THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

Whig State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington.

Obsequies of the President.

The funeral ceremonies on the occasion of the death of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, were attended at this place on Thursday last according to previous arrangements. A Federal Salute (13 guns) was fired at sunrise on the hill above town, with artillery, with which also minute guns were fired during the march of the procession.

Between ten and eleven o'clock, the procession was formed on the green under the direction of M. Asa Spicer assisted by Col. C. D. Lathrop and Maj. Quick and marched to the Presbyterian church escorted by the "*Rough & Ready*" and the *Water-Witch* Fire companies in full uniform, and with their engines shrouded in mourning, preceded by the Band. The National and State flags were also carried in the procession dressed in crape, while a large flag kept for the purpose, similarly draped, was displayed at half-mast during the day on the Liberty pole. The church was tastefully and appropriately dressed in badges of mourning, with ample wreaths and festoons of sable drapery.

At the church, after vocal music and a prayer by Rev. John Long, followed by music by the Band, a able and appropriate Eulogy was pronounced by Gen. Wm. Jessup. [Judge J, however previously read a communication from Doctor C. B. Barrett, stating that having been with Gen. Taylor during the Florida war, in the capacity of an Asst. Surgeon, he felt constrained to bear a humble testimony to the sterling qualities of his character, his eminent abilities, strict integrity, great goodness of heart and substantial *moral* worth, in contradiction of those representations of a contrary character, thrown out in the heat of political strife.] An interesting sermon was delivered by Rev. H. A. Tiley, and after other vocal and instrumental music, the benediction was pronounced by Elder D. Dimock.

The procession then returned from the church, and the public ceremonies of the day were closed. A very large gathering of the people from various parts of the county were assembled on this melancholy occasion, considering the busy season of the year, and the Presbyterian church, tho' a very commodious building, was by far too small to hold all the congregation. As the Eulogy and Sermon have been requested for publication, by the committee of Arrangements, it is probably unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of their merits.

☞ We had expected until a late hour to be furnished with a detailed account of this funeral observance. Pressing duties of our own must excuse the brevity of this imperfect sketch.

ANOTHER VIOLENT STORM.—The most sudden and violent storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, we have ever witnessed, occurred here on Sunday afternoon last. Two showers seem to have met in hostile array over our heads, and spent their fury in the collision, in pouring torrents almost amounting to a deluge upon this place and vicinity. One would suppose the elevated position of Montrose would secure it from floods, but our streets, yards, and gardens presented the appearance of an actual deluge for a short time, the sluices, drains and gutters being altogether insufficient for so sudden an accumulation of water, which ran in currents nearly a foot deep over some of our streets, filling cellars and injuring their contents where they were exposed to its passage. Though the shower lasted scarcely half an hour, the rain fell on a level to the depth of seven or eight inches. Our streets and the roads in this vicinity, are of course very badly washed.

We hear that Mr. John Birchard of Middl[illegible] had three cattle killed by lightn[illegible] on sunday.

MURDER.—A brutal wretch n[illegible] has stabbed his wife to the [illegible] ty, near Dover [illegible]

[illegible] States voted for [illegible] Messrs. Houston of Delaware and Gentry [illegible] while ALL the Locos from the South and 25 from the North voted against her. Only one solitary Loco from this State besides David Wilmot stood up for the cause of Free Soil in New Mexico, and that was Alfred Gilmore. Besides those who dodged, there were M. M. Dimmick, Job [illegible] John Robbins, jr., Thomas Ross, William [illegible] and James Thompson, all Locos from Penn[illegible] to lay Smith on the table, [illegible] Mexico. *Mark*

The Great Storm and Freshet.

