Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 12, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
FAYETTE.

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the *Montrose Democrat* are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be given. A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic County Committee will be held at the Franklin Hotel, in Montrose, on Monday, August 23d, 1858, at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

WM. K. HATCH, *Chairman.*

August 9th, 1858.

The Atlantic Cable Laid!

The Atlantic Cable has been laid at last. At this writing, (Monday,) the connection with the land lines has not been completed, but no difficulty is anticipated. When this is accomplished, the first dispatch over the wires is to be a message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan; the response of "his excellency" to "her majesty" will then be returned, after which the two continents can open their business correspondence by lightning. We need not say that the World is rejoicing at this triumph of man over the elements.

TUESDAY MORNING.—The reports of last night say that the Cable has been safely landed upon both shores, and the signals pass freely. After a series of experiments, &c., the first message will be transmitted.

Strictly Personal.

We earnestly request that all indebted to us will settle during Court week. If you cannot come to town or send your money by your neighbor, inclose it in a letter; a receipt will be returned to you in your next paper. We have a number of accounts for job work, transient advertising, &c., of one or two year's standing, which we desire to have settled up.

☞ The confusion county convention of Dauphin County, met at Harrisburg on the 2d inst., to nominate a county ticket to be supported at the October election. A resolution was reported favorable to Simon Cameron for President, but was not agreed to.

☞ HARPER'S MAGAZINE has now entered upon the 17th volume, and ranks among the first class periodicals of the day. Each number contains 144 pages of choice reading, with appropriate illustrations. All classes of readers will find something in HARPER to instruct, interest, or amuse. The comic illustrations in each number are well calculated to drive away the "blues," in addition to the moral to be drawn from them. See advertisement, for terms, &c.

☞ Having business in another county that requires our personal attention, we are obliged to publish our paper on Tuesday, this week. We shall be able to print several columns more reading matter next week.

☞ The County Committee will meet on Monday of the second week of Court. Let those interested bear it in mind. See notice elsewhere.

☞ Spanish "quarters" are worth but 20 cents in Montrose, at present, although some dealers are splitting hairs by allowing 22 or 23 cents for those of good weight. The sooner they go out of circulation, the better for everybody. For this, or any other community to retain them at their old value can only result in a final loss; and if we permit them to continue to circulate among us, other communities will take advantage of our generosity or indolence, and impose upon us a large amount of a depreciated currency. So let's keep clear of them, and avoid the loss of 20 per cent. of what little money we have got.

Wyoming; its History, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures. By George Peck, D. D. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1858.

This book contains 400 pages of neatly printed matter, and is written in acceptable style. The subject is one that cannot fail to interest the most indifferent reader of History, and as the work is mostly made up of personal incidents and adventures, it is calculated to command the attention of all, and more especially the inhabitants of this region of country. Copies of the work can be procured of Rev. B. B. Emory of this place.

Kansas Election.

Leavenworth advices of the 3d, per steamer Ben Lewis to Boonville 5th, have been received. Atchison county gives 327 majority against the English proposition. Doniphan County gives 568 majority against it; Quindaro gives 16 votes for and 156 against the proposition; Easton, 41 for the proposition, and 60 against it; Delaware gives 65 for and 100 against the proposition. The majority in Leavenworth county, as far as heard from, is 1,614 against the proposition. The vote in Larimer was 4 accepted, 518 rejected, and in Franklin 3 accepted, and 75 rejected. The roads are in a bad order, and the returns come in slowly.

☞ A Dahlgreen gun which has been on trial at Castle Island, Boston harbor, burst on the 1,532d fire. There had been consumed in the proof of this gun about 75,400 pounds of powder, and the aggregate weight of shot and shell fired, amounted to 115,000 pounds. When the piece burst, a large fragment, weighing near 800 pounds, was thrown to a great height in the air and fell about 300 feet to the rear.

☞ Rev. John F. Deans, of South Bridgewater is out with a card in the *Republican*, asking the nomination for Representative. He asks for the office in an "open, frank and manly way," which is certainly commendable, but if he expects to get his party nomination by such means, independent of "wire-pulling," he will be sadly disappointed, convention day. He will doubtless witness the selection of a person whose name has not been in the papers, nor, perhaps, ever heard of, publicly, as a candidate.

