Democrat--Editorial.

Circulation Increasing TWICE as Fast as any Paper in Northern Pennsylvania.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 112⅝.

Andrew Johnson in one of his last conversations on political topics expressed the opinion that if the democrats of Pennsylvania nominated good men they were certain to carry the state this year.

Senator Thurman, in his Mansfield speech, asked some significant questions. He said: "Is there a man here who has not heard of the Northern Pacific railroad company and the Credit Mobilier? Is there one of you who does not know, by sworn testimony taken before congressional committees, that by the frauds of these companies, principally ruled and governed by certain members of congress, the United States are absolutely certain to loose not less than fifty millions of dollars?"

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says:

"The state democratic executive committee under the efficient lead of its Chairman, John Miller, is arranging for the thorough organization of the party throughout the state." Effective steps should now be taken in every county to aid the executive committee in the work of preparation. During the present month the assessors' lists should be thoroughly overhauled and the name of every democratic voter in the state registered. While we have the most confident anticipations of a successful issue in November we do not expect to get it without deserving it by a persistent effort. The people are ripe for revolution, they only need capable leadership to complete the task of political redemption begun last year.

The energy and determination of Auditor General Temple in collecting the revenues of the state have brought up the balance in the general revenue fund from less than one dollar (when he came into office) to $249,006.31. Yesterday Mr. Widener, treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, paid into the treasury an additional $187,000, and at the same time other parties swelled the amount by about $150,000 more, making the entire balance at present in the general revenue fund about $650,000. Under a republican Auditor General these sums would most probably have remained, uncollected with the understanding that the debtors to the state should assist in carrying the election for the republican ticket. So much for a faithful and efficient Auditor General.

We were very thankful indeed for the many favors we received on Monday last, from "the more leading Republicans" respecting the suggestion of what candidates the Democracy ought to nominate, Sept. 20th. We find that a deep interest is felt by them all over the county, and we hope our Democratic friends will profit by it. We always have made it a point to find out just what they want us to do, and then *be sure to not do it*. This is a safe rule. Furthermore, it will spread them out a little *too thin* to attempt to run the Democratic party at this particular junction. They have hoisted their flag of all colors and it will require their particular attention to keep it waving until after the second day of November next, and the less wind they expend upon the Democrats, the more they will have to fill their own sails. It will require all they have got to keep their flag afloat for about three months.

A German girl named Ernestine Koch has recently obtained, $2,000 damages from the Oregon Steamship company for injury and disfigurement suffered on one of their steamers. The young woman is only 18, and proves herself quite courageous to fight a wealthy corporation as her first piece of work in this country. Sickness had resulted from her injuries and the court allowed her $100; for the expense of employing counsel, $300; for the phisical and mental disfigurement from from the wound in the forehead, $500.—The court said, "It may be that the sum of $500 is an insufficient compensation for such a blemish. But it does not appear that the scar will make her presence offensive or painful to others. For this reason will not prevent her from obtaining employment. In manner and appearance she is a plain girl, moving in a humble walk in life, and not dependent upon her beauty for her dowry or as a means of support. Still she is entitled to some compensation. In this country it is open to every woman, however humble, to obtain a secure and independent position by marriage. In that matter, which is said to be the chief end of her existence, comeliness is a consideration of importance to every daughter of Eve."

HARDSHIPS OF THE WESTERN FARMERS.

The last of the Western farmer's plagues take the sensational form of sundry terrible water spouts, which have done great damage to the corn-fields in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ill.—Following the water spouts, were cyclones of wind, which made short work of such of cornfields as the water spouts spared.

Life must be a sore burden just now to the western farmer, notwithstanding that his barns are bursting with grain; that he is getting a tempting price for as much of it as he condescends to market, and that, all things considered, he is in easier circumstances these times than any other class of his fellow men. His experiences the past season, though, we may as well admit, have been of so torturous a character that the good man's patience by this time must be about exhausted. But these later plagues ought to inspire him with the consoling reflection that it is scarcely possible that there can be any further afflictions in store for him. Nearly all the plagues of ancient Egypt have been his, and there is no reason to suppose the catalogue is to be continued. We may reasonably conclude therefore, that there is still something in this world worth the western farmer's living for.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.

