

Corn is selling in some districts of Iowa for eight cents a bushel.

There are fifty-four thousand places of worship in the United States.

There are 139,984 widows in the State of New York, and only 44,804 widowers.

Boston is about to compel black to take out a license as in London. The news-boys already do so.

A double tree grows near Liberty, Miss. half of which is oak and the other half pine.

The population of San Francisco is over 130,000, an increase of 59,000 in seven years.

Elmira, N. Y., is soon to have a keg factory. The kegs will be bored out of solid timber.

"Mike McCool" and "Joe C. Ibram" are to contend for the pugilistic championship of America and \$10,000 a side.

It is said Sonora has a population of eight women to one man. Courting ought to be easy down there.

No person who has lost any of his property by gambling within four months of his application, can receive the benefit of the bankrupt law.

Besides the \$100,000,000 in gold held in the Treasury vaults of the United States, the bank of England holds \$121,870,000, and the bank of France \$190,000,000.

A giant potato in the Paris Exposition weighs fifteen pounds. It is in the form of a barrel, and if excavated would hold five qts of water. No small potato that.

Parson Brownlow has succeeded in getting himself elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

James M. Sevel, of New Jersey, who was employed by the mongrels to canvass Chester county, has written a letter in which he reiterates the Republican platform to be negro suffrage; and that the party must either sink or swim on that basis.

The young mechanics and working men of Ohio, says a mongrel sheet, went almost en masse against the amendment to the Constitution.

Democratic rejoicings over the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, have cost the party some few pounds of gunpowder. Now we respectfully suggest that all this be stopped for the present. The gunpowder may be wanted for better purposes before many days.

The Democrats of Cincinnati celebrated their victory on the 19th. Houses were illuminated.

Gen. Grant deserves the thanks of all honest men for exposing Gov. Geary's attempted fraud upon the ballot box at Fort Delaware.

Widder Lincoln's old clo's are not yet disposed of, so that there is still a chance for West Chester getting a share.

The Democrats of Ohio have chased one Presidential aspirant into his political grave and another has Ben Wade and found wanting.

There was a monster torch-light procession at Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last, in honor of the defeat of mongrelism in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

There was a grand parade of Firemen in Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday of last week. It was participated in by companies from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading, Altoona, York, Lancaster, etc.

General Grant has the blood of the Porters, Miners, Putnams, Lathrops, and Huntington in his veins. His ancestors arrived in this country May 20, 1635.—Exchange.

He must be pretty full bloated.

ANY OLD CLO'S TO SELL?—An impudent editor out West wants to know if the old clo which Mrs. Lincoln offers to sell in New York filled the ninety dead boxes she took with her from Washington.

The showman who offered \$13,000 for Mrs. Lincoln's old clothes, for the purpose of exhibiting them, ought to turn his attention to the widow.

NEW ENGLAND SCANDAL.—It is said that the wife, so recently taken to the bosom of Senator Sumner, has become so disgusted with her liege lord and master, and finding him wanting in all the attributes of manhood, and indignant at the domestic slavery entailed upon her, has left the bed and board of the Senator, and will resume her maiden name in Europe.

Jefferson Davis has received notice that his trial will take place in November.

Gen. Grant has granted General Sheridan two months leave of absence.

The Virginia negroes don't know whether they can trust white Radicals after the result in Ohio.

A prize fight took place on the 20th inst. near Philadelphia, between two men named John Badger and Robert Cunningham. After a few rounds had been fought, the police made a dash, and arrested seventeen of the spectators, and subsequently one of the principals.

If, unhappily, it should come to a conflict of force, it will be for us to decide, on high public grounds, free from any identification with the personal fortunes of Mr. Johnson, where duty might call us in so serious a juncture. The controversy will pass through many phases before it reaches the stage at which that question can arise; and Democrats, while shrinking from no responsibility which public duty may require of them, hope to defeat the impeachment project by other methods than a resort to force. Whenever it becomes necessary, they will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely, not by the President, who is nothing to them, but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will shrink from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office.

Abraham Lincoln, late President, left personal estate to the value of \$110,000.—What has become of the money, is the question.

