

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED THURSDAY, BY A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR, AT 5150 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE P. O. MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursaday, March 29, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Election for State and County Officers, Oct. 9.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: Electors of Large.

Richard Vaux, J. Geo. M. Krim.

District Electors.

- 1. Frederick Silver. 14. Isaac Rockhow. 2. Wm. G. Patterson. 15. Geo. D. Jackson. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 16. J. A. All. 4. J. W. Jacoby. 17. J. T. Daner. 5. J. W. Jacoby. 18. J. R. Crawford. 6. Charles Kelly. 19. H. N. Lee. 7. O. P. James. 20. J. B. Howell. 8. David Scholl. 21. N. P. Fetterman. 9. S. L. Lightner. 22. Samuel Marshall. 10. S. S. Barber. 23. William Book. 11. T. H. Walker. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. S. Walker. 25. Gaylord Church. 13. Joseph Lubbach.

Presidential Election, November 6.

DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Delegates of Large.

William Digler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery, Joseph B. Baker.

District Delegates.

- 1. William M. Riler, L. C. Cassidy. 2. Josiah Randall, C. McKibben. 3. Hugh Clark, John Robins, Jas. Fisher. 4. C. L. Ward, H. A. Gaerney. 5. O. Jones, John R. Betts. 6. E. C. Evans, George M. Lamy. 7. H. B. Swart, F. Vanzant. 8. Heister Clymer, F. Lauer. 9. H. B. Swart, H. M. North. 10. C. D. Glouinger, R. J. Haldeman. 11. C. H. Hottenstein, F. W. Hughes. 12. H. B. Wright, T. E. Orr. 13. Richard Woodhead, A. S. Fischer. 14. C. L. Ward, H. A. Gaerney. 15. H. H. Dent, John Ross. 16. A. J. Glosbrent, John Reifender. 17. John Cussen, James Hill. 18. A. H. Goddard, John N. Smith. 19. H. W. Wier, Israel Painter. 20. John J. Spletter, James Lindsay. 21. R. J. Patterson, John C. Donn. 22. James A. Gibson, L. Z. Mitchell. 23. Thomas Cunningham, S. P. Johnson. 24. A. Plummer, K. L. Blood. 25. W. A. Galguth, Joseph Derickson.

Charleston Convention assembled, April 23.

An apprentice is wanted at this office.

ASP in person during the present month.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

The Democrats of Susquehanna County will meet at their Committee room over L. N. Bullard's Store, on the afternoon and evening of Monday, April 2d, for the purpose of forming a Democratic County Club.

By order of County Committee.

DANIEL BREWSTER, Chairman.

Court Commences Next Week.

And we hope that all our patrons who are not square on our books, or paid in advance, will endeavor to get up their accounts before the printer, to give him something to render themselves entitled to a valued recollection, on his part. To do this, pay for your paper. We ask for money because we greatly need it.

Prof. N. A. Calkins writes us from New York, saying that he will certainly be present at the Institutes as announced by the Co. Supt. in another column.

Y. M. L. A.—The last lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the Baptist Church, in Montrose, on Tuesday evening, April 10th, 1860. Subject: "Modern Chivalry."

Mr. Chapin's great fame as an orator entitles him to a full course. See notice elsewhere.

Curtain Coming In!

A. G. Curtin, the "Republican" candidate for Governor begins to feel the cold chills running over him already. Even the large meeting of his friends in Philadelphia, which by the way, was a spiritless affair in comparison with the Democratic demonstration that immediately followed the nomination of Gen. Fremont, did not serve to warm him into the belief that his prospects were of the most flattering kind. He evidently heard and caught enough in Philadelphia to frighten him thoroughly, for the next we hear of him in Washington where he wants his Republican friends to support the nomination of Seward, and predicts that should the author of the irrepressible conflict be chosen as the Republican candidate, defeat is inevitable in Pennsylvania.

Curtain's fears are well founded. A Sewardite down him to defeat; while any but a Sewardite kills his party elsewhere. The Republican party has got the wolf by the ear; and to either hold on or let go, is certainly fatal.

The Difference.—The Delegates to the Reading Democratic State Convention, from the 12th Congressional District, unanimously recommended Hon. W. J. Woodward, Judge of the Courts of Columbia, Sullivan, Montour and Wyoming counties, as Delegate to the Charleston Convention.