In compliance with a resolution of the senate an increasing report has been transmitted to the secretay of the treasury by Dr. F. W. Reilly, giving some very interesting data in regard to the fatality attending yellow fever and cholera, and showing that these scourges have a more killing reputation than is justified by the number of their victims. In 1873 both diseases attacked our population; but the deaths resulting from both were only 8,006 out of an aggregate mortality of more than 500,000. From February to November, 1873, there were 3,769 deaths from epidemic cholera, while the annual death rates during the same period from diarrhœah, dysentery and cholera infantum is over 21,000. From May 23d, to November 29, 1873, epidemic yellow fever carried off 3,347 persons, while the deaths from other malarial fever reached an aggregate of 8,500. Cholera and yellow fever in their malignant forms are only occasional visitors.—If their periodic ravages are compared with the sum total of mortality from the cognate groups of disease of which they are types the disparity becomes more striking. From 1867 to 1872 only 970 deaths occured from yellow fever while its malarial congeners destroyed the lives of 50,000. For six years preceding 1873 there were no cases of Asiatic cholera but the group of diseases resembling it gathered a harvest of 125,000. Dr. Reilly says that the more or less preventable diseases of small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, enteric fever and consumption are the causes of a tolerably constant average of over 100,000 deaths per year.

These facts serve to show that the cholera and yellow fever panics are in a large measure due to their sudden and irregular appearance. Diseases more fatal and more to be dreaded lurk constantly among us whose deadliness is marked by familiar acquaintance.

Upon another phase of the investigation undertaken by Dr. Reilly, as to the cause and cure for yellow fever, he admits that observation has failed to add anything certain to the sum of medical knowledge. He says: "We are forced to turn to the same agencies for the prevention and control of this disease that we know are efficient, to a greater or less extent, in the control and limitation of the causes of that other immenely greater loss of life above shown. Such agencies are summed up in two words, 'general sanitation,' in which are included thorough cleanliness, efficient disinfection, pure air, unpolluted water, wholesome food and individual hygiene."

THE STATE TREASURER'S STRATEGY.

It will hardly be saying too much to assert that the contest at the fall election in this State will be concentrated on the issue raised by the Radical party by its opposition to the investigation of the State Treasury.

To avoid the perils which this must create, as well as the danger to the continued existence of this party by its defiance of the public will, the State Treasurer will resort to that strategy which military commanders adopt to deceive, mislead, or surprise their antagonists.—Strategy is often the substitute for strength, the power of numbers, or the ability longer to contend.

That strategy from the State Treasurer in so vast a contest for himself and his party has been expected by every reasonable man who has observed the history thus far of the effort to investigate the Treasury of Pennsylvania. Indeed, it has been hinted that when the proper time comes a "*coup d'etat*" may be looked for by which the great abilities for management of Mr. Mackey are to be displayed. In view, therefore, of such a sudden effect to throw off the odium which now attaches to the Radical party by reason of its denial to the representatives of the people the right and opportunity to ascertain the condition of so important a department of the state government as that which receives and pays out of the people's money, it is proper that preparation should be made in advance to meet it.

This is now our purpose. Let it be always remembered that the House of Representatives of our State Legislature is the only power under the State Constitution in which is vested the right to impeach, and also originate taxation. These are sovereign powers, the highest functions of a government of the people representing that constituency where alone the sovereign power is inherent, and is only conferred on the representatives of this sovereignty for the protection of the people themselves.

The representatives of the people, the House of Assembly, originated the investigation into the State Treasury. It was in obedience to the public will as expressed without objection, except by the State Treasurer and a few of his political party. No objection has ever been heard from any portion of the people. Not a word has been uttered of dissent from convention, assembly, meeting, or county committee of the people of this state. A cabal of Radical State Senators to protect either their party or their officer did what they could to prevent the investigation.

The committee of the House of Representatives authorized to investigate were prevented, forbidden, denied the opportunity of performing the duty devolving upon it. The State Treasurer refused to permit the committee to discharge its duty.

Remember that this committee began its effort to investigate the official management of the State Treasury and demanded to examine the books and papers of the State Treasury several months ago. Four months after this effort was made a report of the committee was presented to the Governor and Auditor General, as required by the command of the House of Representatives.

Now, during these long summer days, the State Treasurer has been engaged in one of two labors, either arranging to protect himself or defeat his party.

