late Mr. Justice Hayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the sixth judicial district, as to which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice in the exercise of his circuit duties, has recently held a circuit court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carol na is not a Stae of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a court there; and ever, judgment and decree rendered by him in that court were *coram non judice*.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this: that these ten States are conquered territory; that the Constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Federal government prior to the rebellion has given place to new relation; their territory is conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people, and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. A title by conquest stands on clear ground; it is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for goods and moveable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder."

There is not a foot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did not belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest; as to all other land or territory, whether belonging to States or individuals, the Federal government has no more right or title to than it had before the rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses and other Federal property situate in those States we now hold, not by the title of conquest but by our old title—acquired by purchase or condemnation to public use, with compensation to former owners.—We have not conquered these places, but simply repossessed them. If we require more sites for forts, custom-houses, or any other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode.

At this moment the United States in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in these States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal courts sit in court-houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court-houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the production of the land within their territorial limits, not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union. From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law.

In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill:

It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in these States by death, resignation or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil officer, according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is, for the time being, a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power under our Constitution which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution?—The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception: That Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or by the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but vests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive officer; so that if we put this question, and fix the character of this military appointee, either way this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State, where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under State law; it has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive power in the judicial courts or judges of the United States are not warranted by the Constitution.

If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service.

So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest power in a judge of one of these States, by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstionality of the part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the government of some of its essential powers.

The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolves upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision, but in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away.

The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination.

It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army. If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust, and the powers which accompany it, to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinata officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise.

This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will eventually sap the foundations of our federal system, but is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President power conferred on him alone by the Constitution. But the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, reigns supreme. Each one of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part to long delayed.

With abiding confidence in their patriotism and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Wise Lieutenant.

On the Fourth of July a number of folks at Richmond got up a little pic-nic, and during the heat of the day the Declaration of Independence was read, which a Federal Lieutenant, who was present, mistook for a treasonable harangue. He had the whole party arrested—but what was his astonishment when he found that he had mistaken the Declaration of Independence for a treasonable speech against his commander and the Rump Congress.

Grave Responsibility Somewhere.

Gen. BUTLER made the important statement in Congress, that TWENTY THOUSAND UNION PRISONERS, in Andersonville, Saulsbury and elsewhere, were offered to be exchanged by the Rebels, on account of their inability to feed them, and that our Government refused the exchange. This important statement, often repeated, is now believed by large numbers of well informed and patriotic citizens, North and South. Since Gen. Butler has started this inquiry, let it be prosecuted to the end.

—Congress adjourned on the 21st inst. to November 21st, 1867.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Veto Message.

Not one of our readers should neglect to read the lucid and unanswerable arguments adduced by President Johnson in his message vetoing the Despot bill. Let it be widely circulated, and placed in the hands of every voter in the State. Democrats should put a copy of it in the hands of their Radical neighbors who are debarred from reading it by Radical organs, which generally do not publish it but refer to it only to grossly misrepresent it.

Member of Congress.

In response to many inquiries, we will state that but two Democrats are talked of as candidates from this county, who consent to the use of their names. These are: R. B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, and Mr. John Blanding, of Harford. The former, however, is not seeking a nomination.

In Luzerne, there is a spontaneous current in favor of inducing Judge Woodward to accept the office. He is now in Europe, and knows nothing of the movement. Should the honor of filling the vacancy fall upon Luzerne, no man they could name would be better known or more acceptable than our Chief Justice, who has faithfully stood the test and has never been found wanting. His ability, integrity, and Democracy are unquestionable.

This question is in the hands of our people; and no matter who may or who may not seek a nomination, the high trust will be bestowed upon one amply competent and trustworthy.

"George W. Sharswood, from the bench of one of the highest courts in the State, rendered an opinion looking to the repudiation of the national debt."—*Republican papers.*

The above is a deliberate falsehood. Judge Sharswood gave no such opinion. His opinion was that if any person had made a contract to pay a certain sum in SPECIE, nothing but specie was a lawful tender in payment. The case at issue was this: In 1732 a contract was made whereby the annual interest upon a ground rent was to be paid in Spanish dollars of a certain weight. After greenbacks came into use, the debtor offered to pay an equal number of greenback "dollars" in lieu of silver dollars. This offer the creditor declined—hence a suit and the consequent opinion. Sharswood's opinion has always been common law, common sense, and common honesty.