This position the Judge most respectfully declines, upon the high and honorable ground that a President Judge ought not to be an active participant in party politics.

In the name of every democrat and all countrymen of Bradford, we most devoutly wish that our Judge, the Hon. David Whiton, would be governed by his example. He is a Delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, but will, like Woodward, an honest Judge, decline to serve! We fear not. We fear that the injury of his fair fame as the Judge of our Courts, will be called upon to pollute the judiciary of this District in order that he may have a hand in the nomination of Wm. H. Seward.

We shall see.—Bradford Herald.

A Black Republican Union.

An opponent sometimes asserts that they are a Union party—in favor of carrying out the compromises of the Constitution in good faith, it is well occasionally to note some exhibitions of what kind of a Union we would have, if they once got control of all the departments of our government.

Governor Randall of Wisconsin has begun the work of disbanding military companies in that State, that are not under abolition control. If a company are known to be favorable to the execution of the laws of the United States, they are at once disbanded.

If an officer declares that he would, if legally called upon, execute the laws of the constitution, which Governor Randall is now to support—he is deprived of his commission. Not satisfied with passing nullification laws, practical perjury is made a test by our "Union-loving" and "law abiding" Republicans.

Senator Poole of Wisconsin boldly avows that they have a right to violate the Constitution, if it does not suit their fancy, or preferences.

A brighter of Coppie, one of the Harper-Ferry felons, was charged with participation in that invasion, yet the Governor of Iowa violated the Constitution by refusing to surrender the culprit upon the usual lawful requisition.

Gov. Dennison of Ohio was called upon by a requisition to give up two of the Harper-Ferry felons, yet refused to; basing his refusal upon the plea that the constitution of Ohio says nothing about fugitives from justice from Virginia! The fact that the Constitution of the United States, which he swore to support, requires him so to do, is of no account—that and his oath are alike violated.

The now deceased Governor of Illinois, (Bivell) when called upon for the usual legal process for an escaped thief, from Kentucky, committed one of the most glaring frauds on record. The thief had, after going to Illinois, committed a crime for which he was in prison. The Kentucky authorities came on to arrest the culprit and waited upon Bivell for their warrant, but this abolition villain, instead of at once giving it to them, detained them a short time, under pretense of wanting time to fill out the paper.

After a few hours delay he gave them the required authority for the arrest, as soon as the thief should serve out his term, but on the arrival of the officers at the prison, they learned that he had just left! Bivell had falsely detained them and sent a messenger in advance with orders to the keeper to set the prisoner free—adding that he would forward a pardon as soon as possible. Meantime the culprit, who was a slave, had been conducted out of reach on the underground railroad for Canada.

Had he been only a white man, and guilty of any other crime than murdering a Southern, he would, perhaps, have been lawfully given up. Such are specimens of the acts of "Republican" officials; and their illegal conduct is not rebuked by the party, anywhere.

Suppose for a moment that this party got into power and began the administration of government upon such a basis; is there any possible result but anarchy? None. The Union would exist but in name; and the prospect that would be such as the wolf gives the lamb. But there is no probability of any but a Democrat being elected President. In 1850 Fremont had all the influences that can ever be brought together, and yet the popular majority against him was greater than his whole vote; and so it will be with any candidate they can bring out in 1860, or at any future time. Democracy is not only unprincipled and untruthful, but unquerable—because it is wrong.

Gen. Jackson on Political Priests.

"When General Jackson was President of the United States," said an aged laborer in the Presidential garden a few days since, "he could tell an honest man from a rogue when he first saw him. I remember that a clergyman with a stiff white choker and an untempered snout of black, called upon him one morning when he was overlooking some work that I was performing in the garden, and requested an appointment to some office, saying, 'General, I worked harder for your election than many of those upon whom you have already bestowed office.' 'You are a minister of the Gospel,' said Old Hickory, inquiringly. 'Yes,' said the clergyman, 'I was a minister, but I thought I could do better by becoming a politician.' So I stamped the district week days for you and preached for the Lord on Sundays! Old Hickory, turning short toward him, and looking him full in the face, said, 'By the Eternal, if you would cheat the Lord you would cheat the country. I will have nothing to do with you, nor with any one like you. Good morning, and be walked rapidly away. I shall never forget the looks of that hypocritical clergyman. Had the last judgment been set, and be before the great white throne, I doubt if he would have looked more black and chop-fallen.'