We cannot comprehend the honest taxpayers will never understand why so simple a matter as the showing how much money is in the Treasury, how much received, and how much disbursed, could not be ready for honest examination any day in the year. But it seems the State Treasurer requires four months to prepare for so simple and plain an inquiry.

This is not idle speculation, for four months ago the Treasury report he had $1.76 of the public money on hand; now it is said he has several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Whose money is loaned to make up a *prima facia* case? Surely the thousands in the "Peoples' Bank" cannot be a stationary fund.

Taking all this time plainly proves that arrangements had to be made for "an investigation." This creates suspicion, just as the first refusal to permit the investigation proved that the charges made were accepted as true by the confession of the State Treasurer that he could not submit to an examination which would demonstrate them to be so.

Now for the strategy. We expect, indeed, it has been hinted, that some day in the course of the canvas for the coming election for Governor and State Treasurer, an offer, an appeal, or a demand will be made by the present State Treasurer to some body, to come into his office and examine and see that there is no defalcation; that the money of the public is there; that the charges are not true; that the Radical party is free from censure; that the State Treasurer is an abused, persecuted, honest official.

How this demand will be made or to whom, we do not know. We believe the opinion of the people, when it is made, will be that it is "too late." Months of preparation for an investigation which a few hours ought to accomplish, forces on the public mind the conviction that the wrongs ought to be made public have been in all these months concealed, as murder is sought to be hidden by the cremation of the body of the murdered individual which requires time to effect.

But if the demand for an investigation should be made, then the people will *demand* that the committee of the House only shall have full, free, unrestrained access to all the books, papers, bank accounts, credits of the office for the whole term of the present State Treasurer. Every bank, broker, banking house where or with whom any of the people's money has been placed must be examined and produced before the committee, the evidence of the corpus of the deposits, what was deposited, money, checks, notes, orders, drafts, or whatever else was taken and received by them, and each of them, and how, by what kind of order they paid out the funds received by them.

The rate of interest paid for the loan of the public money, the "withdrawment" of the sum or sums from the proper disposition of them in the sinking fund, according to law, and loaned on interest, are to be "investigated" fully.

The Auditor General, if he is asked to undertake an investigation on the demand of the State Treasurer, will flatly and promptly refuse to be used for a purpose so plainly strategic, for he is too sensible a public officer voluntarily to undertake a trust reposed in a committee of the House of Representatives by the solemn act of that body.

When all this is done, without restraint on the part of the Treasurer, or evasion on the part of the examined, and the result of the investigation by the House committee, as it proceeds, from day to day, is made known through the public press, then, and not till then, can the people form any opinion as to the charges made. Any strategy which avoids or seeks to avoid this will fail in its purpose.

The sheet lately published, as if by authority, that when the State Treasurer *is ready* he will demand an investigation to save himself or protect his party, is thus made harmless. This threat is discounted. We trust the Democratic press of the State will be prepared for this strategy of the State Treasurer. Proving the correctness of these views, the first effort of the State Treasurer at strategy has appeared. A "statement" is published by the State Treasurer, attempting to show that he has "funds" in his office.—Is this a made-up set of figures? Who loaned the money? For how long was it loaned? What bonus was paid for it? These are subjects which the House committee must fully investigate. It won't deceive anybody. Investigation is now essential.

The Texas Cattle Drive for 1875.

The annual drive of Texas cattle for Kansas and a market has now passed from Texas, the herds being at present on the range in Kansas, sold to feeders, contractors or others, or sent to the Northern and Eastern markets. A few head are reported each week at Fort Wayne as having passed that point on their way north, but they may considered the rear-guard of the great army already north of the Territory. The total number driven North this season is, as shown by the reports, 151,618, including all kinds of Texas beef. In 1874, the total drive out of Texas amounted, in round numbers, to 166,000, or 14,400 more than have thus far this season passed over the trail. The greater part of this drive last year was over by the 1st of July, the heaviest having passed between April 15 and June 10. After July 1 about one-quarter of the total drive passed Fort Worth. These facts, together with the other fact that large numbers of cattle have been driven from the Mexican frontier to Northwestern Texas to avoid raiders, and are now on the range, from which they can be put on the trail northward as soon as the condition of the market shall fully warrant, sustain the prediction that the drive of this year will exceed that of last.

