand a complete assortment of

GROCERIES, CODFISH, MACKEREL, KEROSENE, NAILS, BOOTS & SHOES, BROOMS, COTTON GOODS, CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS, &c.,

at Cool's Station, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Ready Pay.

E. L. COOL.

N. B. Those having freight for shipment, or wishing to travel by Rail will hereafter be accommodated as well at this place as any place along the line of the Montrose Railroad.

E. L. COOL.

Montrose, March 18th, 1874.—m3

J. L. Talbot

has opened a

GROCERY STORE!

Under the Post Office, formerly occupied by F. G. Worder,

WHERE YOU CAN GET ALL KINDS OF

Groceries & Provisions,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Come one come all, and give me a call.

J. L. TALBOT.

Montrose, April 8th, 1874.—4w.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Tannery Property in New Milford.

The undersigned, Assignee of the estate of Moss & Knapp, Bankrupts, under and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to him directed, will, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Moss & Knapp tannery in New Milford borough, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, expose to public sale, by vendue, the following mentioned and described real estate of the estate of said bankrupts The same will be sold in seperate parcels as hereinafter numbered and described. The sale to divest all liens as described in said order.

The terms of sale to be as follows, viz.: One third cash on day of sale one third in six, and one third in twelve months thereafter, with interest: said unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with clause to keep insured where there are buildings on the premises.

1. The first piece, parcel, or lot thereof situate, lying and being in the township of New Milford, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by a stream or brook running across the farm now or late of Zipron Cobb from west to east about forty perches, on the east by a line running south from said brook to a post in a line recently in possession of William Bowen, on the south by the north line of a lot of land also recently in possession of said Bowen, and on the west by a line of William Harding's land to the brook at the place of beginning, containing about four acres, be the same more or less, with free ingress and egress on the lands of said Zipron Cobb, for the purpose of drawing off the bark and logs from the above described premises

2. The second piece or parcel thereof situate lying, and being in the borough of New Milford, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of a contemplated street, thence by the middle of the same south five degrees and fifteen minutes west nine perches and four and three-fourths links to a point on the north side of a road leading from New Milford to Susquehanna Depot, thence by the north side of said road south 87 degrees 30 minutes east 20 and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence by said road south 83 degrees and 45 minutes east 9 perches and 2 links, thence by lands now or late of Mrs. Baker north 5 degrees and 5 minutes east 2 perches, thence north 65 degrees and 15 minutes east 10 and six-tenths perches, thence by the same south 5 degrees and 15 minutes west 3 and one-tenth perches to a point in the middle of said road, thence by the middle of the same south 85 degrees and 45 minutes east 7 perches and 11 links thence by the saw mill lot north 5 degrees and 15 minutes east 11 perches and 4 links to a post and stones, thence by lands now or late of Albert Moss, sr., south 84 degrees and 45 minutes west 17 and one-tenth perches to a post and stones, thence by the same north 84 degrees and 45 minutes west 35¼ perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 93 perches of land, be the same more or less. Also all the right and interest in the water power, water course, or race or races, appurtenant to or used with said property or piece of land, and the tannery works erected thereon as they are now or have been used and enjoyed by the said Moss & Knap on which is situate a good, newly built tannery, office building, dry house, and other out buildings, necessary to be used in connection with a tannery.

3. The third piece thereof situate in the township of New Milford, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock sapling, one original corner of Hayden lot thence by said Hayden lot south 47 degrees west 14 perches to a post, thence by lands now or late of Albert Moss, sr. north 43 degrees west 33 and two-tenths perches to a hemlock tree, thence along up the west side of the pond 1 degree east 47 and six-tenths perches to a hemlock and north 36 degrees east 25 and five-tenths perches to a sugar tree, and south 85 degrees east 5 and eight-tenths perches to a point in the middle of the creek, at the upper end of said pond, thence south 43 degrees east 85 perches to a post and stones, thence by E. A. Pratt's land south 47 degrees west 48 perches to a hemlock sapling, and thence north 43 degrees west 18 and three tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 28 acres and 58 perches of land and water, be the same more or less, with the right to a road across lands now or late of Albert Moss, sr., to the premises above described, with free ingress and egress at all times and seasons to and from and around said pond for the use of the water or repairing or rebuilding the dam.

4. The fourth piece or parcel thereof being an undivided one-half interest in all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in said township of New Milford, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post and stones the southeast corner of lot of R. C. Vail, deceased, thence by the same north 2 degrees east 183 perches to a post and stones corner in the south line of William Sabine's lot, thence by said line south 87 and one-half degrees east 52 perches to a post and stones corner in the west line of lands now or late of A. Moss, thence by said line south 2 degrees west 183 perches to a post and stones corner, thence by another line of said Moss's land north 87 and one-half degrees west 52 perches to the place of beginning, containing 43 acres and 36 perches of land, be the same more or less. [Timber land.]

Also at the same time and place and upon the same terms and conditions and in the same order the following real estate of the estate of Albert Moss jr., one of said bankrupts excepting that the following pieces numbered 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, will be sold subject to the Mortgage of Albert Moss, sr., recorded in Susquehanna County in Mortgage book No. 7 on page 948 &c as directed in said order of said Court.