Holders of gold-bearing bonds now expect to get interest in gold. If Sharswood's opinion is correct, they are legally entitled to it. But if Sharswood is wrong, and his radical defamers are right, the Treasury Department can at any time pay greenbacks in place of gold! How will Radical bondholders like that doctrine? Yet they are now called upon to vote against Sharswood because he is in favor of maintaining the force of honest contracts! Every holder of gold bonds who votes against Sharswood, votes in favor of cheating himself out of the difference between gold and paper—for that is just the point in question.

Surratt's Trial.

The trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, is still in progress, although probably near the end. Franklin Fraser, G. B. Eldred, G. Z. Dimock, J. W. Cobb, C. Cushman, A. D. Butterfield and J. R. Fletcher, of Montrose, were down last week as witnesses to impeach Dr. Augustus Bissell, one of the witnesses who saw Surratt in Elmira about the time of the murder.

Several witnesses from Waverly, N.Y., were examined on this point; but they differed radically, some giving Bissell a good and others a bad reputation for truth.

☞ On the 17th Radical Wilson introduced an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit any State from making any discrimination in civil or political rights on account of race or color. The Radical Philadelphia *Inquirer* adds that "If Congress should conclude that this is the shortest way to secure the colored vote in those States where it is now denied, it will be adopted, as it is determined to count them all in the next Presidential election."

So it appears that the rads intend to FORCE negro suffrage upon this and other States, in some way. The remedy is at the polls! White men, attend!

The Work of Congress.

The following is a full list of the acts and joint resolutions which became laws at the session of Congress just closed:

A bill to establish peace with certain hostile tribes.

A bill to carry into effect the Convention with the Republic of Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizen of the United States on the government of that Republic.

A joint resolution declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete.

An act amendatory of an act making appropiations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for contignent expenses of the Senate of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes.

A joint resolution authorizing extensions of the Mail Steamship Service between China and Japan.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of Melinda Harmon of the county of Green, and State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Harmon.

An act for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors therein designated.

Joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to examination Maurice Rice Evans, for admission to the Naval Academy, in September next.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed on 2d of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto passed on 23d of March, 1867.

A joint resolution of the House to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the Rebel States.

The following did not become a law by the refusal of the President to sign it.—The adjournment of Congress preventing its veto:

A bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

What the "Lambs" have been at.

A negro ravished a little white girl at Brandywine Hundred, Del., on the 9th.

A negro watchman is in jail at St. Louis for ravishing two white children aged 8 and 9 years.

Negro highwaymen are very bold and bloody about Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A negro committed a rape on a white young lady in Christian Hundred, Chester county, on Sunday the 7th inst.

Three negroes murdered the family of Mr. Joseph Foster, of North Carolina, a few days ago.

A brutal ferocious looking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in a white lady's lap. A gentleman next to her knocked the scoundrel down, the negroes rallied for a fight, and the car was quickly cleared. The police interfered and stopped the proceedings of the violent negroes.

Infanticide prevails to a great extent among the freed negroes. In Columbia, Miss., nine babies were found in one well.

Negro highwaymen have become so bad about Norfolk, that the military have been requested to interfere to put a stop to their depredations.

The town of Brenham, in Washington county, Texas, was recently burned by negro soldiers.

Rev. Thomas H. Jones, of Pembroke, Mass., a negro preacher, has been sentenced to pay a fine for an indecent assault upon a couple of white women.

The Way the Republicans Maintain their Two-Thirds.

