Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, May 19th, 1864.

OUR VICTORY.

All doubt is now (May 14th.) at an end. After a series of desperate battles, contested on both sides with matchless valor, skill, and obstinacy, the Army of the Potomac has won a decided, if not a decisive, victory. The scale hung even on the balance for seven dreadful days; but on the eighth day anxiety gave place to certainty, and success crowned the efforts of that noblest of all the armies known to history.

It can no longer be denied that the first seven day's battles were on the whole adverse to our arms. On no one day could General Grant fairly claim any advantage that gave him or the country an assurance of success. True, Lee retreated after the battle of Friday, May 6, but it was only to take up a stronger position. He lost neither guns, colors, nor prisoners, and if he could have kept on inflicting the same terrible punishment on our troops the latter could never have reached Richmond, except as prisoners of war. Anything less than the capital would have been the defeat of Grant, and it would signify little whether Lee advanced or retreated, or whether the final battle was fought on the Rapidan or under the walls of Richmond, so long as our army was foiled of its great purpose. But the battle of Thursday is a great step toward the final possession of Richmond. Had Lee lost five thousand prisoners and thirty canon in the first day's battle and then retreated, he and his army might have hoped to recover their ground; but after a struggle so continuous and deadly, the rebel soldiers must be more than men if they can stand an undoubted defeat without a loss of some of those qualities which make troops formidable on the battle-field, save perhaps sheer desperation.—*World.*

Robert L. Johnston, Esq.

We clip the following paragraph in relation to our distinguished friend, Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Cambria county, from an article on the State Convention, published in a recent number of that able and influential journal, the Erie Observer:

"Mr. Johnston is an eminent lawyer of Cambria county, a gentleman of fine personal appearance, the purest personal character, and good speaking qualities.—We believe he has never held any office, or asked one, though residing in a county which is firmly Democratic, where he could obtain almost any public station he aspired to."

In the selection of this able and talented gentleman as one of the Presidential Electors at large for Pennsylvania, the late State Convention acted very wisely and prudently; for Robert L. Johnston Esq. is a pure minded, disinterested patriot, aspiring to no office and seeking no personal aggrandizement—a bold, earnest and eloquent defender of the Constitution, and the inalienable rights of the American people; and should our now bleeding country ever again enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace, liberty and prosperity, it will be accomplished thro' the exertions and wise counsels of sterling, true men, like Robert L. Johnston.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

THE CORRUPTIONS AT WASHINGTON.—The Springfield Republican, which supports the administration, and which is the leading N. England rep. journal, gives the following. It needs no comment at our hands:

"It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington which our correspondent gives us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials.—Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman whom he had outraged. Whisky drank ad libitum. The government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our careful correspondent—long a resident in the capital: 'Washington was never so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule of slavery, there was not half the corruption there now is.' We do not doubt it is strictly true; and we repeat this is a sad, shocking picture."

This is the picture, drawn by a "loyal" paper, of Washington under the "Reform" administration. The last sentence only accords with what Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., announced at the long session of the last Congress.

☞ Mr. Lincoln's political and shoddy friends, who are anxious that he should be reëlected to the presidency, are already beginning to claim capital for him on the ground of General Grant's probable success, and have issued a call for a meeting at the Cooper Institute in opposition to a postponement of the time for holding the Baltimore Convention. It is well understood that General Grant made his own plans, and simply asked Mr. Lincoln to let him alone while he carried them out. He was well aware of the chronic habit of interference which Mr. Lincoln is accustomed to exhibit whenever the army of the Potomac makes an advance, and of the disastrous consequences which have resulted from his meddlesomeness.

—The rebel army is reported to be in a state of almost total insubordination in consequence of the want of food.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

The most important intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Gen. Sheridan has succeeded in getting in the rear of Lee's army with his cavalry; has destroyed a large train containing supplies, torn up the railroad track for several miles, recaptured about four hundred of our men who had been taken prisoners by the rebels, and driven off Stuart's cavalry, creating the utmost consternation among the inhabitants. Four thousand prisoners have been taken since last accounts, and all was going well.—The army is in the most exuberant spirits and confident of victory.