Read what Mr. D. says:

To the Republicans of Susquehanna county.—By consulting and advising with many of my friends, I have come to the conclusion to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention when it shall convene to put in nomination suitable candidates to fill the various offices, and to be supported at the October election. I may be allowed to say a few words in justification of the course I pursue in thus offering my name to the public. I have long since deemed it perfectly proper, (as is costumary in some localities) when one desires an office, to come out in an open, frank, and manly way, and say so.

Again, it will be recollected by many, that five years since, when the Free Soil party was in its infancy, I consented to be a candidate for the office I now ask, without the least prospect of being elected; although my temperance principles in addition to Free Soil, enabled me to obtain quite a handsome vote; some three or four hundred, I believe, ahead of the ticket. I have thought since that time, that, should the way be open, I should like to come once more before the public as a candidate. I was then, am now, and expect ever to be, opposed to oppression of every kind, and go in for equal rights, as regards all business and occupations, not calculated to infringe upon the rights, or corrupt the morals, of any part of the community. Pure Religion, which is love to God and man, should govern us wherever duty calls us. I prefer the course I have thus taken, to the *wire-pulling* process frequently practiced, as it will give all an opportunity after seeing this, who are unacquainted with me, of making inquiry of those who are, (which I hope they will improve,) concerning my character and abilities. I submit the matter to the peoples' decision, through their delegates.

JOHN F. DEANS.

Bridgewater, Aug. 5, '58.

☞ The following are among other resolutions adopted by the annual county meeting of the democrats of Berks county:

Resolved, That the democrats of Berks county have unabated and undiminished confidence in James Buchanan. A statesman of enlarged experience—a patriot of unsullied purity—the exponent of true democracy, we will yield him in future, as in the past, cordial, active, and efficient support.

Resolved, That every measure of his administration has been based on sound constitutional and democratic principles. In Utah, suppressing rebellion and treason; upon the ocean, vindicating the integrity and glory of our flag; protecting our weaker neighbors from the attacks of seditious malcontents from within our borders; and lastly, but chiefly, the settlement of the Kansas question upon the just principle of popular sovereignty, subject, however, to the constitution and laws. These are acts which add true glory and renown to us as a nation, and endear the administration of James Buchanan to every law-loving, law-abiding, and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That in his cabinet the President of the United States has the advice and counsel of true statesmen, devoted to the best interests of the several departments committed to their charge, and that, as Pennsylvania democrats, we point with pride to Jeremiah S. Black, the Attorney General, as one in all respects the equal of the great lawyers who have been his predecessors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the democracy are due to those democrats in the last session of Congress who grappled with and settled the Kansas question under the just terms and conditions of the English bill, which should be received and acquiesced in by every true democrat as a final settlement of the slavery question in the halls of Congress and elsewhere.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve of the course of our representative in Congress, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones. Firm and decided, truly democratic and unawed by the abuse of faction, he has stood on the floors of Congress the able exponent of the views of his own constituency and of the national administration. His able discharge of the responsibilities of his position as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and his truly national course on all subjects, have endeared him to the true democracy of the Union, and we, his immediate constituents, owe him therefore our united, hearty and continued support.

Resolved, That revenue is the only legitimate object for which duties can be imposed by Congress on imports; but with that object in view it is the duty of government to so discriminate in favor of our own manufactures as to secure to them the greatest possible benefit; and the present tariff being entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the treasury and to liquidate the public debt, we recommend such immediate modification as will secure these objects.

ITEMS.

THE August elections, so far as heard from, have resulted favorable to the Democrats. In the St. Louis district, Mo., a Democrat has been elected over Frank P. Blair, Emancipationist.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—One bale of the new cotton crop has been received here from Florida.

COL. C. F. WELLES, President of the North Branch Canal Company, has constructed a telegraph line from Athens to the N. Y. & E. R. R., at his own expense.—*Bradford Reporter.*

LABORERS on farms in Minnesota are receiving from $12 to $15 per month with board. Wages last year were $25 and $30 per month. Hard times level all classes and branches of business.

AT a meeting of farmers, recently held in Illinois, it was resolved that $1,50 per day was good pay, during harvest time, and that no higher wages would be paid.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—The Hoosac Tunnel project is progressing—not fast, but sure. The corps of engineers have been surveying the eastern end of the Tunnel Railroad, with a view of connecting it with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, if they connect with it at all, south of Deerfield river.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that a creditor has no right to make a transfer of life insurance policy, and by paying the premium thereon to uphold the same for himself. This is a very important decision, and defeats what has been heretofore regarded as one of the most important aims of life insurance.