The "Bulls" and "Bears" in Wheat.

According to the Chicago *Tribune* (which ought to know,) the last part of the advance which attended the recent excitement in wheat there, was due to the efforts of outsiders, and the loss chiefly fell on them. In the middle of last week it tells us: "New York speculators were anxious buyers in this market, in the neighborhood of $1 30, and our city brokers were interviewed by long lines of Chicago gentlemen engaged in general mercantile pursuits, who were importuned to buy at what proved to be the top of the market. Within a few hours of that time the market had broken, and the margins were all swept into the maw of the demon of speculation. Their fingers once burned, they dreaded the fire. Not so with the New Yorkers. They lost heavily by buying at the top, and thought to recover their losses by operating on the bear side. They sent sent orders here to sell, many of them without limit, and stopped not till the market touched bottom; then the upward turn scared not a few into buying back at 2 to 3 cents difference."

Bible Authority on Political Assessments.

There were three of them sitting lazily upon the platform, looking like cast iron tobaco signs. "Dere's goin' to be another publikin paper here purty soon, de folks say," said one. "An' we all niggers got to subscribe, kase de 'lection is coming nigh unto hand," said another. "Scribe nothin'! said the third one, as he loosened up his cotton suspender; "I'm done wid dis 'publickin business, I is. Did'nt I hear de preacher readin' in de Bible 'bout de 'publikins? Why, whea de Lord hiss if was on de yearth dey used to set in de high places at de front gates of de towns, an' take up taxes an' 'sessments from de folkes, An' now dese 'publikins doin' de same ting, don't yer see? Now dey don't git no more 'sessments outen dis nigger fur no 'lections, scribing, an' nothin'!"

TELEGRAPHIC.

Specie Recovered from the Schiller Wreck.

An additional recovery of specie to the amount of $100,000 has been made by the divers at the wreck of the Steamboat Schiller.

Expressions of Regret.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—A meeting of citizens was held in the exposition building last evening to express their sorrow at the death of ex-President Johnson.—The meeting was addressed by Henry Croft, Judge Pierce, and Captain T. W. Brown. Resolutions setting forth the life and services of the deceased and the loss to the state by his death were adopted.

Suspended.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Archibald Baxter & Co., grain and commission merchants, have suspended. The suspension was caused by the firm's inability to collect amounts that were due them.—It is supposed that they have suspended only temporarily, as their assets are thought to be larger than their liabilities.

The Hoosac Tunnel Blocked up.

BOSTON, August 7.—The Hoosac tunnel is blocked up by a wash-in at the central shaft. Immense masses of rocks choke up the passage way, and interruption to travel will last several days.

LATER.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8.—The obstructions in the Hoosac tunnel have been removed and trains are again running.

The New Cardinal Sails for Rome.

NEW YORK, August 7.—His eminence, Cardinal M'Closky, sailed for Europe today on the French steamer Percie for Rome. He was accompanied to the steamer by several bishops, a number of priests and quite a delegation of prominent citizens. He expects to return about the middle of November. When he arrives in Rome he will present to the pope $20,000, in gold, a gift of Catholics of his diocese.

Ravages of the Cholera at Damascus.

LONDON, August 8.—According to accounts from Damascus to the 22d of July the cholera was raging there; 400 cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The christian quarter of the place is deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets of the city. There are no physicians, medicines or supplies for the treatment of sufferers. The disease is also bad at Antioch, Deer Hemp, Hacnah, Hauran and Sibijah, and among the Druses. The mission schools are closed, and the children have dispersed.

The Gloucester Celebration.

GLOUCESTER, August 8.—One hundred years ago to-day this ancient town bore a conspicuous part in the revolutionary struggle in successfully repelling the attempt of the british ship of war, Falcon, to burn the town, and in capturing two schooners, two barges, a cutter and some five British soldiers and sailors.

During the engagement a cannon ball struck the Unitarian church, and it is still preserved, suspended from the center of the old church. This morning an appropriate sermon was preached by the pastor, Mr. Gage, the church being tastefully decorated. To-morrow this remarkable occurance will be duly celebrated.—Governor Gaston and staff and numerous military and civilian notables will attend.