# The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE OF TITLE, of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT to WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

We give considerable space in our paper to day, to an article relating to the late Mrs. "Governments" wardrobe, in order that the facts may be preserved as a matter of history. It will be recollected that the late lamented Mr. Government, said, on a certain occasion, that he was "making history." His wife, it seems, was then making \$2,000 petticoats, et cetera, out of her "near and dear friends"—the loyal contractors and office-seekers at the White House. Those fair-weather friends having ceased making contributions to her linen department, she has gone to making history, out of these old clothes.

**A Hint.**  
The following hints to persons doing business at the Post Office, are taken from an exchange, and the advice given is as appropriate here as in the market for which it was designed:

Always deposit a letter in a letter box, and never take it to the delivery unless you desire to ask some questions relating to weight directions, etc. Even some business men hand their letters in at the delivery, as if that would secure their earlier transmission. Every letter placed in the letter box is sent up to the very moment of locking the mail bags.

Never write "in haste" on your letters. The Postmaster is in duty bound to transmit all mail matter as speedily as possible.

When you ask for a letter give the full name distinctly, and don't apply for a letter for any of the "Thompsons," or "Browns," or "Smiths."

When it is possible, get your mail matter into the office about half an hour before the mail is to be closed.

When you stamp a letter always place the stamp on the right hand corner of the envelope as in the case with all government stamped envelopes.

Never drop money into the letter box with letters, for all letters without stamps are sent to the Dead Letter Office; and the money intended to buy the stamps for your letters may be applied to some other letter which may have been dropped in without stamps or money. It is best always to keep a few stamps on hand.

Stamp your letters yourself. Do not leave a letter and three cent piece at the delivery and then run off leaving the rest to the Postmaster. He is not obliged to receive letters in that way.

Don't ask for a letter for Lucy Smith, and when the Postmaster runs over to S's ask if there is anything for Wm. Sampson.

When you are disappointed in not getting a letter, don't swear at the Postmaster, for that will not benefit you nor him.

Don't stand at the letter window, and chat with the clerk about matters not connected with the business of the department, and keep others who are in a hurry waiting. Do your business and leave.

**Depose the President—what then?**  
The New York World starts the question—if the Radicals go ahead and carry out their threat to impeach the President—what course will the Democrats follow? The editor says:

"From our knowledge of the temper of the Democratic party, we have no hesitation in saying that it will face the emergency with as much vigor and trepidity as indignant human nature is very well capable of. It is our clear and decided judgment that influential Democrats ought not to go into the Cabinet, or accept any office under the President, and thus expose the party, in the great struggle which may come, to the imputation of sordid motives. We can easily convict the impeachers of such motives, but the charge would lose its effect, if, with any color of truth, it could be retorted.

If it were merely a fight between Congress and the President, we should have no interest except, as bystanders, to see fair play. But it is of far higher consequence. It is an attempt of one branch of the government, to destroy the independence, and subvert the constitutional rights of the other. To put out a President for the base motive of getting control of the federal patronage for electioneering purposes, would be a decree of political degeneracy not a whit better than the pronunciamentos and anarchy which have so long afflicted Mexico. If President Johnson is impeached and deposed for no crime but fidelity to the Constitution, and the people submit to it, the country will have reached the lowest stage of political degradation.

If, unhappily, it should come to a conflict of force, it will be for us to decide, on high public grounds, free from any identification with the personal fortunes of Mr. Johnson, where duty might call us in so serious a juncture. The controversy will pass through many phases before it reaches the stage at which that question can arise; and Democrats, while shrinking from no responsibility which public duty may require of them, hope to defeat the impeachment project by other methods than a resort to force. Whenever it becomes necessary, they will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely, not by the President, who is nothing to them, but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will shrink from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office.

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## THE SUMNER SCANDAL.

The Cause of the Separation of Sumner and his Wife.