A CURE FOR INFLUENZA.—This troublesome malady may be cured speedily by using half a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under its soothing influence. None is genuine unless signed I Butts.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Cameron Stock Falling.

When the *New York Herald*, in one of its fits of chronic facetiousness, proposed the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, of this State, as a suitable person for the opposition elements of the country to unite upon for President in 1860, the idea was seized by a few obscure sheets like the *Bulletin* of this city, and they immediately gave tongue to the movement. From thence the agitation reached the small fry politicians, who saw in the possible chance of the elevation of this man, fresh openings for spoils and plunder. Even Senator CAMERON himself was weak enough to be caught in this sensation trap of the *Herald*, and silly enough to begin a series of political movements looking to a combination of the coalition strength of Pennsylvania upon himself. In all parts of the State the footprints of this sly old reynard could be seen. He courted and flattered the Know-Nothings, he wheedled the tariff men by his assumed devotion to the old doctrine of protection, while in some of the Democratic counties he secretly set his agents at work to force upon the local tickets, if possible, men whom he could use, as he did LEBO, WAGONSELLER and others in 1857. All these movements were inaugurated with a view of building up a home platform, from which he could stretch out into the Union and come before the National Convention of the opposition with the prestige of an influence wide spread and potential.

But the recent people's convention of Dauphin county, the home of Senator CAMERON, has put an extinguisher upon the rising hopes of the Middletown Chief. This was to be the point of his departue upon a voyage in search of the Presidency. From the mouths of his friends and neighbors, those who knew him, and whom he knew, was to go forth the unanimous response to the nomination of the *Herald*. The sage and chief of Middletown was to receive from the People's party of Dauphin, such a testimonial of respect, and his claims for the Presidency were to be so ventilated, as to remove from his pathway to the White House, every obstacle. This was the programme of the proceedings laid down by the Senator and his attached friends.

The People's Convention met at Harrisburg on the 2d inst, and Senator CAMERON attended personally, for the purpose of supervising his own business. A resolution was prepared and offered, under the immediate inspection of the Pennsylvania candidate, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That as the friends and neighbors of Hon. Simon Cameron, our Senator in Congress, whose life has been spent in our midst, we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the able and distinguished manner in which he represents their interests in the councils of the nation; and that we feel an honest pride in declaring our determination to do all in our power to assist in elevating him to the highest honors of the nation, for which his great practical abilities, his ripe experience, and indomitable energy of character, so eminently qualify him.

Here was an attempt to give life and vitality to the suggestion of the *Herald*. The "friends and neighbors" of Senator CAMERON were to be made the special endorsers of his claims. They were to appear upon the stage as the vouchers for all that had been spread out in the public journals. But at this point the first break occurred in the arrangement. The connection ceased, the signals were discontinued, and a fresh departure had to be made. But this was in a direction little relished by Senator CAMERON and his friends. All his claims for the presidency were repudiated, and he coupled with JOHN C. KUNKLE, in a common place resolution, and they,—DARBY and JOAN like,—trotted out before the people. This second resolution is worthy of consideration in connection with the personal efforts of Senator CAMERON to have a different face put upon the whole matter. Here it is:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the firm and consistent course of our Senator in Congress, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and our Representative, the Hon. John C. Kunkle, in opposing the Kansas iniquity and the extension of Human Slavery into Free Territory, and their support of the American Republican principles.

It will be observed that in this amended resolution, no mention is made of Senator CAMERON'S claim for the support of the American people in connection with the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. He is merely mentioned as having done his duty upon several of the questions which are prominent before the country. But of what avail is this paper promise unless it points to some practical result in the future. "The Kansas iniquity, the extension of Human Slavery into Free Territory, and American Republican principle," are all idle sounds to Senator CAMERON, if they cannot be made the stepping stones by which to reach a still more elevated position than he now enjoys. To reach the Senatorship he sold his political principles, his place in the Democratic party, his right and title to the name of a consistent, honest public officer. If for a seat in the Senate he thus wrecked all that makes life dear to a man of honor and integrity, what will he not do and dare for the Presidency? He has caught a false bait skimmed over by the *Herald*, and descended to the level of a bar-room politician for the purpose of obtaining the endorsement of a county convention. And all this, too, without a single return save the pity of all right minded patriotic men that the dignity of a Senator of the United States should thus be trailed in the dust.