General Sherman has had three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all his corps participated, and the rebels have been driven back to Rock ridge and Buzzard Roost mountain, from which they are fast being expelled. Everything is going on well.

On the Red river three gunboats and three transports have been destroyed by the rebels. General Banks remains at Alexandria, and is strong enough to resist any force that can be brought against him.

An expedition has left Vicksburg for Yazoo city, where the rebels, under Lee, Ross, and Adams, were in strong force, and an engagement was hourly expected. Forrest has passed southward from Tennessee, Gen. Sturges being unable to overtake him.

On the 6th, the rebel iron-clad North Carolina came out of the harbor of Wilmington, but was soon driven back. One shot from her struck the gunboat Hougua and passed through her smokestack. It is expected that she will make another attempt upon the fleet.

MAY 11.—Friday's battle on the Rapidan has at length become plain. The federal line early in the morning was between Chancellorsville and Locust Grove. Hancock on the left held Chancellorsville and faced south. Sedgwick on the right held Locust Grove and faced south west. The federal troops made the attack in the morning. General Hancock advanced on the left, and drove the enemy southward. General Lee massed all his available forces to repel this attack, and drove Hancock back to his former ground at Chancellorsville. Lee then hurried his troops to the westward to support that wing against Sedgwick, who had made an attack towards Mine Run. The attack was repulsed, Sedgwick driven back, and Gen. Lee's column passed between his right and the Rapidan, capturing the approaches to Germania Ford and cutting General Grant's communication with Washington. A letter to the Tribune distinctly states that on Friday night the federal troops rested on their arms, with the left in its old position, and the right considerably contracted, while the enemy held the roads to the ford.

It was thus when Saturday dawned, and until almost noon the federal army rested without giving battle. The communication with Washington being cut off, Gen. Grant at once made efforts to open a new line. The trains of ambulances with wounded, which had been sent from the battle field toward the Rapidan Fords, were ordered back. Sedgwick's baggage train, which, when the enemy drove him back, had been ordered to the Rapidan, was ordered to return, and it, with all the paraphrenalia of the army, on Friday night and Saturday, was sent eastward towards Fredericksburg. Requests were sent to Washington, reaching there in time to be telegraphed north by Sunday morning for construction trains, the couriers making the best of their way by roundabout roads. The trains were sent to Aquia Creek, and the construction of the railroad towards Fredericksburg began.

About noon on Saturday, General Hancock discovered the enemy in front of him, retiring towards Spottsylvania about seven miles distant. The federal cavalry were sent after, but made no impression on the enemy, who retreated in good order. There is nothing known of any retreat of the confederates on the right.—General Sedgwick's troops were so completely exhausted by their terrible contest on Friday that they were unable to do anything, and no attack was made against the enemy then. Whether they retreated from Mine Run or not is not known.

Hancock followed his cavalry towards Spottsylvania. Warren went east to take Hancock's place, at Chancellorsville.—Burnside marched eastward also, and the whole of the country in front of Mine Run and in the vicinity of Locust Grove was abandoned. Fredericksburg was occupied and the wounded sent there. There is reported to have been fifteen thousand of them, and they filled the streets so thickly that a cavalry patrol could not do duty.

A short distance south of Spottsylvania there is a stream called the Po river, one of the head waters of the Mattapony. It runs east and west, and like nearly all Virginia streams, has high, steep banks, and though narrow is deep. On this stream General Lee made a stand, and on Saturday and Sunday no attack was made by Grant. There is news from there at 12 o'clock on Monday, when a battle was going on, but nothing definite is reported and no advantage seems to have been gained. On this small stream Lee evidently has entrenchments, and again obstructs Grant's march. In the contest at Spottsylvania General Sedgwick was killed.

MAY 12.—General Grant has been checked in his advance against Richmond and his efforts are now directed to opening and protecting a communication with Washington. General Butler still lies at City Point, and has accomplished little or nothing.