We gave last week a brief account of the tremendous storms and freshet of the previous week. We glean a summary account from our exchanges of its effects in the surrounding country. The Tunkhannock Whig says:

The flats on the river and creek, with large crops of grain, have been entirely submerged, and in some instances the soil, crops and all have been swept away by the overpowering force of the element. Two county bridges in Eaton township, on Bowman's creek, have been carried away, and some 20 acres of land, belonging to Mr. A. S. Dana, bordering on the creek, have been swept away, in such a manner as to change entirely the location of the stream. We are informed that several bridges in different parts of the county have been taken off by the flood. Large quantities of grain in the sheaf have been noticed passing down with the current. From all quarters news is reaching us of immense damage done to crops and property generally. A school house in Forkston township, is said to have been moved from its foundations and carried a considerable distance down the stream. We understand that Mr. Lewis Whipple, in Meshoppany, is a sufferer to a considerable extent by the late calamity, having lost the greater part of his mill-dam, with a large number of saw-logs, and other valuable property.

The Owego Advertiser says:

In this region the damage has been very great. Both north and west from this village the Railroad travelling is still suspended, and immense loss has been sustained by the destruction of crops.—Scarcely a bridge or mill-dam is left, and large quantities of saw-logs and lumber have been carried off. The loss of property in this county will reach $100,000.

The North Pennsylvanian of Towanda, says:

On the 18th inst. the fall of rain was immense never, before, have we witnessed such a deluge.—From Thursday evening until Saturday night it continued to pour down in torrents, swelling the creeks and raising the Susquehanna higher, much, than has ever been known at this season. The Sugar and Towanda creeks were from six to eight feet higher than ever witnessed before, by the 'oldest inhabitant.' These streams meander through a luxuriant portion of our county; and the immense body of water, as it covered the lowlands, created a consternation among the farmers, which assisted in augmenting the distress, and prevented them, in their panic, from saving much property.

On Saturday and Sunday last, we visited a few of the scenes of destruction. Along the shores of Sugar creek, the farmers have suffered beyond calculation. Dwelling houses were swept off, bridges carried away, and crops of every description completely ruined. The same on the banks of Towanda creek, if not greater in extent. In the vicinity of Monroeton the loss is beyond description. So along the entire extent of this stream. Bridges, saw-mills, factories of all descriptions, crops of grain and grass, dwelling houses have been destroyed. It is almost impossible to estimate the loss. *Four hundred thousand dollars* is a low figure for the damages sustained in Bradford county alone.

At Carbondale, in addition to flood in the Lackawanna, a stream called Racket Brook which comes down a gorge in the mountain through a part of the town, tore away a mill-dam a mile above town, and came down in a terrible torrent with all sorts of rubbish and drift-wood, including whole trees, tearing away fences, gardens, out-houses, &c., on its course through town. Some houses and chimneys were undermined, and many lower stories suddenly submerged in water. But the most serious damage was the tearing up of portions of the Railroad and the flooding of nearly all the mines by the overflow of the Lackawanna. The damages altogether are estimated at over $100,000.—Two young men named Davis were drowned in the mines, and one child was drowned in the stream. All the way down the Lackawanna the flood was tremendous, and the damage to the crops on the low lands enormous.

In the Wyoming valley the Wilkesbarre papers represent the damage to farms and crops in the midst of harvest time to be tremendous indeed.—The water is said to have risen in the Susquehanna 25 feet above low water mark. One paper says:

The loss to private individuals within the Wyoming valley cannot be less than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. It is estimated that not less then three thousand acres of land in this valley was submerged, and the rich crops which covered it almost totally destroyed.

The Farm[illegible] ty miles below, a part [illegible] of it [illegible], drawn over the dam, and after the most heroic exertions to save himself, was drowned in the torrent below in sight of hundreds of citizens who were unable to reach him with aid. The Mauch Chunk Gazette says:

At this place five or six boats were carried over the dam, one of them loaded, and all except two crushed to pieces. Of the two, one floated away without meeting obstruction, the other struck against one of the piers of the bridge, which broke in the bow. Whether they were brought to shore before passing over another dam, we did not learn. Above Mauch Chunk, we learn that several boats were carried over the dams and broken up.

Several breaches were made in the canal below this place, which, we are informed, will be repaired in about three weeks.