But the star of Senator CAMERON has set. His political stock is below par. The joke was a complete one, but it was carried too far. The People's Convention of his own county did not relish it, and they have put their veto upon the whole affair. There are larger men in the field. CRITTENDEN, and BANKS and SEWARD are the head horses in the race, and slower nags must enter for a smaller purse. Senator CAMERON has had his day. It was a corrupt intriguing one, and the evening has brought such fruit as that plucked from the proceedings of the People's Convention of Dauphin county. SIMON CAMERON will never be President.

AN EPIDEMIC IN THE COUNTRY.—A singular fever, which has been prevailing so fatally for nearly a year, at Peterstown, Giles county, Va., has become more violent. Forty additional cases are announced. The editor of the *Advocate* has visited the doomed neighborhood, and says: "A more desolate looking place we have never visited. Nearly every business establishment in the place was closed, and only an occasional female form, dressed in the habiliments of mourning, was to be seen. The grave yard which we visited in the neighborhood, was a fearful confirmation of the sad reports which have been in circulation. There was many a mound of fresh earth—alas, too many to allow for a moment the consoling hope of the exaggeration usual in cases of such general distress."

THE oldest incumbent of any Post Office in the United States, is Gen. Joseph Locke, now acting Postmaster in Bloomfield, Me. He has filled the office for 45 consecutive years, and is 74 years of age.—*Albany Argus.*

Col. John Billing, of Trenton Oneida Co., N. Y., has been Postmaster at that place, uninterruptedly since 1804, 54 years, and of course is the senior of Gen. Locke, by nearly ten years. Col. Billings is undoubtedly the oldest Postmaster in the Union.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Railroads.

Railroads have become such an important feature in our country, and, in fact, in the world, that a few words as regards their first employment and progress, cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

Wooden railroads were first employed in England as a substitute for common roads in the seventeenth century; and as early as the year 1570 they were used at New-castle-on-Tyne to transport coal from the mines to the river. The next improvement was the covering the wooden rails with plates of iron—and was not until about 1768 that rails, made wholly of iron, were in use, which had a flange on the outside to keep the wheels of the carriages from running off. These roads were called "tramroads." The first public railroad in England, was built at Loughborough, in 1789, where were used for the first time, cast-iron-edge rails, and the flange was upon the wheel instead of the rail.

The first railroad built in the United States was in 1827; which extended from Quinco to some point on Massachusetts Bay. It was but three miles in length, and was constructed for the purpose of carrying granite to Boston. The rails were of wood. The second experiment of the kind was the Baltimore and Ohio road, and in 1830, thirteen miles of it were in operation to carry passengers from Baltimore to Elkridge. To this road was granted the first charter obtained for this purpose in the United States. The second road opened for public travel was the Mohawk and Hudson River railroad, which was put in operation in the summer of 1831, horse-power being used. The same year, locomotives were used on this road, for the first time in the United States; and the following year they were used on the Baltimore and Ohio, and South Carolina Railroads. For our readers to judge of the rapid increase of railroads in the United States, it is only necessary for us to state, that in 1828 there were but three miles of road in the whole Union, and at this time there are over twenty-six thousand. At first the rails were a thin bar of iron placed upon longitudinal pieces of timber, which rested upon heavy blocks; but this method being open to great objection, it was afterward abandoned for transverse wooden sleepers, upon which solid iron rails are now fastened. At the present time there are four kinds of rail in use, known as the "fish belled," the inverted U rail, the T rail, and the Hall of which are so called form the various shapes they assume. The flat rail is still used on some branch roads and short coal roads where horse power is employed instead of steam. The solid iron rails when first made, weighed about thirty-five pounds to the yard, but now they weigh about sixty. The cars first used were in the form of coach bodies, placed on a truck of four wheels, but afterwards they took the form and size now in use. Horse power, first used on railroads, gave way to stationary engines, where that kind of power could be employed, and the latter, after a while, was supplanted by locomotives. There has been much controversy as to whom should be awarded the credit of having invented the locomotive; but we believe that it is conceded that Robert Stephenson, in 1829, made the first really successful experiment of applying locomotives to railroads, when he succeeded in running at an average speed of fifteen miles, and at a maximum speed of twenty-nine miles per hour. Since that time a speed of one hundred miles per hour has been attained.