On Friday night, when the battle on the Rapidan ended, General Hancock was at Chancellorsville and faced south; Gen. Warren was a short distance east of Chancellorsville, and General Sedgwick was north of Warren, and facing west and northwest. The Western flank of the enemy were between Sedgwick and the Rapidan. The federal army rested on a line bent back, so as to form an acute angle, the backs of Sedgwick's men being towards Hancock. General Warren being at the extreme point of the angle, was withdrawn eastward during the night, and on Saturday placed north of Hancock.—Sedgwick was also withdrawn eastward and placed north of Warren. They thus formed a long line behind Chancellorsville facing south, and those in the rear facing west.

General Ewell, who had cut off the federal right from the Rapidan, having accomplished his object, did not follow Sedgwick when he was withdrawn, but at once started across the country vacated by Sedgwick and Warren toward Spottsylvania. Sedgwick's men were so broken up that they could make no opposition. Longstreet, in front of Chancellorsville, also withdrew toward Spottsylvania. A new confederate line was formed on the Po, south of the town. The advance was placed at the Ny, north of the town. The eastern wing was extended to the railroad running from Fredericksburg to Richmond. Grant was fearful, as the enemy extended so much farther east than he did, that they would attempt a flank movement on that side. So he swung his north and south lines around to the northeast. As Hancock advanced to follow the retreat to Spottsylvania, Warren came up east of him, and Sedgwick east of Warren. Burnside's troops were distributed all about. The army turned a complete somersault, and this gyration, started by the enemy pushing in between the right and the Rapidan is the only way to account for Grant's very peculiar marches.

But Grant had given up the idea of a further advance. He was intent on opening a communication with Aquia Creek from Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg must be protected until he could complete the railroad. Therefore he made a demonstration against the enemy. The enemy's advance on the Ny river, was scarcely ten miles from the town. So on Sunday Grant's line was formed, but no attack made. On Monday there was skirmishing, and the enemy's advance retired to the Po, before the main body of the federal troops, which had come up. On Monday night the enemy attempted to outflank Grant, but were repulsed. On Tuesday a duel began—this time with artillery, one of the noisiest, but not always the most effective weapons. On Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, Grant is heard from, and Stanton tells the result: "Both armies at that time held their positions at Spottsylvania Court House, without material change." Not intending more than his own protection, Grant had made no attack. He had "skirmished heavily" and captured "the first line of the enemy's rifle pits," hastily thrown up on Ny river, to protect their retreat and then abandoned, but that was all.

May 13.—There is very little change in the state of affairs on the Rapidan. From the army on the James river nothing has been heard.

The Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad runs north and south between those cities. Spottsylvania is ten miles west of the railroad and twelve miles southwest of Fredericksburg. The Po river passes a short distance south of the town and runs east south east to the railroad. On Monday the Confederates were stationed on the Po with their eastern wing at Spottsylvania. On Monday night the Federal troops advanced and the Confederates retired. The eastern wing of the Federal army under Burnside captured Spottsylvania. The western wing under Warren made a circuit, crossed the Po, almost unopposed and at night rested on the field to take the enemy in flank the next day.

On Tuesday morning very little was done. The western wing was still marching and had not met the enemy. At one o'clock, however, the battle began. Warren attacked the Confederates from the West, and drove them out of a line of rifle pits, capturing twelve guns. As soon as this attack began, Burnside, with the eastern Federal flank, advanced from Spottsylvania to attack the enemy on that side. This was the plan of Tuesday's battle and caused the report of turning the enemy's flanks. Warren came in contact with the enemy's second line on the west and a bloody fight ensued. Lee hurried troops to that quarter and outflanked Warren. He was driven from the captured rifle pits, and the twelve guns were re-taken. He was then borne back to the Po and re-crossed it. Hearing of this reverse, Burnside's advance on the eastern side was stopped and he withdrew to Spottsylvania. The Confederate attack upon Warren became fiercer. He was beat back some distance, and when night closed, he was at least a mile from the Po. During Tuesday night, Burnside on the east was withdrawn to a line with Warren. Spottsylvania was abandoned, and at once re-occupied by the Confederates. This battle may be called a drawn contest, though from all the accounts we have received, the advantage appears to have been on the Confederate side.