A telegraphic despatch received from Easton, [illegible] states that the Delaware canal can be [illegible] in about three weeks. We hope the in[illegible] may be true, but fear the canal is more [illegible]

[illegible] was tremendous in its effects as far as [illegible] the waters of the Susquehanna, [illegible] ware rivers. From Baltimore [illegible] to New York and all through [illegible] violently, and was attended [illegible] at New York, Brooklyn [illegible] has been no storm equal to it [illegible]

Things at Washington.

It is presumed that all the members of the new Cabinet, as announced last week, have accepted or will accept their appointments except Mr. Pearce of Maryland, who it is said will decline—not feeling at liberty to leave his post as U. S. Senator from that State. Mr. Conrad of Louisiana has been reported as likely to be called in his stead as secretary of the interior, but later reports speak of Ex. Gov. Jones or M. P. Gentry of Tennessee as most likely to be called to that station. Some reports say that Mr. Corwin of Ohio encountered considerable opposition to his confirmation in the Senate, for Secretary of the Treasury, while other reports say that the nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The resignation of Mr. Corwin of his seat in the senate having been telegraphed to the Governor of Ohio, intelligence was promptly returned that the Governor had appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing to fill the vacancy. In order that there should be no confusion in the War and Navy Departments while waiting for the acceptance of Messers. Bates of Missouri and Graham of North Carolina, Gen. Scott has been appointed to take a temporary charge of the former and Com. Warrington to superintend the latter till the new officers arrive. The Governor and council of Massachusetts have decided on the appointment of Hon. R. C. Winthrop as U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Webster.

Hon. Daniel P. King a member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at his residence in Danvers in that state, on Thursday last. He had gone home for his health.

We glean the following doings of last week from the Sussex Register.

In the House on Friday the 19th the report of the Committee on Elections in reference to Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New Mexico, was the principal subject of consideration. After some time spent on it, a motion was made to lay the subject on the table, which carried—yeas 105, nays 94. A motion to reconsider the vote was made, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, when the motion failed. The vote refusing Mr. Smith a seat is denounced by the Tribune as the most disastrous vote for Freedom and the most unjust vote in itself which has disgraced the present Session of Congress. Congress having neglected for two Sessions to provide a Civil Government for New Mexico, as we are bound by treaty with Mexico to do, the people last session held a Convention and chose Mr. Smith their Delegate to the House, with a view mainly to the presentment of their rights and wishes with respect to the claim of Texas to absorb their territory and subjugate them to her dominion. Their delegate has now been waiting at the door of the House six months, and is at last refused his rights—not by a fair up and down vote, but by a sneaking act of legislative trickery. Just as the House was about to come to a direct vote on the merits of the question, Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, a miserable tool of the slave power, moved that the resolution *do lie on the table*, carrying the whole subject there, and for this cowardly, backhanded evasion and subterfuge TWENTY-FIVE Locofocos from Free States voted with the South, and so turned New Mexico out of doors and denied her a hearing on pending questions vital to her very being. Some of these twenty-five got into Congress by Free Soil professions, and are thus doubly traitors to Truth and Freedom. To send one of these back to the next Congress will be to give a bounty on perjury and the blackest treason.

On Saturday, the Senate were occupied with the California bill, when Mr. King proposed that "the boundary of the state shall be as follows: Commencing on the Pacific at the 42d degree of north latitude, thence with the Southern boundary line of the territory of Oregon to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, then along the crest of that mountain to a point where it intersects the parallel of latitude 35 deg. 30 sec. thence with said parallel to the Pacific ocean." Mr. King's amendment was rejected, after rejecting an amendment to the same by Jefferson Davis, substituting the Missouri line. Mr. Foote then offered an amendment to give 30 deg. as the southern boundary of California, and the establishment of the Territory of the Colorado [illegible] thereof. Pending this, the Senate adjourned.

[illegible] vorable vote on Mr. King's amendment [illegible] California, is considered the death knell of [illegible] Messrs. Clay and Foote, it is un[illegible] little hope of its passage.

[illegible] Saturday refused to admit to a [illegible] Babbatt, Delegate from Deseret or [illegible] vote of 104 to 78. After the [illegible] of Mr. Smith of New Mexico, [illegible] anticipated.