In 1840 the whole number of miles of railroad in the United States, was 2,167—in 1850 they had increased to 7,335—while in 1857 we find them reaching the high figure of 26,107. Since 1840, the greatest progress has been made in increasing the number of miles of railroads in the eight Western States—the next in the Southern, while the Northern States have made the smallest additions. The average cost per mile is about $35,000, which will make the total cost of the 26,000 miles, when finished, amount to $1,260,000,000. Some roads have cost a good deal more than $35,000 per mile—thirty roads in the State of New York costing $46,344, while the North Pennsylvania cost about $110,000 per mile. Compared to England and France, the United States greatly exceeds them in number of miles, and the cost of construction is much less, viz:

Countries.	Mls.	Cost in Dol.	Cost p. M.
U. States,	26,000	920,000,000	$ 35,000
G. Britain,	8,296	1,487,916,420	179,000
France,	4,038	616,118,997	152,000

Since the introduction and extension of railroads, the safety of travel has been greatly increased. In the last four years in New York, one passenger out of every 1,262,165 who traveled on her railroads, was killed. A great many more would have been killed had the same number of passengers been carried the same distance in one-horse wagons, or the old fashioned four horse post coaches. The statistics in Great Britain and France show the same result as regards the safety of travel on railroads.—*Boylestown Dem.*

PROGRESS AND THE ROD.—The Albany Transcript, which has a schoolmaster among its editors, is responsible for the following:

The principle of one of our select schools has been sending circulars to the parents of the pupils, which signed and returned, will authorize him to inflict such punishment, corporeally or otherwise, as may in his judgment be proper. The following answer proves that some of the parents are pleased with the idea:

"DEER MR. RATTAN.—Your lickin cirklar is dully receved. I hope as to my John, you will flog him just as ofin as you kin. Heas a bad boy—is John. Hitho I've bin in habit of teachin him miself, it seems to me he never wil lern anything—his spellin outrageously defishment. Wallup him wel, ser, and you wel receive my thanks.

"P. S.—What accounts for John bein sich a skollar is that he is my sun by my wife's fust husband."

ELDRIDGE TO BE HUNG.—The Court has refused to grant Eldridge a new trial, and he is sentenced to be hung on the second day of September next.—*Pottsdam (N. Y.) Journal.*

This is the scoundrel who won the heart of a widow at Masena Springs, and with his hellish arts led her astray, and to conceal which he murdered her with poison by slow and repeated doses, totally unsuspected by her, so much so, that in her dying struggle she raised herself by a desperate effort, and, throwing her arms affectionately around his neck, kissed him a last adieu, and immediately expired.

DON'T FRET.—It is unamiable. A fretting man or woman is one of the most unlovable objects in the world. A wasp is a comfortable housemate in comparison; it only stings when disturbed. But a habitual fretter buzzes if she don't sting, with or without provocation. "It is better to dwell in the corner of a house-top than with a brawling woman and in a wide house." It is useless; it sets no broken bones, stops no leaks, gathers no spilt milk, repairs no broken glass, cures no spoiled hay, and changes no east winds. It affects nobody but the fretter himself. Children and servants cease to respect the authority or obey the commands of a complaining, wearisome, exacting parent or master. They know that "barking dogs don't bite," and fretters don't strike, and they conduct themselves accordingly.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Maryland Court of Appeal, in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. William Dampborn, has decided that Railroad Companies in that State are not responsible for injuries done to cattle and stock by their cars, in any case in which such cattle, &c., are on the railway tracks through any negligence or fault on the part of the owners of them; that the owner of cattle is bound to keep them in an enclosure or in custody at his peril, for every entry of them on another's possession is a trespass, and this law applies as well to intrusion of cattle and horses over the land over which a Railroad Company is entitled to its franchise, as to the property of a private owner. Similar decisions have been made in nearly all the States of the Union where the question has arisen.

List of Jurors:

Drawn to serve at term commencing August 16th, 1858.