On Wednesday morning the eastern wing of the Confederates was posted north of the Po and in Spottsylvania.—The western wing was on the Po. The Federal troops were closed to the Confederate line, and Gen. Burnside was reported to have made dispositions for a flank movement on the east for the capture of Spottsylvania. We do not know with certainty that any severe fighting occurred, though there is a report that the confederates outflanked Burnside as they had outflanked Warren on the previous day, and had borne his wing back a mile from Spottsylvania. Of the truth of this we do not know. One thing very significant is, that yesterday, Secretary Stanton sent to Gen. Dix, that he had no news from the Army of the Potomac.

May 14.—The news from the army of the Potomac is highly satisfactory. In the battle of Thursday Lee's army was defeated at every point, and the old "Stonewall" division was either captured or annihilated, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, and about forty guns. The fighting was very severe, but the result was beyond doubt a complete victory.—Hill attempted, after his disaster, to flank Burnside, but was repulsed by him and Warren. The latest advices are that Lee's army was in full retreat yesterday, with part of it beyond the Po. Gen. Meade was pressing vigorously upon and engaging his rear guard. Gen. Sheridan has succeeded in destroying both the Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroads for miles, and Sigel's cavalry in moving down the valley have tapped the Virginia Central Railroad near Charlottesville.—Reinforcements were being sent forward to Meade, it is understood, to the number of twenty-five thousand, and it is believed that he is almost as strong now as when he first moved upon the Wilderness.—Gen. Grant, in an official dispatch, states that the army has lost no organization, while the enemy have lost one division, one brigade, and one entire regiment.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 11th announces the highly important intelligence that General Lee is in Richmond and wounded. In view of this fact the defeate of his entire army is but a question of short time, for he has no lieutenants capable of maneuvering his men as skillfully as can himself.

May 16th.—So far as is known, there has been no engagement with the enemy in Virginia since Thursday. Gen. Grant pushed Lee's army vigorously on Friday, and, had the latter made a stand, a battle would doubtless have ensued. From the fact that no firing has been heard from the supposed vicinity of Lee, it is inferred that he has retreated to, and possibly beyond, the North Anna. The wounded in the late eight days' movements and engagements in Virginia amounts to twenty-seven hundred. General Meade has issued a congratulatory address to his army, reminding that although for eight days and nights they have been fighting a desperate foe, in naturally strong positions compelling him to abandon his defenses on the Rapidan and even his last intrenched position, with a loss of eighteen guns and eight thousand prisoners, yet that their work is not over—that the enemy must be pursued and overcome. Reinforcements for the army have been going rapidly forward, and it is believed that the losses will be more than made up by these means.

General Butler was, at last accounts, investing Fort Darling. Gen. Gilmore made a flank movement on the right of the enemy's works on Friday and carried them without loss. The rebels were driven from their first line by General Smith in the morning. They subsequently fell back into their redoubts and an assault was to have been made on Saturday.

Richmond papers announce the death of General J. E. B. Stuart, the famous chief of cavalry in Lee's army; also that General Averill has burned the bridge on the Virginia and East Tennessee road at New river, and destroyed the rebel depot with all its supplies at Dublin station.—Also that the Central Railroad has been destroyed by Union troops at Bever dam, Hanover county.

General Sheridan, commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, has arrived on the Peninsula after a most successful raid between Lee's army and Richmond. He entered within the second line of the rebel defences of that city, but did not assault them, as they were too strong. He succeeded in cutting all the lines of railroad communicating with Lee, and destroyed large depots of rebel stores. His losses were comparatively small. The choice of Gen. Sheridan for this raid was a wise one, for he some years ago, while acting as civil engineer, surveyed a large portion of Virginia over which he has just raided.

General Sherman has met with brilliant success in his movement against Johnson, in Georgia. He flanked the rebel army, got in their rear, and captured five thousand prisoners and twelve pieces of artillery. The rebels have retreated on Resaca and Rome.