The Mississippi Flood.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, and has risen an inch during the past twenty-four hours. Captain Crane, of the Belle of Memphis, reports a crevasse formed at Willis' plantation, at Donaldson point, just above island 10, on Friday night, which swept over that plantation, containing about three thousand acres, and thence to St. Francis valley.—This doubtless caused the river to come to a stand here yesterday.

A large volume of water is now running through St. Francis river, which will afford relief to the plantations on the Mississippi side to Helena, but greatly increase the danger on the Arkansas side, and planters on that shore between here and Helena are working on the levees in the river to protect their lands from that direction. The water now stands four inches below the flood of the past spring, and two feet four inches below the great flood of 1867.

A decline of an inch is reported at Cairo to-day. Old steamboat men predict that the flood will not exceed that of this spring.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. N. Green & N. C. Mackey, of Foster, Susquehanna County, Pa. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. N. GREEN.
N. C. MACKEY.

The practice of medicine will still be continued by Dr. N. C. Mackey, who asks for a continuance of the liberal patronage of the people of Lathrop and vicinity.

Lathrop, August 4, 1875.—3w.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

Best market price, paid in cash, for

CORN, RYE, AND OATS,

at the Montrose Steam Mill.

D. A. MOON, Superintendent.

Montrose, July 14, 1875.—tf.

ADVERTISING CHEAP: Good; Systematic.—A persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of Advertisements. Advertising in leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the Book, 3-71

And the Cry is Still They Come

The crowds rushing to Cheap John's (Post Building) for bargains. Still they come. "Why is it thus?" Because we have reduced our entire stock of the following goods 25 per cent., to make room for fall goods.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, ALPACAS.

MENS' BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Ready-Made Clothing.

HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES,

HATS, COTTONADES,

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &C., RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &C.

Jewelry a fine assortment. Low Prices.

If you want to do well, Come and see how cheap we sell.

Specialties, | $2.50 Mens' Boots. $10 Cassimere Suits.

GOATS' & CLARKS' COTTON, 5 Cts.

Respectfully,
S. PILLMAN & CO.
(Cheap John)

Montrose, July 28, 1875.

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 13th, 1875,

at two 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 Oakland, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit; Beginning on the north side of the old river road, and at the south east corner of Village lot No. 4, owned by William Brooks, thence along the same north 18 degrees west 183 feet to lot No. 11, thence north 72 degrees east 60 feet to a proposed street, thence along the same north 18 degrees east 133 feet to said old river road, thence along the same south 71 degrees and 20 minutes, west 60 feet to the place of beginning containing 70.35 feet of land, more or less, and is Village lot No. 5, with the appurtenances 1 frame dwelling house with wing and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of The Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association of Susquehanna Depot, vs. John Smith.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Oakland, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by State Street, on the west by lot of Wm. P. Moxley, on the north by lands of Wm. A. Postand, on the east by lot of Charles Dexter, being 50 feet wide on said State Street and extending northward the same width 120 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame dwelling house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of The Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Association of Susquehanna Depot vs. A. N. Ogden.]

ALSO—All those two pieces of land situate in the township of Franklin, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of James and Asa Townsend, on the south by lands of H. L. Blowers and H. M. Smith, on the west by lands of H. M. Smith, and on the east by lands of James Townsend and H. H. Travis, containing 112 acres, more or less, and about 60 acres improved, with the appurtenances, 1 two story house, 2 barns and sheds, and other outbuildings, fourbend, &c. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by lands of John Ackerman and John Tinkerpaugh, on the west by lands of H. M. Smith, on the east by lands of H. H. Travis, and A. T. Howe and on the north by other lands of H. L. Blowers, containing 75 acres, more or less, with about 40 acres improved, with the appurtenances, 1 story and a half house, 1 barn and hog house, and a quantity of fruit trees. [Taken in execution at the suit of Byington Thatcher, assigned to F. W. Boyle vs. H. L. Blowers and H. M. Smith. First National Bank of Montrose assigned to E. W. Messenger and A. N. Hoyt vs. H. L. Blowers, and H. Strond vs. H. L. Blowers.]