A public man sometimes becomes so public that his private affairs command a publicity which it would be an affectation of the press not to notice. Hence I send you the following; Not two years ago the long known bachelor, Charles Sumner, became a Benedict. A highly educated, and in many respects an accomplished man, of good manners, and better appearance, naturally enough, he stood high among the ladies of Boston, and he had no difficulty in winning the hand of a widow (from one of the F. F. of Boston,) who sacrificed no inconsiderable jointure in marrying him. The honeymoon had all the apparent charm that honeymoons usually have, when Mrs. Sumner went with her husband to Washington, and new scenes ensued. Among the accomplished men composing the Diplomatic Corps in Washington was Baron Holstein, of Prussia whom the Prussian Legation had attached to the Prussian Legation there, "to spy out the land." Naturally enough he courted the acquaintance of Charles Sumner, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, who at a dinner party, introduced his wife to the Baron, and who was placed beside her at dinner. An acquaintance ensued, and a friendship followed, such as naturally and honorably spring up between the sexes with kindred tastes and aspirations. The Baron attended to the lady in matinees and soirées, and in other public places, and occasionally escorted her from the Senate, where both had been to hear the Senator speak. Mr. Sumner, becoming displeased with this acquaintance—it cannot be properly called intimacy—wrote a letter to Baron Holstein, in which, while complaining of it, he reported she in-sinuated something not honorable to the wife. The Baron wrote back a letter, in which, in substance, he said there was no cause of offence whatever—he had been polite to madame, as he was to other ladies of similar accomplishments, and nothing had ever happened which propriety or good taste forbade. But if the Senator was not satisfied with that, he was ready to give him any such satisfaction as a man of honor demanded.

This correspondence was the beginning and end of first part; but Mr. Sumner, report says, then became cool to his wife, and the lady and the Baron became more reserved in their intercourse. Then Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of our Committee of Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the distinguished Bismarck, that if he (Bismarck) would recall the Baron he (Sumner) would be obliged. The adroit Bismarck yielded to the potential position of the American chairman of Foreign Affairs, and the Baron was recalled to Berlin.

Mrs. Sumner next became acquainted with this correspondence, and, naturally enough, was indignant beyond all power of description. Her indignation naturally red upon that part of the correspondence which, it was alleged, touched her honor. The end of all this, is that Mrs. Sumner has gone her way to Europe—their common establishment in Washington being given up, and another is taken by the Senator for the winter.

There is some scandal afloat beyond all this, relating both to the Senator and the lady—such as may be expected from early denouements in such a marriage affair—but the basis of the report in Boston is such as I send you. What I have written is in everybody's mouth, and it may possibly be erroneous in some of the details, but in substance probably correct. I send it to you for publication because what, if anything, is wrong here had better at once be set right to stop the tongues of the thousands that are making more out of a few facts.—Boston (October 21) Correspondence of the New York Express.

**Philosophical.**  
The Republicans have a sensible way of reconciling themselves on their late defeat. One says, "the Republicans did not turn out;" another, "it was the local issues;" others say, "it was the Lager Beer question;" while Ben Wade says, "The Radicals and the Copperheads; the Radicals gave that State to the Copperheads; while another bawls lustily, "the Quakers didn't vote," "the fact is" another says, "the Republicans staid at home to thrash Buck-wheat, and the Copperheads went to election and voted." Now we think they are all about right. The Republicans did stay away, because they began to see where their party was leading them to; the Soldiers learned that they were "played out," and did not go; the Bond-holders began to see repudiation staring them in the face, and they didn't go; the Quakers began to see another war, and didn't go.

Finally, there was a good many Republicans, who thought that reconstruction down South was well enough, but reconstruction at home on the negro suffrage social equality platform, smelt a little too strong, and they didn't go.—Etc.

**How Geary is Paying off the State Debt.**  
"Bob, I have just paid off that note in bank, and feel good."

"Where did you raise the money?"

"Why, you see, I gave them a new note at ninety days, paid the discount, and lifted the old one."

It is on that plan Geary is paying off the State debt. He borrowed largely last spring, paying six per cent, interest in gold and now he is paying off the bonds which only command five per cent, in paper with the money he thus raised. That is a fair specimen of Radical financing, and the fuss that is being made over it shows that Radical newspapers consider their readers to be very stupid and ignorant.—Lan. In.

A negro was so convinced of the lowliness of his race that he was indifferent to a future state, believing that "dey'll make niggers work when in Heaven." A clergyman tried to argue him out of his opinion by representing this not to be the case as there was no work for him or any one else to do. His answer was, "You go'w' way, massa: I know better. If dere's no oder work for culled persons up dar dey'll make um shub de clouds along!"

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(From the New York World.)

Mrs. Lincoln's Wardrobe.

