

Radical organs, just now, says the Patriot, seem to be making lots of "capital" out of the release of Jefferson Davis. It is against their own leaders, however. For two years Davis was in military custody, within the power of the Rump radicals, but they took no action against him. Now, when through the action of his counsel, he has been turned over to the civil authorities—to courts presided over by Radical Judge Chase, and malignantly Radical Underwood—radical Horace Greeley, radical John Minor Botts, and others equally radical, step forward with an offer of bail, radical Underwood accepts it, and Jefferson Davis goes free. With this Andrew Johnson and the "copperheads" have had nothing to do. It was engineered to a final conclusion by radicals, and to them belongs either the praise or obloquy.

We think, really, that those radicals who brought about the release deserve great credit from the radical organization. Their act lets that party out of a very disagreeable dilemma, for a time, at least, and will enable the radical press to fulminate several thousand highly concentrated, double strength editorials of the "very loyal," New Orleans Andersonville assassination plot pattern, for use as "political capital" (of which there is much need) in the fall campaign. About two years ago the leaders discovered that it was one thing to call a man a traitor and another to prove him one. This they found to be the case in looking over certain tomes which had become deeply dust covered during the war. Hence the best use to which Jefferson Davis can be put is to turn him loose and work him up into editorial matter, to be administered to the people in doses sufficient to keep the public pulse above the normal condition and fall up to the radical notch.

Jefferson Davis, living and untried, has proved more valuable to the radical party than a valuable gold mine. Is it likely, therefore, that the leaders will "kill the goose that lays the golden egg?" Oh, no. In some shape or other he will undoubtedly be made to do duty for the radicals for several more election campaigns.

The Northern "Missionary" Work in the South.

"Mack," a well known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Radical) is on a tour through "Dixie." His comments upon the condition of affairs in the South, and especially his developments in regard to the northern "missionaries," are worthy of consideration. He writes under date of the 7th in regard to the doings of a Bureau agent in Georgia, as follows:

There was a large meeting of colored people in Augusta yesterday. It was gotten up and addressed by a gentleman calling himself "Captain" Bryant, a present or former attaché of the Freedmen's Bureau, who seems to have taken special charge of the negroes of that part of Georgia, and to be using them to secure his own election to some office when the proper time comes. He harangued for two hours, in the open air during a heavy storm, and the darkeys stood there, regardless of weather, listening to what he had to say, which was in a great measure what he ought not to have said. He talked about rebels and rebel sympathizers, and warned his sable auditors to be on the look out for their old enemies (meaning the whites, of course) and not to be entrapped into voting for them, or with them. Now, it is very easy to foresee the result of such teaching and preaching as this. It is not difficult to predict from it an antagonism between the whites and blacks of the South, which may yet make the much talked of and laughed at war of races a dreadful reality. If, as the blacks are continually taught by such irresponsible upstarts as Bryant, the whites and blacks of the South are natural and un-reconcilable enemies of each other, how long can they live in the same communities. How long can this enmity be restrained within peaceful limits?

Taking these demagogues at their word it is merely a question of time when the one or other of the two races shall be compelled to leave the South; for nothing is plainer than that two irreconcilable hostile races cannot live together under one local government very long. The only question, then, is, which of the two is the stronger, and to them the dominion of the country is certain, ultimately, to fall. There is more mischief in this sort of "missionary work" than the people of the North, who are so far removed that they cannot scratch its effects, and can hear of it only as a step in the right direction of human freedom, imagine. I have given the subject a good deal of attention since I entered the Southern country, and have heard the views of intelligent and patriotic southern men upon it, and I am justified in saying that it will lead to nothing but bad results. There is no objection to free speech to the negroes; but the class of men who have undertaken to do the "missionary work" do not stop with public