[illegible] Monday addressed to the Senate [illegible] in favor of Compromise and Con[illegible] respect to the New Territories, in[illegible] California, whence we infer that the deci[illegible] will very soon be taken. His speech [illegible] spirited and eloquent, and [illegible] days. He occupied nearly [illegible] speaking to the close with un[illegible] and force. There is scarcely [illegible] man in the world of 74 years of age who rivals Henry Clay in mental power and physical energy. Long may his gigantic faculties flourish undiminished strength and vigor!

In the House on Monday an ineffectual attempt was made to procure the passage of a Resolution to adjourn from the 28th of August to the first Monday in November. The New York Branch Mint bill was taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole, notwithstanding a determined effort on the part of Mr. Bayly to put it to sleep in the arms of the Ways and Means Committee.—An Executive communication in reply to a Resolution of the House, calling for information as to the proceedings of Great Britain in Central America, also for copies of all treaties formed by the U. States with that portion of the Continent, &c. &c., was transmitted by President Fillmore.

The SENATE on Tuesday made some progress with the Compromise bill but not much. Several amendments were voted down, but as many more were presented, and the subject was deferred on the suggestion of a friend of the Compromise, feebly resisted from the other side. The conclusion by which nothing is concluded seems yet afar off.

In the HOUSE, quite a show of work was made. Several bills were reported, and a bill was passed providing for holding United States Courts in case of sickness of the District Judges.

The proceedings in Congress on Wednesday, in both Houses, were "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable." Nothing worthy of special mention was transacted.

A man named Thomas Tripp, of Appoleon township in this county was lately drowned by falling from a raft in the river near Owego.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Owego lately by sawing off an iron bar of the grate. Their names are Chauncey Wooley, James Hunter and Thomas Simpson. The Sheriff offers $75 reward for them.

A man was lately killed on the Erie Railroad at Goshen by attempting to get on the cars when in motion.

A statement has been published that the Siamese Twins died lately in Europe, but the N. Y. Tribune contradicts it by a letter from North Carolina saying they are at home alive and well.

Elder Swan the famous revival preacher at the east has become insane and is in the Asylum at Brattleboro' Vermont.

The Legislature of Conn. have passed a law to punish persons instrumental in furnishing false marriage notices for publication. *Good.*

MONUMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The bill to erect a Monument to Gen. Taylor in the Congressional Burial Ground has passed both Houses of Congress, and it is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that his remains are to rest there permanently.

THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The *Baltimore Patriot* denies the statement so generally credited, that the wife of Dr. Wood, the daughter of General Taylor, is dead. The Patriot says that she is alive, and resides with her husband in that city, and that her mother, the widow of the deceased President, intends making her home permanently in that city with her.

An Interview between Mr. Littlefield and Professor Webster.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

An interview took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the solicitation of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr. Andrews, the Jailor.—On their entrance, Dr. Webster stepped forward and very cordially and affectionately seized the hand of Mr. L. remarking that he had long desired to see him; that he could not feel at ease until he made his acknowledgements to him that he felt that he had done him great injustice, and he asked his forgiveness. Mr. Littlefield promptly and feelingly replied, that he forgave him with all his heart, and expressed his pity and sympathy for him. Mr. Littlefield also told him that it was a painful duty he had to perform when he took the stand and testified against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated anything wrong it was not intentional, and he was very sorry and asked his forgiveness. Dr. Webster replied that he had misrepresented nothing—that he had told the truth. Dr. W. said, however as a dying man, that he could not bring the sledge hammer to his recollection. As the interview was drawing to a close, Dr. Webster again took the hand of Mr. Littlefield, and thanked him for calling, and expressed a wish to see Mrs. Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield remarked that they had always, while at the Medical College, got along agreeably and pleasantly together, and that he (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c. Dr. W. spoke of his present situation, and said he was resigned to his fate, but felt deeply for his family. During the entire interview both parties seemed deeply impressed, and they parted in tears.

Sickness at Washington.

Extract from a private letter dated,

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1850.