Religious Proscription.

The Chicago Times says, that on the night of the election in Chicago, the procession which was celebrating a Republican triumph, proceeded to the neighborhood of the Catholic Church where they erected a gallows and proceeded to hang thereon an effigy of the clergyman of that parish.

To show unmistakably that this outrage was not aimed at the clergyman for any offensive act that he has done, but for the religion of which he is a minister, the wretches dressed the effigy in the sacerdotal robes, and thus exposed it to the jeers and insults of the mob, who pelled it with brick-bats.

A party that will commit, or tolerate such outrage, would, if placed in power visit their vengeance upon every man who saw fit to judge for himself in religious matters, or who was not born in certain places. And still this party boasts that they will yet control the Catholic and foreign vote! Such bids are certainly attractive to those who are so weak as to be won by violence.

Our State Legislature will adjourn on the 3d of April.

This is the most acceptable of all their acts during the session.

The Vote for President in 1856.

As another Presidential election is approaching the vote in 1860 can not fail to be both interesting and useful for reference. We give the full vote for each of the three candidates, in round numbers:

Buchanan at the North, 1,228,700. Buchanan at the South, 609,600. Total for Buchanan and S., 1,838,300. Fremont at the North, 1,340,300. Fremont at the South, 1,200. Total for Fremont and S., 1,341,500. Fillmore at the North, 305,600. Fillmore at the South, 479,400. Total for Fillmore and S., 785,000.

Total for all the candidates, 4,054,800. [The vote of South Carolina is not included, as her electors are chosen by the legislature.] A careful examination of the above is requested of all who take an interest in political affairs, and especially of such as are speculating upon the chances of party candidates next Fall. From a careful analysis of the vote for each candidate, North and South, we deduce the following facts, which we ask every one to read and reflect upon.

There were two NATIONAL candidates—Buchanan and Fillmore—they having been largely supported in both North and South; and one sectional candidate—Fremont—his vote being almost exclusively at the North. Buchanan received the largest vote ever given to any candidate for President of the United States.

Buchanan's majority over Fremont was greater than the majority ever given to any candidate over another.

Although the Republicans have asserted that Buchanan was elected by the South—he received more than twice as many votes at the North, as at the South—being about the ratio of population; proving most conclusively that he was not elected by the South, but was most emphatically a NATIONAL candidate.

Fremont received less than one-third of the whole vote of the Union. The total majority against him was 2,713,300; being a many times greater majority than was ever given against a man who had any hopes of being elected.

The majority against Fremont at the North was nearly 300,000; being a worse defeat than any candidate ever before met with. It is nearly three times larger than the majority against Cass in 1848, and much larger than the majority against Scott in 1852, when he only carried four States.

Republicans have been misled into the idea that Fremont would have been elected, if the people had voted direct for President, instead of for electors. This is a great error—has no foundation in fact, for not only has he beaten more than 2 to 1 in the Union, but there was a popular majority against Fremont at the North, and if the vote for Buchanan and Fillmore had been about equally divided between them, it would have left Fremont behind both—the third man in the race.

The only point the Republicans can make in regard to the popular vote, in their favor, is that Fremont had a plurality (about 100,000) over Buchanan at the North, yet the popular majority against Fremont at the North was about three times as large (300,000) as his plurality over Buchanan. If the Republicans can find any comfort in that fact, they are welcome to it.

The mass of the Republican party have been taught to believe that if Fillmore had been elected, this also is an erroneous idea. If every vote cast for Fillmore had been counted for Fremont, there would still have been a majority for Buchanan in the electoral college. Buchanan carried enough States by majorities over the combined vote of both his opponents to secure an election.

But had Fillmore led the field as a candidate, the result instead of benefiting Fremont would have added to Buchanan's majority—not only in the electoral college, but in the popular vote. Buchanan would in that event have, at least, received the vote of Maryland, making his majority of the electors 16 greater than it was.

On the popular vote, Buchanan would have gained still more. He would have received all Fillmore's vote at the South, and say three-fourths of it at the North. So the result of a race between Buchanan and Fremont would have been to increase Buchanan's electoral majority from 68 to 84; and his popular majority from 300,000 to 1,000,000 over Fremont.