speeches. They have organized the negroes into secret leagues, which are held together by promise of confiscation, and farms, and that sort of thing. They have already taught the blacks to believe that the soil of the south belongs to them—that they have tilled it and improved it and enriched their former masters out of it, and it is now theirs by right of blood, and they will not open the same until sunrise next day, and on Sunday shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday at sunrise; this is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law. The same act prohibits the sale or gift of liquor or beer to minors and apprentices without the written consent of parents, guardians or masters. Selling or giving liquor to habitual drunkards is punished by forfeiture of license. Selling or giving liquor to a husband, wife or child, against the request of child, wife or husband, made punishable by all the fines and forfeitures of the act, and the party so selling or giving shall in all cases be liable for damages in any court of competent jurisdiction. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than five days. Constables, sheriffs and policemen are required to enforce the requirements of the act and to arrest all persons found drunk and take them before a magistrate, where, when sober enough, their testimony shall be taken against those from whom the liquor was obtained. See General Laws, 1867, no. 70 pp. 90.

There is no reason why the blacks and the whites of the south should not live amicably and peaceably together in their new relations to each other. They will do so if let alone, but the tendency of the new party movement is to create a mutual enmity between them, which may not be easily assuaged. If the negroes were not capable of determining party questions for themselves, what did the republican party enfranchise them for? And if they are capable, why are such fellows as Bryant sent here to array them in secret leagues against the people among whom they live?

New York Farmers Swindled.

A huge swindle of farmers has for some time past been going on all over the State. A company of eight or nine men have been traveling through the counties with a patent horse rake. They call upon a farmer, offering the most tempting inducements, and usually succeed in selling him a "right" to sell, &c. Geo. N. Palmer's hay rake and tedder combined for \$100. They represent the machines as selling at retail for \$85, and that it is so perfect that no farmer can do without it; that the purchaser of this "right" can procure the rake for \$35 at the manufactory, and sell at a profit of \$50. To show that they have unbounded confidence in the enormous profits accruing to the purchaser, they offer to take his note for one year, and in case the buyer does not make \$200 profit in that time, without counting one machine for his own use, they agree to take back the "right" or share free of charge. Few can resist the bait thus held out, and give their notes. A few hours' reflection convinces the purchaser that he has been victimized, as there is no legal guarantee that their notes will be returned. If, however, the receivers of the note are compelled to give a legal guarantee in the transaction, they do so by indorsing it on the back of the note, and then, when out of sight of the giver of the note, remove the back from the note, the paper being composed of two parts, miscut together. The farmer's "promise to pay" then fall into other hands, a neighbor being found ready to cash his neighbor's note at a liberal discount. O. A. Simpson is the name signed to the receipts, and the notes are made payable to the order of George N. Palmer. About one week ago Sheriff Seigler, from whom I obtained the above information, arrived here from Erie County, with several victims, in pursuit of the swindlers. The latter put up at the Albamora House, at Nelsonville, last Sunday, and came very near being captured. Sheriff Seigler says that these men have taken thus far, from the farmers of the State of New York, including those of Dutchess, Columbia, Orange and Putnam Counties, about \$150,000 in money or 18 or 20 horses, and 17 or 18 wagons and carriages. He considers it the greatest swindle ever practiced in this State. It was through the efforts of Mr. Bullock, the Hudson River railroad ticket agent at the station, that the swindlers were so closely tracked.

Parties answering to this description have made Middletown their headquarters for several days past. They number 21 persons, women and all, and are stopping at the Taylor and Union Houses. They have eight dashing teams of horses, and usually go in pairs while operating in the rural districts. Several farmers in the town of Crawford, we understand, have thus been "taken in and done for" by these gentry. (When will every farmer learn that it pays to take a county paper?) Believing themselves swindled, the farmers aforesaid have commenced suit, and Gen. Van Wyck is now engaged in bringing the transaction to the test of our courts. We trust they may get their deserts.—Ed.

LATE.—The two arrested by the farmers of Crawford, Layman and Reynolds, were, after an examination, held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, and in default of finding which they were sent to Goshen jail. Two others are under arrest in Minisink—the examination taking place to day (Tuesday).—Orange Co. Press.

In Character. The Rochester Express (Radical) published its despatch from New Orleans about Judge Kelley's speech, with the heading of "Good News from New Orleans," as follows:

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 13. After the meeting on Sunday night, addressed by Judge Kelley and others, the negroes attacked a street car, drove out the white occupants, took possession, and ordered the driver to go ahead.