General Schofield engaged the enemy near Ball's gap, in East Tennessee, on the 4th, and defeated him, driving him into North Carolina.

Admiral Porter is engaged in damming the Red river at Alexandria, so as to force a rise in that stream in order that he may float his gunboats from their perilous position above. Gen. A. J. Smith was preparing to return with his troops to Vicksburg, and Gen. McClernand was preparing, at New Orleans, to reinforce Gen. Banks. The Union losses in the battle of Pleasant hill, Louisiana, is stated officially at six hundred and seventy killed, thirteen hundred and forty wounded, and sixteen hundred missing and prisoners.

—A Cincinnati dispatch announces that Johnston retired from Dalton, Ga. on the 11th, and that General Sherman was in possession of that point.

—The government has made a requisition on the governor of Maryland for the immediate services of two thousand militia for one hundred days.

—A Telegraphic despatch received at Wilkes-Barre states that Col. E. L. Dana of the 143d Regiment Pa. Volunteers, was wounded in the recent battle near Chancelorsville and taken prisoner by the Confederates.

☞ The municipal election held recently in the borough of Wilkesbarre resulted in a complete Democratic victory for burgess and high constable.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS!

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority.—Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period NOT LESS THAN TEN NOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN GOIN, on Bonds of not over hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent. Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 20, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 5th, 1864. 3m

BOOT, SHOE, AND

GEN'L FURNISHING STORE.

F. B. WEEKS & CO.

HAVE just opened their SPRING STOCK of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of
everything in Gents' line of apparel,
from Boots to Hat,
Ladies' Fine Spring Balmorals and Gaiters,
Men's Fine and Coarse wear,
cheaper than any other house this side of New York.
Come and see for yourselves.
Boots & Shoes made to order.

Montrose, May 10th. F. B. WEEKS & CO.

Manufacture of Woolen Goods.

CHAPTER 1.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN GOODS, both in the household and the factories, has become of great importance on account of its forming at present our principal article of clothing. The nature of our climate makes it necessary, and the scarcity of Cotton has greatly increased the value of wool and fabrics made from it; and being engaged in the business of making Cloth and Flannel, and also Roll Carding, and Cloth Dressing, we have thought that a few remarks with regard to handling Wool, and the proper process of manufacture, might be of service to the country, and a benefit to ourselves.

The first process with the farmer who intends to make his wool into rolls for spinning and weaving at home, after washing and shearing, is assorting the qualities. This we do not expect a farmer to do as perfectly as a regular manufacturer, but by trying he will approximate towards it, and be amply paid for the little pains required, by having an even thread and smoother fabric. The fleeces should be whole and should be spread out on a table—the coarsest wool will be found on the skirts of the fleece, and can easily be distinguished by looking closely to the fibre. Two qualities from each fleece will perhaps be close enough for ordinary purposes, but as the sheep in our country differ much in their grades of wool—the coarse part of one may do to go with the finer part of another, and thus make three or four qualities out of the lot. If it is going to the manufactory or to market, the fleece should not be torn, but after removing the tag-locks, should be rolled up compactly, skin side out. Not less than one pound of lard, fresh butter or oil should be sent with every ten pounds of wool going to the carding machine.

The next thing of importance is of course to be well carded, for which we will be entirely responsible; but in the matter of spinning and weaving, we have another caution to add. Unless the yarn is evenly twisted, and beat up evenly in the loom, the cloth shrinks unevenly in fulling—making some places wide and others narrow, and if the finisher succeeds in pressing out the wrinkles, the cloth will resume its contortions again when made into a garment, and the mechanic is sometimes wrongfully blamed for a coat's becoming lantern-jawed on a man's back. It is easily avoided by giving the wheel an equal number of turns to a given length of thread drawn out. We find this difficulty increased of late years, and have come to the conclusion that if some of the spinners do not keep better time on their pianos than on their spinning wheels, we should hate dreadfully to listen to their music.