GRAND JURORS.—John Boyle, New Milford; E. G. Ball, Middletown; Sam'l R. Bell, New Milford; Thomas Colford, Middletown; Abram Carter, Auburn; Charles Chamberlin, Great Bend; George Dyer, Harmony; James Foster, Thomson; Orison Foster, Bridgewater; Asahel Graves, Apolacon; Elisha Griffis, jr., Forest Lake; J. B. Hamlin, Gt. Bend; Henry J. Hall, Rush; William Hunt, Susquehanna; Ambrose Lamb, Thompson; Orrin Mattason, Jackson; George Minkler, Middletown; F. A. Muzzy, Dimock; Thomas Noble, Gt. Bend; Rensseler Northrop, Liberty; L. S. Page, Susquehanna; William Shannon, Clifford; David Wilmarth, Lathrop; Charles Wrighter, Thompson.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.—Willard Austin, Harmony; Daniel D. Brown, Liberty; Benj. F. Blakeslee, Springville; G. W. Barns, Herrick; John Bedell, Jessup; Benj. Britten, Silver Lake; Bradley Beebe, Oakland; Obadiah Bailey, Brooklyn; F. W. Boyle, New Milford; Asa Corse, Jackson; Horace Carter, Rush; Benj. Cockayne, Montrose; Abraham Churchill, Lenox; Henry Day, Susquehanna; S. H. Darrow, Middletown; Charles Foster, Montrose; Stillman Fuller, Franklin; Daniel Ferow, Silver Lake; Levi Felton, Lenox; Stephen Gelatt, Thomson; J. P. Hamlin, Forest Lake; O. P. Jackson, Harford; Edward Kenney, Choconut; George Leech, Harford; E. J. Lacey, Auburn; Horace Lines, Herrick; Horace Little, New Milford; E. B. Mooney, Montrose, L. B. Mitchell, New Milford; Thomas Nicholson, Springville; Morgan Shutts, Oakland; Russelas Seable, Montrose; John G. Sterling, Auburn; Reuben Tuttle, Gibson; Adam Wells, Clifford; J. D. Wilbur, Clifford.

SECOND WEEK.—J. L. Adams, Brooklyn; Sanford Barns, Herrick; I. N. Bullard, Montrose; David Benson, Jackson; J. B. Cogswell, Auburn; I. L. Camp, Jessup; H. G. Case, Jackson; Pulaski Chamberlin, Clifford; R. S. Davis, Auburn; Thomas N. Doud, Clifford; William Davis, Silver Lake; R. L. Gordon, Forest Lake; R. Griffis, Jessup; John Hayden, New Milford; Jonathan Hartley, Lenox; F. H. Hollister, Dimock; Henry L. Kerr, Springville; Wm. Lesk, Seward E. Miller, Clifford; Benj. McKeeby, Dimock; Thomas T. Munson, Harmony; Daniel North, Franklin; Abel Patrick, Bridgewater; C. D. Perkins, Brooklyn; Chas. Powers, Apolacon; Henry Ross, Auburn; Ira Scott, Springville; Nelson Smith; Bridgewater; W. W. Stearnes, Ararat; Geo. Sampson, Thompson; Charles Sprout, Bridgewater; John Stanley, Choconut; Asa Titus, Lenox; G. B. Trowbridge, Great Bend; Hiram White, Lenox; Horatio M. Wells, Jackson.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry 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 Saturday, the 14th of August, 1858, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Asa Crandall; on the south by lands of Jonathan Squires and William Crandall, and on the west by Ferdinand Whipple; containing about eighty acres with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, and about 40 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Underhill vs. C. N. Griffis.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a corner of a lot of land contracted to James Worden in the line of land formerly contracted to Thomas Dickson, thence by the same north 55 deg. east 93 perches, to a corner; thence south 35 deg. east 170 perches by land sold to Washington Hawkins and others, to a black oak; thence south 55 deg. west 99 perches and a half to said James Worden's corner; thence along said Worden's line north 35 deg. west 170 perches to the place of beginning; containing 105 acres, (excepting and reserving therefrom 17 and a half acres on the north part of the same deeded by William Skinner and wife to Enoch Hawkins, dated June 14th, A. D., 1854,) being the same parcel of land deeded by Caleb Carmalt and wife to said Wm. Skinner, recorded in Deed Book No. 22, page 37, the 17th day of November, 1853, and the same day deeded by Wm. Skinner and wife to Lewis C. Jameson; together with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, an orchard, and about 80 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suits of Wm. Skinner assigned to C. S. Bennett and J. C. Fish vs. L. C. Jameson.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Great Bend, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Artemas Hall; on the east by the Susquehanna river; on the south by land of Elias Dayton; containing about 37 and a half acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, one wagon house, an orchard, and all improved. ALSO—All that other piece, situate as above, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by the State line; on the east by R. P. Turboss and Artemas Hall; on the south by Milton Gillman, and on the west by Memnon Hathaway and the Drinker lands, it being the undivided half of two hundred acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, 2 log houses, and about 25 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suits of Julius Corbett and E. T. Young vs. G. S. Mesick and Harvey Hall.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Bridgewater, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north and east by lands of E. B. Roberts; on the south by lands of George W. Crocker, and on the west by lands of Rufus Merriman; containing 56 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, an orchard, about 40 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Jarred Lillie vs. Mary E. Fowler and George Fowler.]