Another terrible steamboat disaster is reported in the destruction by fire of the Wisconsin, near Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, on Tuesday night. By this catastrophe twenty lives were lost.

Major-General Pope has distrusted the States of Alabama and Georgia, and placed a freedman on every board of Registration. He also requires Registrars to take the iron-clad oath, and explain to all persons their political rights and privileges.

Important to Tavern Keepers.

The late Legislature passed an act, requiring that all places where liquor is sold shall be closed at twelve o'clock every night, and not open during Sunday. The following is a section of the act:

Sec. 5. All persons, thus licensed, shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at twelve o'clock every night, and not open the same until sunrise next day, and on Sunday shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday at sunrise; this is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

The same act prohibits the sale or gift of liquor or beer to minors and apprentices without the written consent of parents, guardians or masters. Selling or giving liquor to habitual drunkards is punished by forfeiture of license. Selling or giving liquor to a husband, wife or child, against the request of child, wife or husband, made punishable by all the fines and forfeitures of the act, and the party so selling or giving shall in all cases be liable for damages in any court of competent jurisdiction. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than five days. Constables, sheriffs and policemen are required to enforce the requirements of the act and to arrest all persons found drunk and take them before a magistrate, where, when sober enough, their testimony shall be taken against those from whom the liquor was obtained. See General Laws, 1867, no. 70 pp. 90.

A New Wrinkle in Horticulture.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of India, the Rev. Mr. Firmingham communicated a plan by which the stones of fruit may be reduced or made to disappear, and the pulp be increased in size and improved in flavor. At any time during the cold season select a branch that is to be used afterwards for marketing. Split up carefully somewhat less than a span long. From both halves of the branch thus split, scoop out cleanly all the pith; then bring the split halves together again, and keep them bandaged till thoroughly united. At the usual time the beginning of the rains, inarch the branch thus treated upon suitable stock, taking for the place of union the portion of the branch first below where the split was made. Upon a branch of the tree thus produced a similar operation is performed, and so on in succession; the result being that the stone of the fruit becomes less and less, after each successive operation. This process has been applied likewise to the grape vine at Malaga; and plants thereby have been produced which bear the finest fruit, without the slightest vestige of a seed within them.

Growing Turnips with Corn.

Mr. Barnes, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., has a novel way of growing turnips with corn, which we do not remember to have seen described before. He plants his corn three feet four inches apart, each way, which makes four thousand hills to the acre, and manures in the hills with well rotted manure. He uses about ten loads of manure to the acre, and while loading up the manure in the yard, turnip seed is scattered over the load two or three times, or in other words, when a third of the load is put upon the wagon, a few seeds are sprinkled over it, and so on for every third of the load. The manure is then carried to the field and placed in the rows where it is to be used, and the corn planted. He states by this method that about every bill will have its turnip plant, which grows well with the corn, and yields at the rate of one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre of roots, without any detriment to the corn crop. The turnip plants become firmly established by the time the corn is fit to eat, and after that make most of their growth, advancing with great rapidity.—Utica Herald.

What it all amounts to.

The Griffin Star editor, in giving an account of Wilson's Atlanta speech, which he heard says: "The Senator made one point clear, to wit: That reconstruction under the Sherman Bill meant simply this—when the South adopts, by the constitutions and laws of their States, the principles of that bill, and sends to Congress, representatives in perfect harmony with the radical majority, who can be relied upon at all times and occasions to vote with that majority, then reconstruction will be a fixed fact, and not till then. In other words, when the South can be fully relied on as thoroughly radical and certain to continue so, then Mr. Wilson and his friends will be willing to rehabilitate and remit her to those rights which the other States enjoy."—Macon [Ga.] Telegraph.

