Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, May 26th, 1864.

☞ The World is out again, full of the right spirit. See Monday's number.

☞ The statement in the Montrose *Republican*, that Howard, the author of the Proclamation hoax, is an editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*—a Democratic journal—must have been made up here in Montrose. It is a sneaking attempt to make party capital by falsehood; for Howard is, and always has been well known as a Republican, and is now a manager in the "loyal league" party, as stated by city papers of all classes. Never a Democrat, he is now an active Republican committeeman; never the editor of any paper, he is a professional "reporter" for journals without reference to their politics.

Hon. G. W. Cass.

The Ohio Statesman pays the following tribute to this distinguished Pennsylvanian:

"This gentleman occupies a very elevated position among the public men of Pennsylvania. He is an able and accomplished statesman, and higher honors await him than any of his friends have yet proposed to confer upon him. He is one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention from the good old Keystone State, and his great power and influence will be felt there for good. Since he has been President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, he has done for that great and important thoroughfare what few other men could have accomplished. He and his able superintendant have bro't order out of chaos, and have made that road one of the very best in the country. We congratulate them upon the success they have attained."

A Proclamation.

Whereas, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time call on Pennsylvania for volunteer militia for a brief term of service,

And Whereas, The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle-field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who in the recent battles in Virginia have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag and terminate the rebellion:

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of military organizations, which may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government.

Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor,

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Barbarities and Retaliation.

A citizen of Rochester, New York, now at Memphis, Tennessee, who is a well-known and warm supporter of President Lincoln, writes to the editor of the Rochester Union newspaper, and says:

"He is satisfied that what was told of the cruelty of the rebels at Fort Pillow is true—that the negroes were slaughtered without mercy. But he adds that the negro troops in Tennessee had been guilty of great brutality to whites who were not regarded as very friendly to the Union cause. In one instance that came to his knowledge, a party of these negro troops entered a house, and one of them threw a pan of hot embers into a cradle where an infant was sleeping, and burned the little innocent in a most shocking manner. In another instance they seized a very corpulent old man, put a rope about his neck and dragged him to and fro till he was nearly lifeless. Appeals were made to the officers in command of the district where these outrages were perpetrated, but no satisfaction could be obtained. These matters became known to the rebel troops and they went into Fort Pillow burning for revenge and there gratified their wicked spirit. In consequence of this license given to troops to commit any outrage their baser passions might suggest, the war has become one of the most fiendish character and extermination appears to be the end and object for which fighting is carried on. The policy of the fanatics of New England now prevails and they are enjoying it to the fullest extent."

—A draft will be made on the 1st of July for 300,000 men, instead of for 400,000 as stated in the bogus proclamation.

—The bombardment of Charleston has been resumed, the iron-clads assisting.

THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION.

Another Shameful Lincoln Outrage.

What the TRIBUNE Says.

A Republican Politician the Author.

The New-York World, and Journal of Commerce offices were siezed on Wednesday night last, by order of Gen. Dix, for having innocently printed a pretended proclamation from the President calling for 400,000 men. None of the other papers which were thus cheated, were interfered with. (These two are Democratic). The following protest of the editors was printed in the other papers, next day:

"The document in question was writ'n on their manifold paper, such as is used for all the dispatches sent to the several newspapers of our association, and had every external appearance and mark to identify it as a genuine dispatch arriving in the regular course of business.

It was delivered at our offices late at night at the time of the receipt of our latest news, too late, of course, for editorial supervision, but, as it happened, not before our printing offices were closed.

It was delivered at all, or nearly all the newspaper offices, and published in a part of our morning editions, and, as we are informed, in a part of the editions of one or more of our cotemporaries."

(The protest proceeds to state that the forgery was discovered at an early hour, when they issued bulletins exposing the humbug, and offering $500 reward for the perpetrator; and the press association also offered $1,000. Gen. Dix and "the Government" were fully informed of all the facts of the fraud, with such information as might aid in ferreting out the imposter. But after dark next night, both offices were entered by armed troops and workmen driven out. A steamer was in waiting to convey the editors forthwith to a Bastile, but this was finally given up, the government refused to give up the offices. In concluding, the editors protest "against the suppression of our journals, for the misfortune of being deceived by a forgery not less ingenious, nor plausible than the forged report of the Confederate Secretary of War, which Secretary Seward made the basis of diplomatic action."