ALSO—All those two pieces of land situate in the townships of Lenox and Clifford, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech of stones near the road, thence by lands of Nathan Bell deceased, east 65 rods to a stake, thence by lands of P. W. Chamberland south 43¾ degrees east 31 rods and 10 links, thence by lands of Freeda Potter south 47 degrees west 18 rods and 10 links to a stake, thence by the same south 43¾ degrees east 18 rods to heap of stones, thence by lands of Jasper Bell and along the centre of the road south 31 degrees west 34 rods and 17 links, thence north 71¾ degrees west 82 rods and 7 links to a heap of stones, thence by lands of O. Rawson north 1 degree east 24 rods and 20 links to place of beginning, containing 33 acres and 115 rods, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 hay barn, and about 25 acres improved.—Also, the second piece or parcel of land situate as above, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post and stones a corner in line of Wm. R. Gardner's lot on the east side of public highway, thence by said Gardner's lot south 83 degrees east 19 rods, from a part of the lot to be deeded to Lucy Cox south 25 degrees east 60 and 8-10 perches to a post and stones a corner for said division, thence by the remaining lot of Gardner south 39 degrees east 39 perches to a corner in the west line of same lot sold to O. A. Grow, thence by said line north 1 degree east 40 and 4-10 perches to a line of lot deeded to Michael West, thence by said lot north 44 degrees west 5 and 8-10 perches to a corner, thence north 47 degrees east 58½ perches to a post corner of a lot deeded to C. M. West, thence by said lot north 1 degree east 10 and 8-10 perches to a post and stones corner, thence by same north 89 degrees west 18½ perches to a post corner, thence north 44 degrees west 57½ perches to a post corner in the line of Wm. R. Gardner's lot aforesaid, and thence by the same south 1¼ degrees west 25 perches to the place of beginning, containing 37 acres and 60 perches, more or less with the appurtenances, 1 barn & orchard, and about 20 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Chester Wright use of William H. Babcock vs. Phineas G. Cox.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Leonard Graham about 125 rods, on the east by lands of Erastus Tracedell 45 rods, on the south by lands of W. Slocum 132 rods and on the west by the highway 45 rods, containing about 33 acres and 4 acre improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Ezra Toby vs. S. W. Dana.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Moses Nichols about 90 rods, on the east by the Jefferson Railway about 60 rods, on the south by lands of Charles Vincent 90 rods, land on the west by lands of ——— Decker about 60 rods, containing about 35 acres. [Taken in execution at the suit of Ezra Toby vs. Elijah Cleveland.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a birch tree the south east corner of Lorenzo W. Graham's land, thence south 42¾ degrees east 64 rods to stake and stones corner, thence south 47¾ degrees west 210 rods to stake and stones corner near the railroad, thence north 15¾ degrees west 6 rods, thence north 21 degrees west 18 rods, thence north 29¾ degrees west 16 rods, thence north 53¾ degrees west 29 rods, thence north 27¾ degrees west 5 rods to stake and stones corner, thence north 47¾ degrees east 494 rods to the place of beginning, containing 79 acres and 96 rods, more or less. [Taken in execution at the suit of Ezra Toby vs. L. G. H. Graham.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones corner, being the northeast corner of tract in warrantee name of Andrew McConnell, thence south 42¾ degrees east 64 rods to birch tree corner, thence south 47¾ degrees west 194 rods to stake and stones corner, near railroad, thence north 37¾ degrees west 13 rods, thence north 41 degrees west 21 rods to stake and stones corner in the line of the original lot, thence north 47¾ degrees east 182 rods to place of beginning, containing 77 acres and 32 rods more or less. [Taken in execution at the suit of Ezra Toby vs. Lorenzo W. Graham.]