A PEN PICTURE.—Brigadier General Gov. Geary is a politician of very small calibre, but of vast conceit and most pretentious ambition. He is a moral and political lambing of the very first water. His abilities are just sufficient to adapt him to the task of playing the part of a rising temperance reformer in the midst of a rising excitement on that question. In many ways, short as has been the time since he was inaugurated, he has evidenced an inordinate ambition to be re-elected. He thinks he sees an element of strength in the temperance agitation now going on, and straightway he turns his back upon the Germans whom he addressed with lager glass in hand in Erie, and takes a solemn pledge in a secret society to smash every beer mug in Pennsylvania. He has just the proportions of knave and fool in his composition to make him the leader in a Maine liquor law crusade.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Exciting a War of Races.

Negro riots are now of nightly occurrence in the South. Wherever such miserable agitators as Wilson and Kelly have harangued crowds of blacks, tumults have been excited and blood has been shed.

In Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile, these despicable Northmen adventurers have proclaimed their revolutionary notions to gaping crowds of ignorant negroes, and invariably a riot has followed. It is noticeable that the Radical press of the North has not dared to charge these disturbances upon the whites. The origin of them has always been with the negroes, and it is admitted on all hands that Wilson, Kelley & Co., are to blame.

These riots have always been commenced just after the dented temperance harangues of the "torch and turpentine" orators. The negroes, fired by being told that there ought to be no distinction in schools, in churches, in places of amusement, in jury boxes, at the ballot box, in public conveyances, in the right to hold office; but perfect equality everywhere and in all things, have undertaken to redress their fancied grievances by force.—The result has been deplorable. Already several lives have been lost. But the trouble is as yet only in the beginning. The seeds of evil planted by the fanatical speakers now on a stumping tour thro' the South will yet culminate in a war of races, full of the most ghastly horrors, unless there is an end of the kind of speeches now being made.

Negro Rioting.

The Radical emissaries who are perambulating the Southern States delivering inflammatory harangues to the ignorant and excitable negro population of those States, for the purpose of arraying them in hostility to the white inhabitants, have already succeeded so far as to cause rioting and bloodshed in Richmond, Memphis, Mobile and other Southern cities, by their incendiary speeches.

The military satraps who govern those States, of course allow and defend the utmost "freedom of speech" on the part of those hiring demagogues whose special mission it is, to excite animosity between whites and blacks, stir up contention and strife, and disturb the peace of communities, all for the purpose of winning negro votes for Radical tickets; but let a Southern white man attempt a reply to the misrepresentations and false reasoning of these mischief-making demagogues, and his mouth is summarily closed or his pen silenced, as the case may be, by an order or a "warning" from military headquarters.

Such is the progress in "freedom" which our country is making under the despotic rule of Black Republicanism.

A Slight Mistake.

The blunders of the Telegraph are sometimes amusing as well as annoying. For instance, one day last week Mrs. W— the wife of the esteemed pastor of one of the churches in Providence, Luzerne Co. sent the following message to her husband who was on a visit to Fulton, N. Y.:

"Come home and marry M. E. Stuart, Thursday morning."

The astonishment of the reverend gentleman may be imagined at receiving the following:

"Come home and marry me; start Thursday morning."

Look Out for More Taxes!

The Military Despotisms organized in the Southern States, under the recent acts of Congress, are likely to add from seventy-five to a hundred millions of dollars to the estimated expenses of the War Department alone for the current year, to supply which deficiency the Radical leaders proposed to have Congress re-assemble in July and increased the already heavy burden of taxation under which the country is groaning.

The Reason.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that just at the time when the right of suffrage has been conferred upon the freedmen of the South, the negro of the most important of the British West India possessions should have been summarily deprived of that right."

It is proof that England, after thirty years of wretched experience with negro suffrage in Jamaica, has come to its senses, and withdrawn that suffrage. The experiment of negro voting has satisfied the government of England that the thing is not practicable.

A funny matrimonial affair recently occurred near Spirit Lake, Minn. A green justice married three couples in one batch, and about four weeks afterwards discovered that a license from the court was necessary to make the ceremony legal, and he lost no time in informing the parties that they were still single, tho' they had lived together the intervening time. The first couple were willing to risk the consequences; the second consented to be re-married; while the third, having discovered in each other divers and sundry shortcomings, refused to have the knot re-tied, being satisfied with one month of matrimony, and glad to revert to single blessedness.