Apprehensions of a Cholera visitation have existed here to some extent, during all of the present month. But for the unusual sickness of the season, Gen. Taylor would probably now be in the Executive Mansion, instead of a tenant of the "dark and narrow house."

I was informed by one of the physicans a day or two since, that he had between fifty and sixty cases of bowel diseases on hand, and by another, that his list of patients suffering in the same way, was much larger.

Our old Whig friend, Dr. S. M. Giddings, the late candidate for Sergeant At-arms of the House, is here, with a most valuable preparation for Cholera and all kindred diseases and has performed some most astonishing cures. Hon. Mr. Goodenow, of Me., was severely seized the other day with violent symptoms of cholera morbus,—and might have died but for the immediate relief afforded him by Mr. Giddings. I know of other similar cases. I have been told by those who know Dr. Giddings well, and know personally of his medicines, that he is as skillful in the treatment of all diseases that he undertakes, as any other physican in this country. He is well known to nearly all our public men, and will be remembered long and gratefully by some of them.

Hon. J. C. Clark, solicitor of the Treasury who has been at the point of death, will soon be out again. Hon. George R. Andrews of New York, who had been dangerously ill with croup, is also recovering.

The Binghamton Republican of Friday last says: The Eastern train was delayed yesterday by a "chapter of accidents." About 30 miles west of Piermont the train ran over three cows, the tender was thrown off the track, and the first and last passenger cars much injured, one so badly as to be left behind. This accident detained them several hours. Afterwards the cars ran over an ox. Soon after starting from Lanesboro' one of the pipes burst, and they were obliged to go back after another Engine. The track on that day was converted into quite an extensive butchering establishment. A passenger in one of the accidents created much amusement by getting up and suddenly hollowing whoa! We are indebted for these particulars to a gentlemanly passenger, who took the trouble to report to our office—too rare a favor, and one always appreciated by us.

A Female Medical Educational Society has been organized in Boston under an act of incorporation granted by the Massachusetts Legislature. They have already established a Medical School for the education of females.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamers America and Atlantic, we have news from England to the 10th of July, ult.—eleven days later than previously.—The most important items of news are the death of Sir Robert Peel, which resulted from being thrown from his horse; and the arrival of an American squadron off Lisbon to enforce the payment of a claim against Portugal.

The sudden and violent death of Sir Robert Peel, caused a great sensation in England and France. The English papers are filled, almost to the exclusion of everything else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late premier, and in speculations as to the effect of his death will have upon the politics of his country. He was riding out on the 29th ult., when the horse took fright at something kicked up his heels, and threw his rider over his head. Sir Robert holding on to the reins, caused the horse to fall upon him. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed home, where he had the benefit of the best medical talent in London, but without avail. He died on the 2d inst., in the 63d year of his age. His family in accordance with his own request, declined the honor of a public funeral.

We have also to record the death of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of the late William IV, which occurred on the 8th at Cambridge House, having been attacked with a cramp in the stomach. He was 76 years old, was the seventh son of Geoge III.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is to the 8th and the prominent item is an attempt to assassinate the President by a lad 17 years of age, named George Alfred Walker a printer who was taken into custody July 5th, close to the door of the Elysee, for having declared his intention of assassinating the President of the Republic, who, he alleged, prevented the good republic from being established.—The physicians appointed to examine him, report that he is somewhat deranged, or that he has been laboring under monomania. He believed it to be his vocation to kill Louis Napoleon. He will be sent to the lunatic asylum at Bicetre.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the CRESCENT CITY at New York on Monday the 22d, we have San Francisco dates to June 18th, brought by the steamer Columbus which arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., with 180 passengers and $130,000 in gold dust on freight and in the mails.

The only event of striking importance, which has occured since our last intelligence is another great conflagration at San Francisco on the 17th & 18th of June, in which it is said that over three hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $5,000,000, but much less is probably nearer the truth. It is said that in the destruction of merchandise, this has been more disastrous than either the fire in May or the fire in December. The entire amount of property destroyed by these three fires cannot have been less than from $12,000,000 to 15,000,000.