As every moment of labor should be employed to the best advantage, and every ounce of material appropriated to the best purpose, on account of our war, we propose to write some other chapters on our branch of business after this is read sufficiently to be remembered, and shall endeavor to do our work nice enough for a balmoral skirt or a doctor's coat, and make trowsers nice enough to last a farmer through a year's campaign, at least.

INGHAM & WRENCH.

HOME FACTORY, Camptown, Bradford co. May 12, 1864.

INGHAM & WRENCH
Manufacturers and Dealers in

WOOLEN GOODS,

Camptown, on Wyalusing Creek, Bradford Co. Pa.

Rolls Carded and Cloth Finished.

WE Manufacture Cloth for Customers on Shares, or at the following prices per yard: Cassimere, best finish, fine, 45 cents. Plain Cloth, best finish, fine, 45c. Gray and Mixed Cassimeres, 40 cts. Tweeds, 32 cents. Common Fulled Cloth, 40 cts. White Flannel, 25 cents. Madder Red Flannel, 32 cts. Gray Flannel, 25 cts.

The Gray Flannel made with taste, and very suitable for Clothing.

We will card Rolls for persons from a distance to take home without delay. HARVEY INGHAM, AMOS WRENCH.

Camptown, May 10th, 1864.—tf

FAMILY DYE COLORS, with directions how to use them, for sale by ABEL TURRELL.

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, June 11th, 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Lenox, county of Susquehanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of A. L. Jeffers; on the east by lands of Joseph Bennett; on the west by lands of W. M. Tingley and G. W. Green; and on the south by lands of Elisha Bell; containing about 75 acres with appurtenances, two dwelling houses, one barn, one corn house, two orchards, and about fifty acres improved.—[Suit of F. W. Griggs vs. Harlow Quick.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in lot line of Truman Baldwin's farm, one hundred feet from south line of the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike and southerly line of Wm. Barron's lot; thence south 27° east, along the line of sundry lots about 400 feet, to the southern corner of Hiram DeLevergne's lot; thence south 63° west 100 feet, to Church street; thence north 27° west, along the northerly line of Church street, about 317 feet to the said Baldwin's farm line; thence north 24, east along Truman Baldwin's line 129 feet, to Wm. Barron's lot, to the place of beginning; containing about 40,500 feet of land, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Suit of James White, Committee of Sophronia M'Kinney vs. Delos L. Taylor.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Franklin, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the road leading from Forks of Snake creek to Silver Lake, on the east by lands of Luther Snow, and on the south and west by lands of N. P. Wheaton; containing about one acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, and the undivided half of one framed barn, and all improved. [Suit of Lathrop, Tyler & Riley vs. J. R. Snow.

ALSO,

Defendants' interest in the following property, known as Montrose Depot Company, situate at Montrose Depot, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Del. Lack. & Western Railroad Co's lots; on the east by lands of John Carpenter, W. Graham and A. B. Seamans; on the south by lands of E. B. Aldrich and Henry Drinker; and on the west by lands of D. Brown, J. Corey, and A. Aldrich; containing about 400 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one store building, one plaster mill, four dwellings, one barn, one shed, one lime kiln, one set hay-scales, coal shutes, one saw-mill, and about 30 acres improved.

Also, their interest in one small house, situate at Montrose Depot, aforesaid, on an adjoining lot of Henry Drinker. [Suit of D. D. Searle vs. I. L., A. L. and W. L. Post.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Gibson, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of Alex. Green, on the east by road running from Lenox to Burrows' Hollow, and on the south and west by lands of Wellington Harding—containing about one acre of land with the appurtenances, one dwelling-house, one orchard, and all improved.

Also, one other piece situate in Herford township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Alexander Green, on the east by the old Price Farm (so called,) on the south by lands of David Taft, and on the west by the road leading from Lenox to Burrows Hollow; containing about 12 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 barn, 1 shoe shop, and about 10 acres improved.

Suit of John Gow to the use of C. S. Johnson vs. O. W. Tennant.