Full Explanation of the Whole Matter—Important Letter from Mrs. Lincoln—Her Complaints of the Ingratitude of Black Republican Office-Seekers.

The announcement has already been made in these columns that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, widow of the late President was compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects in order to eke out the slender income which remained to her after the settlement of her husband's estate, and that she was, in fact, in the city under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke for the purpose of superintending the sale of her property. As Mrs. Lincoln is no longer anxious to withhold from the public the facts of the case, there can be no propriety in imparting further information upon the subject, as obtained from the lady herself.

**THE PROPERTY LEFT BY MRS. LINCOLN.**  
Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln an effort was made to appropriate for his wife and family the sum that he would have received from the United States had he lived to finish his second term of office, to wit: one hundred thousand dollars; but it resulted in appropriating but twenty-five thousand dollars, the amount of one year's salary as President. Of this sum three thousand dollars were required to discharge certain standing obligations, leaving but twenty-two thousand dollars, which, with the house and lot in Springfield, Ill., owned by Mr. Lincoln previous to his election to the Presidency in 1860, was all the property which fell to Mrs. Lincoln. Her present income, she states, is but seven hundred dollars a year, of which three hundred comes from the rent of her old house in Springfield. It appears from this that Mr. Lincoln not only saved no money while he occupied the White House, but really lived beyond his income, which, in connection with the natural reluctance of his widow to return to the simple style of living to which she had been used before her residence in Washington, has compelled her to part with some of her personal effects at the present time.

**LETTERS FROM MRS. LINCOLN.**  
Appended are several letters written by Mrs. Lincoln in relation to this most unpleasant business, the contents of which will surprise the public. The first in order of their date, appears to be the following:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.  
"MR. BRADY:—A notice in a New York paper having attracted my attention that you sold articles of value on commission, prompts me to write. The articles I am sending you to dispose of were gifts of dear friends, which only urgent necessity compels me to part with, and I am especially anxious that they shall not be sacrificed. The circumstances are peculiar and painfully embarrassing, therefore I hope you will endeavor to realize as much as possible from them. Hoping soon to hear from you I remain, very respectfully yours,

MRS. A. LINCOLN."

**THE ARTICLES FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.**  
The next letter, bearing the same date as the preceding is as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.  
"MR. BRADY, Commission Broker, 609 Broadway, New York:

"I have this day sent to you personal property which I am compelled to part with, and which you will find of considerable value. The articles consist of four camel's hair shawls, lace dress and shawl, a parasol cover, a diamond ring, two dress patterns, some furs, &c. Please have them appraised, and confer by letter with me.

"Very respectfully,  
"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

**THE ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.**  
In this connection, is given an inventory of the articles sent to Mr. Brady, at 609 Broadway, by Mrs. Lincoln, with the valuation affixed to each:

- 1 bk centre camel's hair shawl, 1ng \$5,500
- 1 bk centre camel's hair shawl, 1ng 1,200
- 1 white centre camel's hair shawl, square 400
- 1 bk centre camel's hair shawl, square 350
- 1 red centre camel's hair shawl, square 100
- 3 small shawls, square 50
- 1 white Paisley shawl, long 50
- 1 do do do square 50
- 3 superfine point black lace shawls, \$1,500, \$500, \$300
- 2 do do do \$50, \$40
- 4 white point lace shawl, long 7,200
- 1 do do do dress, 4,000
- 1 do do do flounce 150
- 1 do do do parasol cover 250
- 1 do do do handkerchief 80
- 1 Russian sable cape 1,500
- 1 do do boa 1,200

Also many other articles, including diamonds, rings, &c., &c.

**MRS. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF REPUBLICANS.**  
A significant feature of the subsequent letters and memoranda is the feeling entertained by Mrs. Lincoln towards men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes; but now give her the cold shoulder. Certain persons of her party, such as Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. H. Seward, and others, she is particularly severe against, and claims that it was through their influence that the plan proposed by the voluntary subscription of the people was thwarted. At this point the following memorandum, the original being in Mrs. Lincoln's own hand-writing, is given:

"The question was asked Mrs. Lincoln what her feelings were in regard to the Black Republican party, in consideration of the unkindness and ingratitude displayed by them in depriving her of almost all means of support; the reply was: 'I could not relinquish my attachment for the party to which my husband belonged, and in whose cause his precious life was sacrificed, notwithstanding it is composed of such men as Weed, Raymond and Seward, who nominally belong to it, and who to accomplish their purposes, would drag it down to the lowest depths of degradation. The late President thoroughly tested these men, and had become fully aware before his death of their treachery and falseness.'"