The Tribune prints the explanation and says: "It is, we know, a truthful statement of the facts. The forged proclamation was sent to every paper of the associated press, except our own, and in such a shape as to lead those who received it to believe it came from the association. It was sent, designedly no doubt, when it was presumed it would be seen by none of the editors, but would be taken by the printers and hurried into a part of the edition of each paper, the printers having no time to examine it, even if they were disposed to take the responsibility of rejecting what seemed to be an important proclamation, and to have come by an authorized channel. That it did not find its way to this office was *probably an accident*—the editorial rooms being closed, and the messenger, perhaps, *not knowing how to find his way to the printing office*—and to this accident it is due that it was not printed in two other morning papers. In both of those offices it became known, by the merest accident in one of them, by inquiry in the other, that we had not received it, and suspicion being excited by that fact, the forged document, though in type, was suppressed in both offices.

The order, (suppressing the papers) no doubt, will be revoked to-day. (Thursday, 19th). We hope it will, for certainly no journal should be punished for a mistake which might have very innocently been committed by the most loyal paper in the land."

The supposed author of the humbug has been arrested and confessed that he was the author of the scheme a—stock-jobbing canard. He is a well-known newspaper reporter, who has been employed as a city local by the Tribune, Times, &c., and the Brooklyn Eagle. His first political record is that of Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Association of Brooklyn, and was active in the city political affairs of the abolition party. He once filled the post of Washington editor of Greeley's Tribune, accompanied Lincoln on his tour from Springfield to Washington, and he claims a personal intimacy and friendship with the President. He was recently chosen a member of the Kings County Republican Committee, in which he is now in good standing.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

May 17.—Our correspondent states that Beauregard has slipped past Gen. Butler's position, and has probably joined Lee.—The rebel army retreated but a short distence from Spottsylvania, and then fell into another intrenched position. General Grant moved the Army of the Potomac up to confront the rebels, and manifests no disposition to attack Lee until the reinforcements now pushing rapidly forward arrive. The dispatches of our correspondents are as late as Sunday, and will be found of interest. Two days' rations have been issued to the army, preparatory to another forward movement.—The number of captured guns in last Thursday's battle is reduced to eighteen.—Eight thousand prisoners have already been taken. Gen. Meade and Wright had a narrow escape from captured on Saturday.

The President has called upon the Governor of New Jersey for all the militia he can raise within fifteen days, for one hundred days' service.

May 18.—The Army of the Potomac is resting. The rain has ceased, but the ground is so thoroughly soaked that two or three days elapse before a movement can be made. Meanwhile the army is being heavenly reinforced, and the rest the soldiers have obtained has restored them to their former vigor. The rebel army is kept as much concealed as possible, and it is only by picket firing that their position is revealed.

Advices from North Carolina state that the rebels are evacuating that state and moving into Virginia to reinforce Lee.

The news from Gen. Sherman is cheering. Resaca, Georgia, was captured on Monday, with ten guns, twelve hundred prisoners, and six rebel trains going south with supplies. Johnston is in full retreat and Sherman is rapidly pursuing him.

Yazoo City, Miss., has been captured by General McArthur, with but little resistance on the part of the rebels.

May 19.—We have very little news to give this morning. On the Po both armies linger quietly, hurrying up reinforcements and digging entrenchments. Secretary Stanton telegraphs that Grant contemplates an immediate movement, the roads having dried up. Why he should have paused as long as he did, we can hardly see. He has lost the golden opportunity.

General Sigel when he was attacked by the Confederates, as announced yesterday, was on the march to Charlottesville where he could cut the Lynchburgh railroad. The enemy met him at New Market thirty-five miles north of Charlottsville.—They captured his cannon and forced him back twenty-five miles to Strasburg.—This leaves Manassas and Thoroughfare Gaps open and the rebels, if they wish, can now make a raid in Grant's rear from the Shenandoah valley.

The Confederates claim that their ram, in the recent engagement off Plymouth, sunk one Federal gunboat and disabled two others.

In Western Virginia Colonel Crooks is reported to have had an engagement, in which he defeated the enemy and captured three hundred prisoners.

There is to be a draft for three hundred thousand men on the first of July.

May 20.—General Grant has withdrawn his army behind the Ny river and is now four miles from Spottsylvania. General Butler has been defeated at Fort Darling and has retreated to the protection of his gunboats at City Point.

On Tuesday morning last, by means of various adjustments of their lines, and gradual encroachments upon Gen. Grant, the Confederates in Virginia occupied a line further north than any occupied by them since the contests in the Wilderness the Po is no longer their line of defense.—They have advanced to the Ny. This stream rises near Mine Run, and flows southeast, passing five miles north of Spottsylvania Court House, and falling into the Po six miles southeast of it. The Confederates now present a northeastern front along the south bank of the Ny.—They have brought their western flank forward until it is about four miles north of Spottsylvania and near Piney Branch Church which stands on the south bank of the Ny. Their eastern flank is about three miles east of Spottsylvania. The Confederates have very strong earthworks and hold possession of the ground on which last Thursday's battle was fought.