ALSO—All that Saw Mill situate on creek known as Drinker Creek, and near public road known as Curtis Road, in the present township of Oakland, (late Harmony,) said mill being on land bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by lands owned by Wakeman; on the east by the Lenox & Harmony Turnpike; on the south by lands in the possession of Jacob ——, and on the west by the above mentioned Curtis road. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. & S. H. Barnes vs. F. A. Ward.]

ALSO—All that certain Saw Mill situated very near the mill site known as the Ben Skinner mill site, and on land recently owned by B. A. Skinner, in the present township of Oakland, (late Harmony) and bounded as follows, to wit: on the northwest by land owned by Jno. Patrick; on the north by the farm known as the Hilborn farm, now in possession of John Hilborn, jr.; on the east by land owned by A. P. Hupman; on the south by land owned by Daniel Bond and David Taylor. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. & S. H. Barnes vs. F. A. Ward and —— Dougherty.]

ALSO—All that certain two story dwelling house situate on the north side of Street B, in the Borough of Susquehanna County and State aforesaid; containing in front on said street B. 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto; said lot being bounded on the north by land of N. Lenheim; on the east by land belonging to the N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.; on the south by B. street, and on the west by land of C. L. Ward; it being lot No. 17. Taken in execution at the suit of M. S. Sherman vs. F. A. Ward.]

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Dimock, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a beach sapling the southwest corner of a lot of land surveyed for Urbane Smith; thence by lands of Susan V. Bradford, west 37 perches to a post and stones in the east line of land of A. G. Hollister; thence by said Hollister's land, and lands of Isaac Woodhouse and Henry Drinker, north one and a half deg. east 225 perches to a beech tree; thence east 70 and four tenths perches to a post and stones, by lands of Susan V. Bradford; thence by lands of Benjamin M'Keeby south one-half deg. west 114 perches to the State road; thence along said road 71 deg. west 17 perches to a hemlock; thence north 86 deg. west 16 perches to a post and stones, on the south side of said State road; thence by lands of said Urbane Smith south 2 and a half deg. west 164 perches to the beginning; containing 77 acres and 80 perches, strict measure, be the same more or less, excepting therefrom one acre and 116 perches, and the right to construct a milldam. [Taken in execution at the suit of Wm. A. Chamberlin to the use of Job P. Kirby vs. Owen Donoho and Elizabeth Donoho.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Rush, and County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of George Bromley; on the east by lands of Cope and David Swackhammer; on the south by P. M. Snyder, and on the west by P. M. Snyder; containing about two acres, with the appurtenances, one saw mill in an unfinished state. [Taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Stark and David R. Brown, as Stark & Brown, vs Chauncy Shoemaker.]