1. The first piece or parcel thereof situate, lying, and being in the township of New Milford, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a chestnut sapling, thence by the Drinker lot south 88 degrees east 55 perches and five tenths of a perch to a corner thence by lands surveyed to Josiah Moss, south 2 degrees west 80 perches to a post and stones thence south 37 degrees and 30 minutes west 27 perches and one tenth of a perch to a corner, thence by the mill lot north 17 degrees 45 minutes west 16 and five-tenth perches to a corner and south 78 degrees and 45 minutes west 47 perches to a post and stone and thence by lands of Albert Moss, jr., and others north 5 degrees and 15 minutes east 103 perches and three-tenths of a perch to the place of beginning containing about 35 acres of land be the same more or less.

2. The second piece or parcel thereof situate, lying, and being in the borough of New Milford aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of Main street, thence south 84½ degrees east along the centre of Susquehanna Street 388 feet, thence north 5 1-3 degrees east 228 feet along the centre of Church street; thence north 84½ degrees west 288 feet along the line of Tracy Hayden's land to the centre of Main Street, thence south 5½ degrees west along the centre of Main Street 228 feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 1344 square feet of land, be the same more or less being the homestead property of said Albert Moss, jr., and on which is situate a good two story dwelling house and other out buildings and fruit trees.

3. All those four certain houses and lots situate, lying, and being in said borough of New Milford, known on the Timothy Boyle map of resurvey of said borough as lots No. 1, 2, and 3, all fronting on the first new street east of Main Street, each being four rods front on said street, and ten rods deep, and taken together bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at an iron post in the middle of said new street, thence north 5 degrees east 12 perches, thence south 85 degrees west 10 perches to a post corner, thence south 5 degrees west 12 perches, thence north 85 degrees east ten perches to the place of beginning containing in all ¾ of an acre, be the same more or less, and on each lot there is one dwelling house.

4. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in New Milford township, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones the west corner of lot conveyed to James W. Belknap, thence by said Belknap's line north 43 degrees east 130 perches to a black oak, thence along line in possession of Johnson & Hatch north 44 degrees west 73 perches to a post and stones in warrant line, thence along said warrant line south 46 and one-half degrees west 133 perches to the west warrant corner, thence north 43¾ degrees west 70 and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 62 acres strict measure, be the same more or less.

5. Also all that vacant building lot situate in said borough of New Milford fronting on the first new street east of Main Street nearly opposite Tracy Hayden's lot and marked on Timothy Boyle map of recent survey of said borough as lot No. 4, being 4 rods front and 10 rods back or deep, and adjoining H. Hibbard's lot on the south, containing ¼ of an acre of land more or less.

6. Also all that certain other house and lot situate in said borough of New Milford facing the first new street east of Main Street, and being on the east side of said new street and the first lot north of H. Hibbards lot about 5 rods front and ten rods deep and being the same lot now or recently occupied by E. L. Robbins.

7. The seventh piece thereof situate in said borough of New Milford, bounded on the north by lands late of the estate of Levi Moss, dec'd, and now of Sarah A. Moss, on the east by lands of Moss & Knap on the South by the public road leading from New Milford to Susquehanna Depot, and D. Lows lot, on the west by the row of tenant houses and lots on the first new street east of Main Street, containing about 8 acres of land be the same more or less, being a vacant lot.

8. Also an undivided one-half interest in all that certain piece parcel or lot of land situate in the said township of New Milford, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the New Milford and Susquehanna road at a corner of the tannery property, thence by the east line of said tannery ground and other lands of the said Albert Moss sr., north 5 degrees 15 minutes east 18 perches to a post and stones, thence by the lands of the said Albert Moss sr., south 84 degrees and 45 minutes east 4 and one-tenth perches, thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east 47 perches to stones, thence south 17 degrees and 45 minutes east 23 perches to a post on the north side of said road thence by an original line of lots north 87 degrees and 15 minutes west 40 perches to a point in the middle of said road, thence by the middle of same south 60 degrees and 30 minutes west 15 perches, thence north 86 degrees west 6 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 151 perches of land be the same more or less.

9. The ninth piece thereof being an undivided one half interest in all that piece of land situate in said township of New Milford, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the east corner of the pond lot, thence by lands formerly in possession of J. W. Belknap north 45 degrees 30 minutes east 79 perches to stones, thence north 43 degrees west 115 and five tenths perches to a Hemlock an original corner, thence south 45 degrees and 30 minutes west about 89 perches to a corner thence by lands surveyed to Josiah Moss south 4 degrees east 19 perches to a sugar tree, thence by the pond lot south 85 degrees east 5 and eight tenth perches, thence south 44 degrees east 85 perches to the place of beginning, containing about 57 acres and 64 perches of land, be the same more or less. [Timber land.]

10. Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying, and being in the township of New Milford, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north corner of tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Pyle, thence along warrant line south 44 degrees east 185¼ perches to the north corner of lot conveyed to John Boyle, thence along said Boyle lot south 42 and one half degrees west 129 perches to the east corner of lot conveyed to James W. Belknap now owned by E. A. Pratt, thence along line of said E. A. Pratt, land and line of l