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: Beginning at a post the northeast corner of a lot of land conveyed by Joseph P. Miller to John H. Smith, thence by the north line of said Smith's lot north 80 degrees west 100 feet to a corner, thence by other lands of Joseph P. Miller north 10 degrees east 23 feet and 9 inches, thence north 86 degrees west to the middle of Main Street, thence along the middle of said street north 4 degrees east 18 feet to a corner, thence by lands formerly in possession of James R. Blasdell south 86 degrees east 193 feet to a post, thence by lands of E. A. Pratt south 4 degrees west 36 feet and 9 inches to the place of beginning, containing 4,616 feet of land, more or less. Excepting and reserving that said Wellman shall not place any building nearer than within two feet of the south line of the above described premises, nor set any building beyond the range in front with the other buildings on the same side of the street, nor erect or put up any fence more than six feet in front of the range of the buildings as now located upon same side of said street.—Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said borough of New Milford County and State aforesaid, and adjoining the above described lot bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the fence the south east corner thereof, thence by lands formerly owned by Nelson Hagar south 1 degree running 18 feet south of grocery building north 85 degrees and 30 minutes west 10 and 6-10 perches to a point in the ditch on the east side of the street, thence along in said ditch north 4 degrees and 45 minutes east 2 perches and 22 links, thence by a line running 16 feet north of said grocery store 85 degrees and 15 minutes east 6 perches and 4 links to a post 15 feet and 1 inch west of the north west corner of the barn, thence by lands formerly of James R. Blasdell north 50 degrees east 1 and 4-10 rods to a line of land in possession of the Pratts thence by said Pratt's line north 57 degrees east 1 rod and 10 links to a post, south 42 degrees east 3 perches to a post, south 4 degrees west 14 feet and 7 inches to the place of beginning, containing 20 perches of land by estimation, be the same more or less.—Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said borough of New Milford County and State aforesaid, adjoining premises, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of A. D. Wellman's lot, thence south 4 degrees west 117 feet and 7 inches to a corner, thence north 45 degrees east 21 feet to the north side of the docking as now located on the south side of the creek, thence down the said creek along the north side of the said docking to a point in the baseline of said Wellman, thence south 4 degrees west 26 feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less; reserving always the rights and privileges of E. A. and O. Pratt, and their assigns for a water privilege as by deed from James Boyle to the said E. A. and O. Pratt, dated March 16, 1869, recorded in Deed Book No. 17, page 567; and also the free right and privilege of the said Wellman, his heirs and assigns, passing and repassing across said premises from Main street to other lands of said Pratts, and also excepting that said Wellman, his heirs and assigns shall forever maintain at his own expense a good and sufficient fence on the side of the above described premises, along the other lands of said E. A. Pratt.—The three parcels of land above described embraces the lot known as the house and lot now occupied by A. D. Wellman as his residence, with the appurtenances and improvements, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one ice house, and hog house.—Also all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said borough of New Milford, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by Church street, on the north by Aaron Aldrich, on the west by Widow Butterfield, and on the south by a lane 25 feet wide running along on the north bank of the creek, estimated to contain about 60 perches of land, be the same more or less; reserving always the free right of way for an open unobstructed highway road on the south side of said lot 25 feet in width, north of the docking as now located, with the appurtenances, one frame barn and granary.—Also all that other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in alley of the last described lot, thence by land of Susan M. Butterfield north 86 degrees west 1 and 8-10 perches to a post by the north side of the private road aforesaid, thence by north side of said road south 42 degrees and 15 minutes east 2 and 4-10 perches to a post, thence by the last described lot north 4 degrees and 15 minutes east 1 and 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1½ perches of land, be the same more or less. The last two above described pieces of land comprising what is known as the barn occupied by A. D. Wellman.—Also, all that other lot or parcel of land situate in the borough of New Milford County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point described as Main street in range of the dividing line between lots No. 21 and 22, thence north 84 degrees and 35 minutes west along the south side of lot No. 22 125 feet to the Southwest corner of lot No. 22, thence south 5 degrees and 25 minutes west 50 feet to the northwest corner of lot No. 20, thence along the south side of lot No. 20 south 84 degrees and 35 minutes east 125 feet to the centre of Main street, thence along the centre of Main street north 5 degrees and 25 minutes east 50 feet to the place of beginning, being lot No. 21 as the same is laid down on the map of village lots surveyed by T. Hoyle for C. L. Ward, May 1865, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, in Susquehanna County, in Deed Book No. 41, page 320, being a vacant village lot.—Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of New Milford, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the middle of East Lake road, thence by other lands of said Bell, Wellman north 14 degrees and 45 minutes east 42 and 2-10 perches to a post and stones corner, thence by lands of Samuel Green south 43 degrees and 15 minutes east 49 perches to the middle of said road, thence by the middle of the same west 31 perches and south 71 degrees and 15 minutes west 11 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 137 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, and all improved.—Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of New Milford, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in a hemlock stump the north corner of Charles Leach's farm, thence by the northeast line of said farm south 42 degrees and 45 minutes east 37 and 8-10 perches to a point in the middle of the East Lake road, thence by the middle of said road north 6 degrees east 12 and 5-10 perches, thence by other lands of said Mathews north 42 degrees and 45 minutes west 37 and 8-10 perches to a post and stones, and thence by lands of the estate of A. and O. Pratt south 40¾ degrees west 12 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 145 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house one shed, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Mary Ann Hall vs. A. D. Wellman, and H. Garratt & Son vs. A. D. Wellman.]