South Carolina and Texas appear to be more dissatisfied with the Union than any other members of the Confederacy. They talk of cesession, of dissolving the compact, &c., with a flippancy, as foolish as it is insulting; and we think Congress could not more appropriately punish their contumacy than by passing an act excluding them from the Union for a term of years, or until they could learn better manners. In spite of all their bluster and pot valiant threats, we do not believe that they will leave the confederacy, unless they are kicked out; and in the opinion of many, the sooner the latter operation is performed the more speedy will be the restoration to their senses. In six months they would beg like cripples to be taken back into the fold of Uncle Sam.—*Sussex Reg.*

GETTING READY FOR THE CENSUS.—A lady of Westport, New York, one day last week presented her husband with three little responsibilities, at a single birth—two strapping boys and a girl—all doing well.

FIRE! FIRE!!

The "*Rough and Ready*" fire company will meet at the Engine House next Saturday at 6½ o'clock P. M. *By order of the Foreman.*

MARRIED,

At Great Bend on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. AARON LABAR of Equinunk, Delaware county, N. Y., to Miss SARAH JUMP of Greenville, Green county, N. Y.
[They have taken a *Jump* to [illegible]nunk.

DIED,

In Bridgewater, on Monday ev[illegible] after a long and very painf[illegible] GREGORY, Esq., aged 65 year[illegible]

Mr. Gregory was an early setti[illegible] ty, and has long been known to the [illegible] as an active, enterprising, and highly respected citizen, having twice been called to serve as Sheriff of this county since its organization. He was buried (according to his request) with the ceremonies of the Masonic Order of which he had long been a zealous member, by the officers and brethren of "Warren Lodge," on Wednesday, and his funeral was attended by a large number of friends add neighbors.

The following Resoultions were unanimously passed by the Lodge.

Resolved, That the officers and members of Warren Lodge, No. 240, deeply deploring the loss of their late Brother SAMUEL GREGORY, Esq., as a token of respect for his memory, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That we communicate to the bereaved family of our late Brother this expression of our regard for the deceased, with our deep sympathy and sincere condolence in their afflictions.

A Card.

The family of the late Samuel Gregory desire thus publicly to tender their most sincere thanks, and to express their deep sense of obligation to those friends and neighbors who have so kindly and faithfully assisted them in taking care of the deceased during his long and distressing illness.

Bridgewater Aug. 1, 1850.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Geo. G. Pride and E. Sibley under the name of Pride & Sibley is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore at the same place, where small favors are thankfully received and larger ones in proportion. GEO. G. PRIDE.

Harford, Pa. July 25, 1850.

"Different Arrangements."

WE have determined to sell goods *exclusively for ready pay*, after the 1st of Sept. next.—In order to make room for a new stock at that time we will sell our present stock at COST for CASH previous to that time. We are prepared to offer to cash purchasers the greatest bargains ever offered in this county. MILLS & KNAPP.

N. B. All persons indebted to us will please call settle and pay up before that time, or they will find their accounts in other hands after that date.

Aug. 1. 1850 M & K.

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Boots and shoes,—pr[illegible] country made Boots at $2,25. Brogans, [illegible] M. [illegible]

CORN.—A few bushels of corn for sale [illegible] M. & K.

Plows! Plows!!

Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

We will after this date sell plows at the following prices. These prices will be strictly adhered to.

	Cash.	Credit.
Mott's Side-hill	$6,00	$7,00
Idon	4,00	5,00
Wayne Co.	4,00	5,00
Blatchley's Corn	3,00	4,00
" No. 1.	5,00	6,00
" 2	5,50	6,50
" 3	6,00	7,25
Points of various kinds	40	50

We make this discrimination in prices well satisfied that it will be for the interest of all concerned to pay down. JOSEPH FULLER & Co.

Montrose, July 25, 1850.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday the 19th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of New Milford and county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of James Boyle, on the east by lands of Ira Foot, on the south by lands of John H. Dunlap, deceased, and Austin Bishop and on the west by lands of William C. Ward, commonly called the Gray lot, containing 70 acres, with the appurtenances, a framed Barn, and about 30 acres improved.