As is well known, the entire Kentucky delegation to the Fortieth Congress—all Democrats—were excluded from their seats at the commencement of the late adjurned session of the Rump, on one frivolous pretext and another. To show the character of these trumped-up pretexts we give the facts respecting one of the excluded members:

Judge Young presented the Governor's certificate as a Member elect from the State of Kentucky. The Radicals were prepared with the affidavits of one Hockaday, an ignorant negro who can neither read or write, setting forth that Young commanded a Rebel force during the war, whereupon Judge Young was expelled from his seat. A few days afterwards Mr. Brooks presented a counter affidavit from this same Hockaday, who now swears that the previous affidavit was a sheer fabrication, that he never saw it or heard it read, or swore to it, and that he never knew Judge Young as commanding a Rebel force or doing anything of the kind. And yet it is by such fraud and perjury as this that duly elected Representatives of the people are excluded from their seats by the Radical majority.

False Pretense.

In all business transactions false pretense is punished as an offence of a serious nature, and he who practices it parts with his character. Why should not this be the case with political patriots when they attempt to cheat the people? The Radical is to all intents and purposes a party of false pretenses and are going before the people on fraudulent issues. The late Williamsport Convention refused to endorse negro suffrage, their most darling issue, and by their silence want to cheat the public into the belief that they are not in favor of it. The Bucks County *Intelligencer* (Radical) convicts them of playing false, for it boasts that the party will strike the word "white" from the State Constitution, "*whenever the opportunity arrives.*" Will the people suffer themselves to be cheated?

—Sumner and the Radicals generally maintain that the government of Pennsylvania, as well as that of the other Northern States, is not "republican in form," as required by the Federal Constitution, because negro suffrage is not numbered among the institutions.

Now is the Time for Bargains.

SUMMER GOODS AT COST!

We are CLEARING OUT the balance of our Summer Goods now on hand at cost—consisting of

Mohairs, Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, printed Jaconetts, Alpacas, Challie Delains, Balmoral Skirts, Shawls, Ladies' Sackings, Cassimeres, Cotton and Silk Parasols, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at COST in order to close them out prior to filling up for the Fall Trade. Goods shown with pleasure.

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A. D. BUTTERFIELD,

MONTROSE, Pa., July 23, 1867. At the Post Office, east side of Public Avenue.

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The facilities possessed by our firm for the transaction of the business of general advertising agents, are now generally admitted to be superior to those of any similar establishment in this country. Our special contracts with most of the leading newspapers throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, gives us advantages over all other agents, not only in the price at which we are enabled to contract for, but the position we secure for our customers in the columns of the newspapers, and the promptness and care with which all our advertisements are inserted. Persons interested in advertising should make themselves acquainted with our facilities before contracting. We receive orders for all newspapers at the most favorable rates.

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New York,

Buy and sell at market rates Six per cent. Bonds of 1881; Five Twenty Bonds, all issues; Ten Forty Bonds; Seven-Thirty Notes, all series; Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver Coin.

Convert all series of 6-30 Notes into new consolidated 5-20 Bonds at best market rates.

Execute orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities.

Receive deposits and allow 5 per cent. interest on balances, subject to check at sight.

Make collections on all accessible points.

All issues of Government Securities credited or remitted for, on receipt, at market rates, free of all commission charges. R. F. & CO.

MADAME FOY'S

PATENT CORSET SUPPORTER,

Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by

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96 Summer St., Boston.

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AND OTHERS.—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Carriages and Car makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) Bridges, Burial Cases, Canal Boats, Ships and Ship Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5,000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity and adhesiveness. Price, $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl st., New York.

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Please Read this Carefully.

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Merchant Tailoring

business; and having supplied ourselves with a first rate stock of materials, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres & Trimmings,

We are prepared to furnish

Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

upon very short notice, made in the latest style, of the best materials, and at very low prices. We also have for sale,

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES,

and all the other articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

We may be found in the rooms formerly occupied by G. F. Fordham, between C. N. Stoddard's Shoe Store and R. B. Little's law office, west side of Main street, Montrose, Pa, doing business under the name of Morse & Lines.

S. H. Morse, - - - - P. Lines.

Montrose, May 28, 1867.—tf

ATTENTION, FARMERS

AND EVERYBODY.

Great reduction in prices at the Store of

GUILE & EATON,

HARFORD, SUSQUEHANNA CO. PA.