**MRS. LINCOLN UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.**  
As the negotiations with Mr. Brady proceeded, Mrs. Lincoln deemed it best that her name should not appear, the reasons

for which are given in the following extract from a letter written by her:

"Through the ingratitude of the Republicans towards the memory of the late President, the family of their chief has been left to suffer want and destitution. Therefore, it is natural to suppose that when it became imperatively necessary for Mrs. Lincoln, the honored and beloved wife of the late President, to dispose of her apparel and jewelry to enable her to meet the common daily necessities of life, it was certainly in better taste that Mrs. Clarke, rather than Mrs. Lincoln, should appear in the proceeding. Although in her overwhelming sorrow she was by an ungrateful Republican party deprived of her rightful maintenance, they should appreciate her delicacy in desiring her true name and their own indignity from being known to the world."

**SUBSEQUENT LETTERS.**  
The next letter presents more in detail the reasons for her action in this matter, and at the same time expresses her regret that the ingratitude of Republicans may do injury to the Republican party:

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1867.  
"W. H. BRADY, Esq: You write me that reporters are after you concerning my goods deposited with you—which, in consideration of my urgent wants, I assure you I am compelled to relinquish—and also that there is a fear that these newspapers will seize upon the painful circumstances of your having these articles placed in your hands to injure the Republican party politically. In the cause of this party and for universal freedom my beloved husband's precious life was sacrificed, nor for the world would I do anything to injure the cause. My heart is ever anxious for its success, notwithstanding the very men for whom my noble husband did so much, unhesitatingly deprived me of all means of support and left me in a pitiable condition. The necessities of life are upon me, urgent and imperative, and I am scarcely removed from want—so different from the lot my loving and devoted husband would have assigned me—and I find myself left to struggle for myself. I am compelled to pursue the only course left me—immediately within the next week to sell these goods, and if not wholly disposed of by Wednesday, October 30th, on that day please sell at auction, after advertising very largely that they are my goods."

"Very respectfully, Mrs. A. LINCOLN."

**STILL FURTHER EXPLANATION.**  
The last letter which of mention will be made at this time is the following:

[Private.]  
"September 25.  
"W. H. BRADY, Esq: I have reflected upon your remarks and have concluded to leave everything to your good judgment and excellent sense. My great, great sorrow and loss have made me painfully sensitive; but as my feelings and pecuniary comfort were never regarded or even recognized in the midst of my overwhelming bereavement, now that I am pressed in a most startling manner for means of common subsistence, I do not know why I should shrink from an opportunity of improving my trying position.—Being assured that all you do will be appropriately executed, and in a manner that will not startle me very greatly and excite as little comment as possible, again I shall leave all in your hands. I am passing through a very painful ordeal, which the country, in remembrance of my noble and elevated husband should have spared me. I remain, with great respect, truly,  
"MRS. LINCOLN."

"P. S.—As you mention that my goods have been valued at twenty four thousand dollars, I will be willing to make a reduction of eight thousand dollars in five-twenty-six—nothing less. If this is not accomplished, I will continue to advertise largely until every article is sold. I must have means to live, at least in a medium comfortable state."  
"Mrs. L."

A blacksmith having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom: "I shall never sue anybody for slander. I shall go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court room in six years."

**IS DRUNKENNESS RARE IN VINE GROWING DISTRICTS?**—Rev. Dr. Bellows writes from Bingen-on-the-Rhine to the Liberal Christian:

"It is much to be regretted that the friends of temperance have of late been trying to unsettle the opinion that drunkenness is rare in vine growing countries. It is so patent in France and Germany that temperance in the form of drunkenness is a most exceptional vice that only willful blindness or partisanship could deny it. I do not recollect to have seen one tipsy man since I left Paris. And I have diligently sought the places where, in our country they would be found.