Also, one other lot, situate, lying and being in the township of Harmony in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Susquehanna river, on the east by lands of Sedate Griswold, on the south by lands of C. L. Ward, and on the west by lands of *C.* L. Ward, containing 84 acres, with the appurtenances, a Saw Mill, framed House and Barn, and about 40 acres improved.

Also, one other lot, lying and being in the township of Harmony aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of *C.* L. Ward, on the east by lands of Lyman Blackington, on the south and west by lands of *C.* L. Ward, containing 50 acres, with the appurtenances, a log House and Barn, orchard and about 30 acres improved.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Harmony township aforesaid, bounded on the west by the New York & Erie Railroad, on the north by lands of Jonathan Taylor, on the east by lands unknown, and on the south by the Belmont and Oquago Turnpike, containing twenty-five acres, all improved—late the estate of William Ward, deceased.

Taken in execution at the suit of James H. Hart and William B. Hart against Sally Ward, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of William Ward, deceased.

C. M. GERE, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's office, Montrose, July 31, 1850.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of *sundry* writs of issued out of the *Court of Common* Pleas and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 17th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all those several pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the township of Harmony, in the county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No 1st, on the north by the State line; on the east by land of M. Moor, R. Payne and other lands of Sela Payne; on the south by lands of M. Clark and William Hawkins, and on the west by lands of *C.* Bush, containing 500 acres of wild land, be the same more or less.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land No. 2d in the same township, adjoining the aforementioned lot, bounded on the north by lands of M. Moor and on the east, south and west by other lands of said Payne, containing 100 acres of wild land, be the same more or less.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land, No. 3d, adjoining the last mentioned lot, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of H. Poolers; on the east by the Susquehanna river; on the south by lands of P. Puls and J. McCardal, and on the west by the last mentioned lot No. 2d, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, about three acres improved, a well and a few appletrees.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land being and lying in the same township and county aforesaid, No. 4th, adjoining the aforementioned lots No. [illegible] and 2d, and bounded on the north by lot No. [illegible] on the west by lot No. 1st; on the east by l[illegible] Puls; and on the south by land of R. Payne [illegible] taining 100 acres of wild land, be the same [illegible] or less.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land N[illegible] lying and being in the same township and co[illegible] aforesaid, adjoining the aforementioned lot No. 1[illegible] bounded and described as follows, to wit: on [illegible] by lands of R. Payne; on the east by la[illegible] Quick; on the south by lands of I. To[illegible] kins and Wm. Dayton, and on the west by lot No. 1st, containing 100 acres of wild land, be the same more or less.

Taken in execution at the suit of Spencer Reed against Sela Payne.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Franklin, in the county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech No. 124, 125, 128 and 129, being the northeasterly corner of lot No. 128, thence south 60 chains, 96 links, to a beech, No. 132, 133, 136 and 137, being the southeasterly corner of No. 132; thence east on the southerly side line of said No. 133, to a point in the middle of said side line, or half way across, said No. 133 being 16 chains, 40 links, more or less; thence north parallel to the first described line 60 chains, 96 links, to a post in the middle of the northerly line aforesaid No. 129; thence following said northerly side line, west 16 chains 40 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less—excepting, however, out of the above described piece or parcel of land a piece conveyed to Shelden Hendrick, lying north of the road, reference being had to his deed for a particular description thereof, and also reserving the privilege of using and occupying the water of Silver Lake, as reserved in Samuel A. Lewis' deed to said Smith—together with the appurtenances, 1 framed house, 2 framed barns, 2 orchards, [illegible] 70 acres improved.

Taken in execution at the su[illegible] tle against John Lewis.

ALSO

All that certain piece or [illegible] lying and being in the tow[illegible] said county, bounded and [illegible] wit: Beginning at a Hemlo[illegible] Susquehanna River, thence [illegible] 149 perches to post and [illegible] degrees west, 124 perches t[illegible] north 35 degrees west, 133 p[illegible]