TERMS.

—Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith went clear down to Richmond to become bondsmen for Jeff. Davis. Greeley was an original secessionist, rendering it exceedingly appropriate that he should go bail for the leader of the rebellion.

—A man in Charleston, who two years ago vowed that he would not cut his hair or beard until Jefferson Davis should be released, has just called upon a barber.

—A Justice in New York city yesterday sentenced the conductor of a railway car to one month's imprisonment in the penitentiary, besides paying a fine of \$50, for ejecting a lad from his car because he refused to give up his seat to a lady.

—Two little boys ran away from their home in an Ohio town one day last week, and left a note stating that they were going to Rocky Mountains to hunt buffalo. They were captured about six miles from home, in the act of shooting at some calves with a bow and arrow, taken home and put to bed without their supper.

—At a meeting in Galveston, a negro speaker drawing offensive comparisons between the races, was interrupted by the United States soldiers, and indiscriminate shooting commenced, a majority of the negroes appeared to be armed.

—A Virginia negro, according to an exchange, on hearing that Congress was going to give lands to the darkeys, said: "Land do debbil! I's free now, and don't want no land. I's gwine to get worms and go fishing." Give him a vote.

—The Indian depredations in Arizona continue, and a war with the savages seem imminent. The white citizens have notified the Indians that they will shoot them on sight if found wandering among white men.

—The Pharisees are still raging over the Davis bail-bond signed by Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, and John Minor Botts. Greeley and Botts have already poured hot shot into them, and no doubt we shall soon hear from Smith upon the same subject.

—The laborers on the Chicago public works, who have been working on the eight hour principle and getting proportionate pay, have petitioned for ten hours' work, and proportional pay.

—A negro candidate for the State Convention in Fluvanna County, Virginia, announces himself in favor of a low tariff, no taxes, plenty of money at the South, and cheap whiskey especially.

—The largest woman in Maine is Miss Sylvia Hardy, of Wilton, who is seven feet high, and weighs 350 pounds.

—A white bear belonging to a manager, got free in Nottingham, England, and at last accounts was still at large.

—Sing Sing Prison, New York, is now full to overflow, 1,304 males and 400 females—four more males than there are separate cells.

—A negro in a street car in New Orleans threatened to shoot a woman, who had protested against his insults, "as quick as he would any d—n white rebel." The conductor said he did not dare to put him out as he was a colored man.

—Brownlow declines meeting his Competitor, Etheridge, on the stump; and declares his intention to send a body of State troops to all points where the latter may speak, in order to overawe him.

—Eighty-five midshipmen will graduate at the ensuing examination at the Naval Academy. Fifty or sixty will be placed on the steamship Minnesota for a six months' cruise for practical instruction.

—A Radical paper in New York says that party has become "dwarfed and debased in mind."

—Extravagance is a marked feature of the Radical party. Whenever and wherever power is placed in their hands, it is always used to increase offices and expenditures.

—A Radical paper in Wisconsin says the party in that State "has gone mad on humping."

—A roast chicken which was sent last week to a woman in jail at Boston for liquor selling, was examined by the warden, and a flask of Bourbon was found hidden away in the dressing.

—General Sickles has prohibited the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain in his district. The reason assigned for this interdiction is that the active distilleries diminish the already scant supply of breadstuffs in the Carolinas.

—John W. Parkman, a defaulting bank president, escaped on Thursday from the Cahawba (Ala.) jail, plunged into the river, and was drowned.

—It is estimated that not less than five thousand cattle, besides sheep and hogs, have been drowned in the inundated country between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers.

—Twenty-eight colored men have been appointed Judges of Election at Washington.

HARRISBURG, May 23, 1867.—In the Supreme Court, this morning, Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Thompson, were taken suddenly and seriously ill, and accordingly adjourned the court at an early hour.