ALSO—All the equal undivided half of those two certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the township of Oakland, County and State aforesaid, and butted, bounded, and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the southeast corner of Joseph Hilborn's lot; thence north 2 deg. east 50 perches to a stake on the north side of the creek; thence down said creek the following courses and distances, south 58 and a half deg. east 25 and a half perches, north 64 and three fourths deg. east 19 perches, and south 89 deg. east 21 perches, and north 68 and one-fourth deg. east 35 perches, and north 15 deg. east 16 perches, and north 71 and three fourths deg east 19 perches, and north 64 and a half deg. east 45 and two-tenths perches, and north 84 deg. east and 16 perches, and north 72 and one-fourth deg east 21 and a half perches to a corner near the mill dam; thence north 45 deg. east 71 and 3 half perches to a hemlock stump on the west bank of said creek, in the south line of the John Hilborn lot; thence along the same, south 78 deg east 35 perches to a stake and stones corner; thence north 78 and a half deg. west 38 perches to a corner; thence south 14 and a half deg. west 128 and four tenths perches to a corner of the aforesaid tract of land, conveyed by Jacob Skinner, 2d, to Burrows; thence north 78 and a half deg. west 161 to the place of beginning; containing, after making some small allowances for irregularities of ground, 102 acres of land, be the same more or less. ALSO—All that certain piece of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Oakland, County and State aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: beginning on the west side of a creek at a point in the line of John Hilborn's land, where the bounds of land conveyed by Jacob Skinner 2d by deed to Urbane Burrows of Gibson township in said county, unite with said Hilborn's land; thence along said Hilborn's line according to the original line of compass 8 and a half deg. west 38 perches and 23 links to a stake and stone's corner of land of John Patrick; thence along said Patrick's east line, according to a late survey, south 7 deg. west, being at this time 35 and three-tenths perches, more or less, to a corner in or near said creek, in the line of said Burrows' land; thence along the same, down said creek as the needle now bears north 84 deg. east some nine rods, and north 72 and a half deg. east 21 and a half perches to stones near a dam above a saw mill, and north 45 deg east 17 and a half perches to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, barn, saw mill, and about 18 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Wm. E. Taylor, assignee of Justus Pickering, vs. George Herrick and Susan Herrick his wife.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Montrose, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the northeast by Turnpike street; on the southeast by lands of Mrs. Biddle; on the southwest by Cedar Lane and on the northwest by lands of Dr. Patrick; being six rods in front, and twelve rods back, containing 72 square rods, more or less, with the appurtenances, one large dwelling house, ice house, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of John F. Dunmore vs. Chapman Baldwin with notice to Terre Tenants.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Franklin, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by the public highway; on the east, south and west by lands of Nathan P. Wheaton; containing 84 square perches of land, together with the appurtenances, one framed dwelling house, one woolen manufactory with the carding machines and other fixures, one small stable, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of B. R. Lyons to the use of A. Lathrop vs. Daniel H. Keeler.]

ALSO—All that certain parcel of land, situate, and being in the township of Herrick, Susquehanna County, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake and stones corner, south of the Cochecton and Great Bend turnpike, on the line between lots in the warrantee name of John and Isaac Cox, near the Lackawana creek; thence north 46 deg. west, 89 perches to stake and stones, an original corner; thence south 19 deg. west, 51 perches to a stake and stones corner, at said turnpike road; thence south 10 deg. west, 93 perches to a stake and stones corner; thence south 71 deg. east, 83 perches to a stake and stones; thence north 5 deg. east, 84 perches to the place of beginning; containing 53 acres and 88 perches of land, with the appurtenances, one framed dwelling house, one barn, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, and about 30 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Patrick McGunigal vs. Mabit Mathewson.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Clifford, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a post, the southwest corner of Michael West's lot; thence by a warranted line north 45 deg. west, 62 perches to a post, the corner of Tuttle's lot; thence by this line, north 45 1-2 deg. east, 266 perches, to a post; thence south 45 deg. east, 62 perches to a post, said West's northwest corner; thence by said West's line, south 45 1-2 deg. west, 266 perches to the beginning, containing 103 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn and sheds, one horse barn, one orchard, and about 50 acres improved.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Lenox, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake and stones, on the west side and line of Hiram White's land; thence south along the lands of Dewitt C. Roberts, 67 deg. west 6 chains and 86 links, to a stone wall; thence north 18 deg. west 2 chains, to a stone in the east branch of the Tunkhannock, 10 links from the bank; thence north 54 deg. east 5 chains and 25 links, to a stake and stone on the bank; thence 54 deg. east 2 chains and 25 links to stake and stones; thence south 19 deg. east 93 links to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 126 rods of land, (excepting 78 rods of land conveyed by Ira N. Hawley to Abraham Churchill by deed, dated December 13th, 1849,) together with the appurtenances, one framed dwelling house, and all improved.

ALSO—All that other piece or parcel of land, situate as the above described lot, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake and stones, about twenty feet each way from the fence, in the north east corner of the garden now occupied by Adney C. Tompkins; thence north 65 deg. east 28 feet, to a stake and stones; thence north 25 deg. west, forty feet into the creek about 8 feet from the bank; thence south 65 deg. west, along said creek, 28 feet, thence south 25 deg. west, forty feet to the place of beginning, containing 1120 feet of land, together with certain rights to take water from the penstock of saw mill, (reference being had to deed from S. Tompkins, *et al*, to Ira Hawley, dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1849, and recorded in deed book, No. 18, page 73,) together with the appurtenances, one framed building occupied as a turning lathe, &c. [The above three pieces taken in execution at the suit of Jamon H. Phelps and Daniel Searle vs.