In addition to all this it must be remembered that Fremont carried the States of Iowa, New York, and Ohio, by pluralities only; and had Fillmore been out of the way, Buchanan would perhaps have carried all of them, by receiving a majority of the Fillmore vote; at least he would have carried some of them; so that the result of having no third candidate in 1856, would have been entirely in favor of Buchanan.

Having shown that there was no possible way in which Buchanan could have been defeated in 1856, and a Republican elected, we now proceed to enquire whether there is any possible way of electing a Republican in 1860. We are certain there is not. That party had all the influences then they now have, and besides the strongest lobby they then had is now dead; (i. e. Kansas & Co.) and there is no new lobby which they can invent that will begin to supply its place; and they must now be content to re-haul old matters—a mode of conducting a campaign that never has and never can be a successful one with any party.

We do not think any ticket made at Chicago can poll the full Fremont vote; while the Democratic nominees will certainly receive an increased vote. The result, therefore, can only be a Democratic victory, far more brilliant and decisive than that of 1856.

We again call the attention of Dealers to the card of Geo. W. Mann, Salt Dealer, N. Y., to be found in another column. From some years business acquaintance with him, we feel safe in recommending all to buy of him.

Grow and 59 other "Republicans" have committed themselves to the doctrine of the abolition of slavery everywhere.

Census of 1860—Questions to be Answered.

On the first of June, the work of taking the census commences. It is desirable that it be taken with great accuracy, and to enable the Assistant marshals who will be engaged in the performance of this duty to have their work well done, it has been suggested that the publication of the questions necessary for all heads of families to answer, would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following list which we believe to be correct.

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family:

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto. Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age. Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country. Married within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic, pauper or convict. Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm. Number of improved acres. Number of unimproved acres. Cash value of farm. Value of farming implements and machinery. Live stock on hand June first, 1860, viz: number of horses, mules, and asses, working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle, swine and sheep. Value of live stock. Value of animals slaughtered during the year. Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: number of bushels of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans and Peas, Buck-Wheat, Barley, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes; pounds of Wool and pounds of Tobacco. Value of Ore-land products in dollars. Gallons of Wine, value of Produce of Market Garden, pounds of Butter, pounds of Cheese, tons of Hay, bushels of Clover seed, and bushels of Grass Seed, pounds of Hops, pounds of Flax, bushels of Flax Seed, pounds of Maple Sugar, gallons of Molasses, pounds of Honey and Beeswax, value of Home Made Manufactures.

Name of Corporation, Company or Individual producing articles to the annual value of \$500. Name of business, manufacturer or product. Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business. Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantities, kinds, value, kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource. Average number of hands employed, viz: Male, Female, average monthly cost of Male labor, average monthly cost of Female labor. Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values. Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or Country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

In addition to these, there are a number of other questions, the answer to which can be obtained now even with little trouble. It is hoped that every person who sees this request will, before the first day of June, make out the answers, and in case of absence, leave it with the family ready for the officer when he makes his appearance.

By the act of Congress "providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives," approved May 23d, 1850, provides, section 17th, "that the Marshals and their assistants are hereby authorized to transmit through the post office any papers or documents relating to the census, by writing thereon 'official business—census,' and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of Marshal, or Assistant, as the case may be.

That no unnecessary delay may happen to communications addressed to the United States Marshals in reference to taking the census, he sent on here in thousands did not supply his commitments with 'bread for their wives and children.' They ask for 'bread' and he gives them a 'stone.' They ask for labor, and he sends his speech. These anti-slavery speeches don't fill the stomach, though they confound the mind and drive away the customers who buy our manufactures. If there is an avenging spirit, these agitators will have to answer for a grave offense in depriving their fellow men of their daily bread."

The workmen who have been imposed upon by the Abolition employers, are beginning to think for themselves.

MONEY WANTED.—The Republican Congressional Executive Committee at Washington, have issued a very pressing and earnest confidential circular, calling upon the Republican party to contribute money individually, in order that the Committee may be provided with the necessary means to distribute the Helper book and other Abolition documents, preparatory to the Presidential canvass. To the circular is appended the fac simile of the signature of each of the Committee, and among them Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, as Treasurer of the Committee—James J. O'Connell, who moved in the House a resolution for a select committee to inquire whether money had been used in Pennsylvania in the late Presidential election, and from what source it was obtained.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.—The nomination of Henry D. Foster for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, which recently met at Reading, and the harmonious action of all the delegates at that Convention, has inspired the Democracy of the Keystone State with new life, and they are preparing for a vigorous campaign, with the bright anticipations of a glorious triumph over the opposition, which two successive years have ruled the State.—Undivided (N. Y. Times).