COME one, come all, both great and small, and see for yourselves. We have just received a nice 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.
Sprague's, best Spring styles,	"	19 "
Atlantic A Sheetings,	"	23 "
Other Sheetings, y'd wide from		16@22 "
Fine do.		16@23 "
Bleached Muslin,		16@40 "
Kentucky Jeans,		38@50 "
Sugar A for coffee,		10@14 "
Tip top Molasses,	only	85 "
Kerosene Oil, only		60 "

The above is only a sample of what we intend doing. Goods sold by us warranted as represented.

We have also a large quantity of Return Butter Pails 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 Commision 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.

GUILE & EATON.

Harford, Pa., May 1, 1867.—6m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of certain 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, Aug. 10th 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described pieces or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the borough of Susq'a Depot, Susq. co., state of Pennsylvana, known and described as lot No. 56, (reserved district) as laid down on a map of a part of said borough, as surveyed by Wm. Wentz for the late N. Y. and Erie Railroad company and resurveyed and alloted by Timothy Boyle, and all improved—one dwelling-house, &c. [Taken in execution at the suit of John A. McNamara vs. Michael Fernan.

—ALSO—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the township of Jackson, co. of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones at a corner of Harace Aldrich, Thos. Butterfield and Coe Wells' land, thence south 18° west 34 perches, thence south 4¾° east 56 perches to a corner; thence south 10° east 22 perches; thence south 45° east 32 perches to a beech tree corner; thence north 51° east, 70 perches to a corner of Horace Aldrich's land; thence north 43° west 117 perches to the place of beginning, containing 29 acres and 42 perches of land, be the same more or less, about 20 acres improved, with one small house, &c.—[Taken in execution at the suit of Oscar L. Belcher, assignee to Gilbert L. Belcher vs. Chas. T. Belcher.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Susq. Depot, Susqhanna County, State of Pennsylvania, known and described as lot number twenty-eight, east of Drinkers creek as laid down on the map of a part of said borough as surveyed by Wm. Wentz for the New York & Erie Railroad Company, and resurveyed and alloted by Timothy Boyle, and all improved with one dwelling house, &c. [Taken in execution by the suit of James Rogers and Louisa Rogers, his wife, to the use of said Louisa, vs. A. J. Thorpe.]

—ALSO—

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Silver Lake Susq. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Timothy Dows and Michael Murry east by lands of Mary Driscol and Thomas Heavy, south by lands of Thomas Heavy and west by lands of Daniel Conroy, containing about 100 acres, 70 acres improved, one two story House one barn, one wagon shed, sheds, out buildings &c.—[Taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Kane vs Jeremiah Murphy.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Springville, county of Susquehanna, bounded on the north by lands of John S. Williams, east by lands of H. Kerr, south by lands of H. Ball and John S. Williams, and west by lands of John S. Williams, containing about 30 acres, about one half improved, with one dwelling house, one barn, and young orchard thereon. [Taken in execution at the suit of Benj. Risley vs. A. K. Brink.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Franklin, county of Susquehanna, Penn'a, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Snake creek Turnpike Road, in range with the fence on the south side of the passage to Fisk's saw mill, thence along the same road south two degrees, east six and eight-tenth perches, thence along the same south twelve degreees west ten perches, thence by other lands of E. B. Smith seventy-six degrees west, sixty-four perches to the line of Burrows lot, thence by said line north one and one half degrees east twenty-three and three-tenths perches, north seven degrees east, twenty-five one-hundreths perches, thence north 18¼° east 15 8-10 perches, thence south 8° east 6 perches, thence east 15 perches to the place of beginning—containing 9 acres and 48 perches of land, and all or nearly all improved, one house, one barn, and one saw mill. [Taken in execution at the suit of Eli B. Smith assigned to D. D. Warner vs. David Fisk.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, Susq. co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit; On the north and east by lands of Henry Drinker, south and west by lands of Darius Tingley, containing about 69 acres of land, be the same more or less, about 50 acres improved, (being the premises formerly owned by Wm. Gore,) one house, one barn with shed attached, and one orchard. [Taken in execution at the suit of Erastus Rose vs. W. R. Cobb.

S. F. LANE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Montrose July 16th 1867.