ALSO,

All that certain two-story building, being in front 22 feet, and in depth 30 feet, and one story wing 8 feet front and in depth 15 feet, also one wing 5 feet front and depth 15 feet, also one story 12 by 14 feet, also a piazza five feet wide by 36 feet, and privy, and the lot or piece of ground on which the same is erected, with the curtilage appurtenant thereto, situate on the west side of Main street in the borough of Montrose, in said county, and about the distance of 12 feet from the west side of said street, and adjoining the residence of the late B. T. Case Esq., dec'd. [Suit of Daniel Brewster vs. Jack. Chamberlin.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Great Bend, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north west by lot of John Doran, on the north-east by lot of John Colston, on the south-east by lot of George McNamara, and on the south-west by Main street, said lot being 37 1-2 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with the appurtenances, one two-story building with basement, used as a store, &c. one barn, and all improved. [Suit of N. C. Warner vs. John V. Fields.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lenox, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by line of Wm. Hartley, warrantee, on the east by land conveyed by said Hartley to Eli Sprague, on the south by the east branch of the Tunkhannock creek, and on the west by lands of Inglebrake and line of said Hartley's warrantee, containing about 25 acres, be the same more or less, all unimproved.

One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit; On the north by line of Elizabeth Grow, warrantee, and the Tunkhannock creek, on the east by lands of M. J. Hartley and line of Andrew Palmer, warrantee, on the south and west by line of William Hartley, warrantee, containing about 50 acres, more or less, and all unimproved.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by the warrantee line of Roger Harris, on the east by Jerome Clarkson and G. A. Grow, on the south by lands of Joseph Bennett, and on the west by Tunkhannock creek, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, being part of the tract surveyed in warrant to Henry Harris, and all unimproved.

Defendant's interest in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by warrantee line of James Justin, on the east by lands of John Sullivan, Joseph Bonnett, and Simon Marcy, on the south by lands of Rollin Bell, and on the west by Rollin Bell and Noah Titus, containing about 140 acres, be the same more or less, being part of a tract surveyed in warrant to Joseph Gumbey, and all unimproved.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by warrantee line of Andrew Justin, on the east by lands of John Sullivan and estate of Calvin Bell, on the south by warrantee line of James Justin, and on the west by lands of Noah Titus and Freeman Powers; containing about 325 acres, be the same more or less, being part of a tract surveyed in warrant to James Justin, and unimproved.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by warrantee line of Paul Harris, on the east by lands of John Cameron, Alonzo A. Payne, Cornelius Manning and Dennis Dunbar, on the south by warrantee line of James Justin, and on the west by warrantee line of Andrew Justin; containing about 280 acres, be the same more or less, being part of a tract surveyed in warrant to Andrew Justin, and all unimproved.

Defendant's interest in that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Milford and Owego turnpike, on the east by the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike, on the south by warrantee line of Andrew Justin, and on the west by lands of John Millard; containing about 110 acres, be the same more or less, being part of a tract surveyed in warrant to Paul Harris, and all unimproved.

[Suit of Daniel Searle vs. William Hartley.

ALSO,

All of defendant's interest in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock in the Bradford county line, being the south line of the tract, and run south 88 1-2° east, 84 perches, to a post and stones, thence north 1-2 deg. east 130 7-10ths perches to a post and stones, thence north 88 1-2 deg. west 83 perches by said lot to a hemlock corner, on county line, thence south 7 1-2 deg. west 130 7-10ths perches to the place of beginning, containing about 67 acres and 48 rods, be the same more or less, being south of tract in warrantee name of Andrew Lowrey, as surveyed by James W. Chapman, Sept. 1, 1853, together with the appurtenances, one framed house, one framed barn, and about forty acres improved. [Suit of A. Lathrop vs. D. L. Millard.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—To prevent misunderstanding, notice is hereby given that purchasers at Sheriff's Sales will be required to pay the amount bid at the time the land was sold. It has become imperatively necessary to adopt this rule, and it will be strictly adhered to except where the purchaser is a lien creditor, and is entitled to the fund as provided in the first section of the act of Assembly, approved April 20, 1846.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, May 9, 1864.