The Republican majority in New Hampshire is nearly 2000 less than four years ago.—The State election in Connecticut will be held on the 2d of April; in N. J. on the 11th.

Susquehanna Seminary.

It is announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture for the benefit of Susquehanna Seminary, in the Presbyterian Church, at Binghamton, on Monday evening, April 9th.

This institution is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. The attendance during the term lately closed was upwards of one hundred, and forty of the students were studying the languages. There is no primary department. The following appears in the Binghamton papers:

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY. The examination at Susquehanna Seminary, commenced, as was announced, Monday morning. The attendance on the part of the town was good, especially on Tuesday. Unfortunately, only two junior members of the Examining Committee, were present.

We are glad that the exercises, as a whole, justify any amount of praise we feel like bestowing. They certainly were creditable to any institution of like grade, exhibiting, as they did, the close scholarship of pupils, and the faithfulness of teachers. The accuracy and promptness showed intimacy with the text, and thoroughness of drill in it. We mention the classes in Astronomy, Algebra, French, Trigonometry and Euclid, as particularly bright. In Latin and Greek, too, the facts ascertained were so drawn out in the examination, as to prove to the Committee that they have been acquired in their relations, and systematically. Particular individuals in these classes exhibited rare analytical ability, as well as breadth of acquaintance with principles.

Judging the institution upon the inadequate data, brought out in rapid examination, we are sure that Binghamton and vicinity cannot be too proud of it. Not only does it justify its present position, but we feel that the ability and zeal of its faculty, be speak no far more liberal. (Signed) B. KELLOGG, Macedon, N. Y.

A. B. MILLER, Groton, Mass. The next Term at the Seminary will commence Tuesday, April 3d.

Republican Victories.

No. 1. "The murder" of John Brown by the legal authorities of Virginia, because he was simply fighting in self defence. No. 2. "The destruction" of some of John Brown's assistants who were aiding him to carry out the Republicanism of the present day by "letting slavery alone where it exists by authority of local law."

No. 3. "Arresting" a band of "Patriots" at Harper's Ferry, which, according to A. L. Post, and other Republicans, had violated no law or committed no crime. No. 4. "The whipping," maltreating and murdering of a white school master, by the runaway blacks in Canada, for thinking himself as good as a nigger.

No. 5. The unqualified endorsement of Helper's abolition book by 78. Republican members of the Legislature of New York, 204 of whom had signed a resolution, on page 204 of a pamphlet, that "Not to be an Abolitionist, is to be a willful and diabolical instrument of the devil."

No. 6. Nearly breaking up a Methodist Conference in Brooklyn, Susa Co., by taking the "Presiding Elder" out of the Pulpit and putting him on the political stump to declare to the hungry throng "that the election of James Buchanan would be the worst that a shower of Hailstones and Drizins could bring down upon the country."

No. 7. The passage of an Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts making the negroes far superior to white men. No. 8. The discovery at the late Harrisburg State convention that neither the "Republicans" of the *Winnet District* or the "People" of Pennsylvania had any political organization in the State, but one Simon Cameron, (a renegade Democrat) owned and controlled the whole concern from first to last.

No. 9. The wonderful announcement of "Notes of Travel, Publica, &c." in last week's *abolition Repository* of *Orful C. Tifany*, in which he discovers that the late Democratic State convention at Reading was a two days "show." "This is the last Republican Victory." The people want Foster for Governor, but the great man *Tifany* says they must have A. Curtin as Tifany demands it.

A Hit Between the Eyes.