MOBILE, May 22.—An order was issued this evening by the direction of Major General Pope despoiling the present Mayor and Chief of Police, and appointing Gustavus Herton, Mayor, and Colonel Dimon Chief of Police.

National Steam Navigation Company.

WEEKLY LINE.

Steerage tickets from LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN to New York reduced to \$35, currency. Steerage tickets from LIVERPOOL by Thompson's "Black Star" line of Packets—\$32. DRAFTS ON IRELAND in sums to suit, for sale by WM. H. COOPER & CO. Montrose, April 23, 1867.—3m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Susquehanna county to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of Zenas Smith, administrator, among the heirs and legal representatives of the estate of Daniel Rogers, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose on Tuesday the 11th day of June, 1867, at one o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said estate. W. D. LUSK, Auditor. Montrose, May 8, 1867.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men, as it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway throughout most of Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots. The Stevens House has liberal accommodations for over 500 guests, it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas apparatus—the attendance prompt and respectful—and the table is supplied with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO. Proprietors. May 7—6m

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large assortment. Large papers and small. Also FLOWER SEEDS, for sale by ABEL TURRELL. Montrose, April 16, 1867.

ABEL TURRELL'S STORE.

As usual, is full of desirable Goods. Call and see.

DENTISTRY.



DR. W. W. SMITH.

HAS removed his Dental Office to rooms over Bond & Corwin's Hardware Store, where he would be happy to see all those in want of Dental work. It is his conviction that he can please all, both in quality of work and in price. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Montrose, May 7, 1867.—1m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE new Lumber Wagon, one Peddler's Wagon, one large hay Dragnet Horse, one pair four year old Cows, well broken, four set harness. Will also sell on favorable terms entire stock of

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, STORE FIXTURES.

with Lease, a Good stand, and doing a good business. Apply to L. C. REEBER. Montrose, May 7, 1867. 2w

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND EVERYBODY.

Great reduction in prices at the Store of

GUILLE & EATON.

HARFORD, SUQUEHANNA CO. PA.

COME one, come all, both great and small, and see for yourselves. We have just received a large assortment of New Goods, and we have on hand a Fine Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Paints, Oils, Glass, Yankee Notions, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell cheaper than the cheapest, as the following will show:

- Prints, warranted madder colors, only 15 cts.
Sungreen, best Spring-styles, " 19
Flannel & Sheetings, " 23
Other Sheetings, 7/8 wide from, 16 1/2
Flour do. " 16 1/2
Bleached Muslin, 10 1/2
Kentucky Jeans, 9 1/2
Sugar for coffee, 10 1/2
Tipton Molasses, only 15
Kerosene Oil, only 16

The above is only a sample of what we are doing. Goods sold by us warranted as represented. We have also a large quantity of Return Butter Fat of assorted sizes which we will supply to customers, and ship their butter to New York where we have made arrangements with one of the largest and best Commission Houses there, and we are sure we can get as good if not better prices than can be obtained by any other merchant in this county. We will carry the Butter by the Railroad and return the empty Pails from New York, free of charge. We do not ask any one to believe any of the above, but come and see for yourselves.

GUILLE & EATON.

Harford, Pa., May 11, 1867.—6m

UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD,

Pa. Lately kept by R. G. Wall.

JOHN FAUROT, Proprietor.

Meals always ready. Time to eat, without being hurried, for persons arriving on the stage, waiting to take the cars.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to be directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Saturday, June 22, at a o'clock P. M., the following described piece of parcel of land, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated at new LACTY, Lacty Township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning at a corner of road leading from main road to Julius Brown's land, thence south 15 degrees west thirty five perches, thence south 14 degrees east forty five perches, thence south thirty one west 10 perches, thence west 10 perches to a post, thence north 17 perches to a corner, thence north 57 perches to place of beginning, containing 9 one and 1/2 acres, be the same more or less, with appurtenances thereunto in law and equity, bars and liens, or otherwise improved. Taken in execution at the suit of John F. Dunsmuir vs. Mary Green and Horatio A. Green. S. F. LANE, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Montrose, May 20th 1867.