Gen. Grant, to allow these adjustments, has swung his western flank back until it is on the Ny, about four miles south of Chancellorsville. His eastern flank is southeast of this and east of Spottsylvania. Along nearly all the line, the Ny runs between the opposing armies.

We have at length received some details of Gen. Butler's late movement on the James river. Our readers will remember that some time since he constructed a line of earthworks across the narrow neck between the lower Appomattox and James river. From this line he advanced along the James to the siege of Fort Darling. The enemy retired before him and he approached, without much opposition, to within three miles of the fort and nine miles of Richmond. Here he captured, without any struggle, the outer line of works, and on last Sunday night was encamped near the fort with his troops drawn up in line of battle.—Smith's corps was on the east, with their right, composed of some negro troops and Heckman's brigade, resting on the James river, Gillmore held the western part of the line, with the left flank extending beyond the Petersburg and Richmond railroad.

At daylight on Monday the Confederates began a furious cannonade. They attacked his rear and doubled his brigade back upon the next one. He, with one thousand prisoners and four or five cannon, were captured. Smith's corps were thrown into confusion and began to retire. General Gillmore, on the left, was then attacked, but repulsed the assaults. Soon he was sent an order by Butler to abandon his line and from in rear of Smith, so as to protect him. Nearly all the artillery was sent to the rear, to be out of harm's way, and Gillmore came to Smith's aid.

At this moment Butler learned that a rear guard of negro troops, whom he had left near Petersburg, and broke it up.—He at once ordered a retreat of his whole army, and as quickly as possible they were withdrawn to the entrenchments near Bermuda Hundred, where the gunboats in the Appomattox and James protected them from the enemy, Smith's Corps is very much broken up. This retreat gives the enemy possession of the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, and will place Butler for some time on the defensive.

There is a report, though not very authentic, that Gen. Banks's army, being shut up in Alexandria, has been summoned to surrender. It was refused. There is no longer any communication with what remains of the Red river expedition. The Confederates have entirely surrounded it.

May 23.—In Rome Gen. Sherman found a large quantity of provisions, and seven fine iron works and machine shops. The cars were, at the latest advices, arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit out for a fresh start.

It is announced that the dam on the Red river has been completed, and the river raised. It was expected the fleet would be brought over in safety. On the 14th General Canby was at the mouth of the Red river, prepared to co-operate with General Banks in his retrograde movement.

General Butler anounces, under date of the evening of the 20th, that he has been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. The rebel Gen. Walker, of the Texas troops, has been captured.

There has been no fighting with Gen. Meade's army since Thursday. At the last advices movements were in progress which would soon bring important results.

General Crook's forces are falling back in West Virginia, after thoroughly accommplishing their objects. They have destroyed large amounts of supplies, and damaged the railroad so that it will require three months to repair it. The rebel General Jenkins has died of his wounds.

The navy on the Florida coast has been actively engaged recently in destroying rebel salt works on the rivers of that state.

Seven miles of the Danville Railroad were destroyed by General Kautz in his recent raid; also, the dams and locks of the Lynchburg and Richmond Canal.—General Heckman has been captured by the rebels.

LATEST!

[By Telegraph.]

MAY 24th.—Alexandria has been evacuated by Gen. Banks; part of the town burned.

The rebels attacked Fort Powhattan, on James river, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Gov. Seymour has directed the District Attorney to bring indictments against all who were engaged in the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and World offices.

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 intercst 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 31 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 26, 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.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters Have Performed More Cures! Have and do give Better Satisfaction!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market!

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach,

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS,

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards!

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours Truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours.

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cts per bottle—half dozen, 4 00

BEWARE OF COUNERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH ST. Philadelphia.

Jones & Evans,
(successor to C. M. Jackson & Co.)
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

nov9-1yq ABEL TURRELL, Sole Agent.

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 Colchester turnpike and southerly line of Wm. Barron's lot; thence south 37° 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 312 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 Harford 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 32 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 26 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 Colsten, 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 Andrew Justin, on the east by lands of John Sullivan, Joseph Bannett 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 Oswego 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 120 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 1 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, 1833, 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 30, 1846.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff.

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

INGHAM & WRENCH

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Camptown, May 10th, 1864.—1f

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