The developments in regard to the great counterfeiting exploit grow more alarming every day. One million dollars of bogus Seven-thirties are now announced as having been put on the market, and Philadelphia is alleged to have been the headquarters of the operators.

General Schofield has issued an order requiring the whites and blacks in Virginia to vote at separate polls. This is not exactly the thing according to the doctrine of equality. We presume the Radical press will object to the distinction between the races. The order of Gen. Schofield looks as though he does not think a negro "good enough" to vote at the same poll with a white man. This doctrine will not do for these times of advanced and advancing ideas.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**—The Harrisburg Telegraph says, that the next Pennsylvania Legislature will consist of twenty Republicans and thirteen Democrats in the Senate, and fifty-four Republicans and forty-six Democrats in the House; a Republican majority of fifteen, on joint ballot.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXAPONAS, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Pa., on

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Bratton, Wyo. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by Bradford Co. line, East by land of Hannah Brown and Ebenezer Lacey, South by Susquehanna River and on West by land of Ebenezer Lacey, containing about one hundred acres of land, about eighty three of improved, with two frame dwelling houses thereon, one barn, two Tobacco sheds, one apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

Also, One other house and lot, bounded North by land of Bradley Wakeman, East by land of Mrs. L. J. Labarre, South by main street, and West by Spruill's road; containing about three-fourths of an acre of land, all improved, with one frame dwelling house thereon, a small frame barn, one ice house and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

Also, One other house and lot known as the Wm. F. Rugg lot, (turned out by I. N. Lacey, Deft.) bounded as follows, on the North and East by land of Wm. F. Rugg, South by Main st. or river road, West by land of N. D. Ross; containing about six acres of land all improved, with one small frame house and one small shop, and some fruit trees thereon with the appurtenances.

Also, All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Bratton, Wyo. Co., Pa., bounded on the North by main street, leading to Towanda on the East by land of B. Edwards, on the South by Meeting house lot, and on the West by land of H. Edwards; containing one-fourth acre of land more or less, all improved, with a frame dwelling house and store house, Barn, fruit trees and out buildings thereon, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Zachariah Gimble and Robert Christwell, Partners in trade under the firm of Grinnell & Christwell, vs. D. D. Gray, Administrator of the estate of Almon Pickett, dec'd, and Lee N. Lacey, co-defendants, on the part of Wm. F. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk, Oct. 22, '67.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXAPONAS, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Forkston, Wyo. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North, East, South and West, by lands unknown containing sixty acres of land, all unimproved, supposed to be on or near the tract of land known as the Williams tract, with or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Forkston, known as the Forkston Coal Company's lot or land, with appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Frederick Miller vs. The Forkston Coal Company. And will be sold for cash only, by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk, Oct. 22, '67.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th '67 at 1 o'clock P. M. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co., Pa.; bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by the North Branch Canal, East by land of W. W. Haines, South and West by land of Benjamin Thomas, containing about three and a half acres of land all improved, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of H. W. Haines, vs. L. H. Crisp, et al. And will be sold for cash only, by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk, Oct. 22, '67.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th '67 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa. Bounded described as follows, to wit: on the North by land of Wm. S. Taylor, East by land of Wm. S. Taylor, West by land of Benjamin Thomas, containing one half acre all improved with one barn and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

Also, One other piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Nicholson Township, Wyoming county Pa. bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the South by street running from street which runs from Hartstead & Co's store, that runs to Martin's Creek, nearly an East and West course, West by road running on a direct course from S. Taylor's Grist Mill to Birge & Williams' store, East by road running from the front of Hallstead & Co's store, to S. Taylor's Grist Mill, passing the Lockwood Hotel on the West, North by line running parallel with the street which forms the boundary of the South side of the street thereon, being about four rods square, more or less, with a two story frame storehouse, with basement thereon, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. Halsey and Henry Halsey vs. S. L. Tiffany. And will be sold for cash only, by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk, Pa.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th '67 at one o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Falls, Wyo. Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by land of John Sax and Wm. Shelly, East by land of Benjamin Thomas, South and West, by the Susquehanna River; containing one hundred and forty three acres and fifteen perches of land more or less, and about one-half acre of land more or less, with one frame dwelling house thereon, one frame barn one wagon house and other buildings, one apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. V. Lynch, vs. Charles Townsend. And will