A German citizen of Massachusetts, makes the receipt of a Republican speech, under the frank of Hon. B. F. Jenkins, the occasion for a few pertinent remarks in a letter to that gentleman, and by the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders and the delinquent effects of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party on the business interests of the State, and the peace of the country. He concludes in this wise:

"This objection has already set in: the mass of the people begin to consider their own affairs a little. In New York, the home of Senator Wilson, five or six hundred men are marching through the streets, carrying banners, with inscriptions; of what? 'Free Kansas,' 'No more Slave States,' 'Free Soil for Free Men' &c. &c. 'Bread for our wives and children' is the motto paraded before Mr. Wilson, and the speech which he has sent on here in thousands did not supply his commitments with 'bread for their wives and children.' They ask for 'bread' and he gives them a 'stone.' They ask for labor, and he sends his speech. These anti-slavery speeches don't fill the stomach, though they confound the mind and drive away the customers who buy our manufactures. If there is an avenging spirit, these agitators will have to answer for a grave offense in depriving their fellow men of their daily bread."

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The Republican majority in New Hampshire is nearly 2000 less than four years ago.—The State election in Connecticut will be held on the 2d of April; in N. J. on the 11th.

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 April 7th, 1860, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

ALL those two certain pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the township of Forest Lake, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Channey Wright, on the east by the public highway, on the south by the Millford and Owego turnpike road, and on the west by land of John Brown, containing about four and one-half acres of land; be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, one framed house, a barn, some fruit trees and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of C. C. Wright vs. C. H. Plumley.)

The other piece bounded on the north by the Millford and Owego turnpike road, on the east by the bridge road, on the south by the Warren road, and on the west by the Millford and Owego turnpike road, and a half acre more or less, with the appurtenances, one barn, and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Seth Warner vs. David L. Becker.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in New Milford, being the farm on which Abraham Kimber now resides, bounded as follows, to wit: the first beginning at the north-easterly corner of lot No. 171 in J. Barr's subdivision of the land known as the north-east corner of the same lot, thence east 28 chains and 12 links, to a hemlock, marked and numbered, 173-73-76-77, thence north 35 chains, 20 links, to a rock, marked and numbered, 174-74-75, thence west 28 chains 13 links, to the place of beginning, containing 140 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, an orchard, a story-and-a-half dwelling house, a large barn and other out-buildings, and about 200 acres of land, all improved, being lot No. 173 in said Lawrenceville tract.

The second of said lots, being forty acres off the easterly side of lot No. 168, in said Lawrenceville tract, bounded and described as follows, to wit: by land of John Taylor, north by lots No. 164 and 165, east by lot No. 169, and south by a road or highway, being the same lands which Samuel Law, by deed dated 18th Nov. A. D. 1851, conveyed to John Taylor, and which Kimber, together with the appurtenances, barn, shed, &c., and from twenty-five to thirty acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of C. Carmalt vs. Abraham Kimber.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the center of the back street, on the west side of the street, and running 132° west 6 rods and 18 links to a stake, thence by lands of W. M. Williams, north 88° 34' east 3 rods and 10 links, thence by lands of E. S. Polley, south 32° 34' east 9 rods and 13 links, thence by lands of J. S. Taylor, north 88° 34' east 5 rods and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 rods, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house and all improved.

ALSO—All that other piece or parcel of land situate as above and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Hannah Stahler, on the east by the Great Bend and Philadelphia turnpike road, and on the south and west by land of John Taylor, containing 10 rods of land, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, one large building used as a scale manufactory, with engine, lathe and other machinery attached, and all improved, with a well and fixtures, a barn and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Solomon Taylor vs. F. Eaton. Terms—same as advertised elsewhere. JOHN YOUNG, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 15th, 1860.)

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, 31st day of March, 1860, 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 Ledge, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Taylor, on the east by land of John Brown, on the south by land of G. O. Loomis and Othello Carpenter, and on the west by Othello Carpenter and H. Abel, containing about one hundred and six rods, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, one orchard and about 75 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Ferdinand Whipple vs. A. R. Dunn.)

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcels of land situate in the township of Brooklyn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: one lot beginning at the northwest corner of the building lot, and thence by said Gill's north line one hundred and twelve perches, to a corner of Lotrich Bailey's land; thence north, three degrees west, by the west line of said Bailey's land one hundred and three rods and five links, to a stake; thence south, eighty seven degrees west, twelve perches to the southwest corner of lands late of Zerah Sattiff, deceased; thence north, three degrees west, by said Sattiff's land five-fifths perches to a stake and stone in the line of the "Nicholson line" so called; thence south, three degrees east by the said line one hundred and fifty-eight and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and nine acres, with the appurtenances, six perches wide, being the same land