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 east by Drinker street, on the south by Prospect street on the west by lands of Mrs. Tierney, and on the north by lands of Ed Tyler, containing 280 feet with the appurtenances, 1 large two story and basement frame building occupied as store and dwelling. [Taken in execution at the suit of Geo. T. Fritze vs. Mary Tierney.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Thompson, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of G. M. Wrighter and L. N. Hubbard, on the east by lands of Charles Wrighter and public highway, on the south by lands of J. N. Wrighter and G. W. Wrighter, and on the west by lands of G. W. Wrighter, containing 97 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 house and barn, hog and corn house, some fruit trees and about 60 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Deborah Hubbard vs. C. H. Hubbard.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of ——— in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of L. S. Taylor and others, on the east by lands of Frederick Springer, on the south by lands of Ira Stevens and on the west by lands of N. E. Sherman, containing about 60 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 house and barn, and about 12 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. Lathrop vs. James Austin and Alvin Springer.]

ALSO—All that certain 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: On the north by lands owned by D. Lyon, on the east by lands of A. Youngs, on the south by lands of John Reyes and on the west by line of the river road, containing about ¾ acre of land, more or less with the appurtenances, one dwelling house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of S. A. Lyons & Son vs. Harrison Conklin.]

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 land of Peter Lott, on the east by land of D. Roberts, on the south by lands of Moses C. Decker and wife, and on the west by lands of George Allen containing about 20 acres partly improved.—Also, defendants interest in the following other piece or parcel of land situate as above, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of M. C. Decker, on the east by lands of D. G. Roberts, on the south by lands of Samuel Truesdall and on the west by lands of George Allen containing about 55 acres, all improved with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, one corn house and out buildings, one orchard. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Bell, jr., use of C. C. Houghtaling, assigned to Silas Hartley, vs. Moses C. Decker; Julia C. Scavernace, assigned to Silas Hartley vs. Moses C. Decker and Silas Hartley vs. Moses C. Decker.]

ALSO—All of Defendant's interest in that certain 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 stump in the Carmichaels creek road, thence by the other lands of Richard Martin north 72 degrees and 30 minutes east 14 and 4-10 perches to a post and stones in the side of a rock, and by the same north 10 degrees west 34 and 6-10 perches to a post and stones, thence north 75 degrees west 24 and 5-10 perches to a hemlock sapling, thence along up the west side of said creek south 19 degrees and 30 minutes east 12 and 4-10 perches to a hemlock sapling, and south 18 perches to the west end of mill dam, thence along margin of Martin's farm south 72 degrees west 8 perches to a yellow birch tree, thence south 18 degrees west 10 perches to the middle of said creek road, thence up middle of said road and high water mark (a mark that may be made upon the water in said pond 15 feet above the top of the present mud sills in said dam) to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 59 perches, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, saw mill, lath mill, 2 small houses, and barn.—Also, all of Defendant's interest in several pieces or parcels of lands situate in the township of Harmony, County and State aforesaid, described as follows: Described in Deed recorded in Deed Book No. 33, page 392 from C. L. Ward a former owner. Parcel No. 42 containing 100 acres and 57 perches; No. 43 containing 13 acres and 112 perches; No. 44 containing 17 acres and 69 perches; No. 45 containing 18 acres and 153 perches; No. 46 containing 17 acres and 53 perches. No. 50 containing 53 acres and 124 perches, and one other piece or parcel of land situate as above, lying on the Belmont and Oquaga Turnpike and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Brazil A. Schlager, on the east by lands of John Storer, on the south by Belmont and Oquaga Turnpike, on the west by lands of C. S. Bennett, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, and about 40 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. Lathrop vs. James Austin and Alvin Springer.]

ALSO—All that certain 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: On the north by lands owned by D. Lyon, on the east by lands of A. Youngs, on the south by lands of John Reyes and on the west by line