Execution of a Young Girl in California.

The following is an extract of a letter to the *Journal of Commerce*, dated "Ophir, Placer county, Cal., Oct. 1851:"

Shocking, however, as these cases are, both are outdone by the extra judicial murder of a young girl at Downieville, far up in the mountains of Yuba county.

She was a Mexican senorita, with all the passions and frailties which attach themselves to the race. One day she stabbed a man, so that he died in a short time. Public opinion varies as to the enormity of this crime. Some assert that it was a wanton and treacherous attack; others consider it to have been an ordinary murder, under circumstances of insufferable but considerable provocation; while many affirm that the blow was struck in defence of her person against a drunken assault. The better opinion is, as far as I can learn, that the killing was unlawful but under palliating circumstances. It is of little consequence to my present purpose, to examine into the degree of crime. I am merely to relate how a woman was punished by unlawful hands, in this high noon of the nineteenth century.

It seems that an example was needed in Downieville. Little or no retribution had fallen upon former murderers in that vicinity, and it fortunately happened that the dead man had many friends in the city, while the girl elicited no sympathy. Her station was despised and she was of a character which always draws more companions than friends in California. The many headed monster cried "Blood for blood!"

The Mountain City is situated at the confluence of two branches of the North Yuba and is connected with the opposite bank by a long bridge. The cord was thrown over a cross beam in the middle of this bridge, and thither the infuriated multitude hurried their frail victim. Her bearing was haughty and composed in the highest degree. She was a beautiful girl, but neither beauty nor unusual roundness of form, excited the slightest compassion in the majority.

At this point of the proceeding, a young lawyer mounted the bridge railing, and denounced the whole affair in words of more bitter justice than discretion. He was not suffered to speak long. A dozen hands pulled him down, and as many feet were vigorously applied to him along the length of the bridge. When upon the opposite bank, he was forbidden to enter Downieville again, under penalty of being tarred and feathered.

Even the prepetrators of this outrage should have been shamed into common humanity by the next appeal. A physician well known in the place, stated upon his professional reputation and most sacred honor, that the girl was *enciente*, and demanded for her the reprieve which was always granted by the merciful common law of England, even in the darkest ages and most barbarious periods. But no! Mercy to a murdress! Time to give birth to another of the viper's blood! They hooted at the idea! The physician was ordered to leave town within three days, for daring dared to disturb the majesty of the people, arrisen to assert justice.

Meanwhile the girl had been looking on with the utmost nonchalance. At the failure of this last appeal, a scornful smile distorted her lip, and she at once began to perform the last offices for herself. The mantle was rent from her head and given to her paramour, with a watch, purse, and ornaments. Her black hair fell in masses over her shoulders, but she camly grasped the noose, dangling near by, and passing it around her neck, concealed the hideous knot, beneath the thick fall of her hair. She made but one request, that her hands might be left untied and free to give the signal. Strange to say, they did grant her one privilege, but one which, in cases where the nerves were not made of steel, would have been the most injudicious of all.

She then drew a bunch of cigaritas from her bosom, and distributed them among the bystanders reserving one for herself. This she lighted and half smoked—then drew it from her lips with—"I would do it again the *maldito*—!" She did not finish the sentence, but dropped the cigarita. This was the signal, and her light form shot rapidly up in the air, hardly struggling, so powerful was the will that kept her free arms stiffly pressed against her sides.—There she hung over that foaming river—between sky and earth, the mark of deepest disgrace upon all our people.

The Mortality of New York.

The deaths reported to the City Inspector of New York during the year last past, including 1,268 still-born infants, was 20,865. Of the 19 610 born alive, less than one-half (9,258) attained the age of five years. During the year 1850, the total mortality (including 1,152 still-born infants) was 16,978, showing an increase of mortality during the last year of 1,887 over the present one. This is an enormous amount of mortality according to the population, 517,000. In Philadelphia, with a population, of 410,000, the deaths last year, including still-born were only 8831. The total mortality in Boston, for the last year is 3850, an increase of nearly 200 on the previous year. There has been no epidemic during the year. Small pox, which last year carried off nearly 200 victims, this year has had hardly 50. Consumption steadily increases from year to year.

Bank Meeting.

On Tuesday evening last, a large meeting of the citizens of Pittston and vicinity, assembled at the Eagle Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures to procure a charter for a Bank of $300,000 capital. Committies for the several departments of the work were appointed and the business portion of our community are making every effort to secure this highly useful and beneficial object

SUICIDE.—The Schuylkill Haven *Miscellany* says:—A man by the name of Jeremiah Pollard, in this borough, committed suicide last Wednesday, by cutting his jugular vein with his pocket knife. Temporary derangement is supposed to have been the cause. He was a member of the Episcopal church and esteemed by all who knew him. He was discoverrd before he had bled to death, but the nature of the wound prohibited medical aid. His wife is almost frantic.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

Printing the Laws.

We adopt, and heartily endorse, the following article from the *Butler Herald*.—The reform proposed, if properly agitated, will be made the law of the land by the next Legislature.

"An effort was made last session in our legislature to pass an act authorising the printing of all public laws, in at least one paper published in the several counties of the Commonwealth. It failed because of the fear of entailing upon the people an additional expense, and a consequent increase of the State debt. As we are opposed to creating any additional burthen on the tax payers of the state we, nevertheless, think such parsimony, is not an evidence of sound and wholesome reform. It is little people get for their money, and they should be allowed to reap the benefit which may be derived from the publication of the general laws. We know it will be argued, as it always has been, that more injury is created by such a policy, than good, but we are unable to see the force of the reason. Scarcely a winter passes without some alteration being made in those laws which affect townships and township officers, and if they were published, all excuse of error in the performance of official duty, would be removed. The law relating to Estrays for example. There are scarcely ten men in a township who know what the law is and what is required in taking up Estrays. A poor man in the country, ignorant of what he has to do, unable to fee a lawyer, is yet liable to be prosecuted for not performing a duty he is ignorant of. Should this evil not be remedied? Let the millions of dollars, expended for purposes of less importance to the people, be devoted to objects which would in reality, create a benefit, and the people will feel much better satisfied.

We hope the subject will be again agitated this winter, and that every press in the State will take up the matter, and insist upon its passage. It is needed the people require it and it ought to be done."

HON. THOS H. BENTON, in a recent letter to the Democracy of Missouri, defines his position and that of the Democracy of his State, in the following language:

"Fourthly, Adhesion to the Baltimore platform of 1848, is another point on which I hold you to be right, and the nullifiers wrong. That platform contains the democratic ground in relation to slavery. The nullifiers wish to engraft upon it a new dogma, which was expressly, and almost unanimously rejected by the convention which framed it, namely, *that Congress has no right to legislate upon slavery in the territories.*

This dogma, like all the doctrines of the school to which it belongs, is of modern invention, and only invented for the purpose of multiplying chances to find pretexts to resist the laws of Congress, and for flying off into that new confederacy which is to consist wholly of slave States, and to be christened "*The United States South.*" The democracy take the Baltimore platform as it was agreed to—not as it was not agreed to—still less as rejected—and above all as attempted to be interpolated by the dregs of the party which made the effort, and so miserably failed in it at Baltimore

These are the points, four in number on which the nullifiers, and formerly some real democrats, divided from the party; and on all which points the resolutions which you have adopted are most authentically right, and worthy of all acceptation. To recapitulate, they are these: 1. Repudiation of the Nullification, Secession resolutions of 1849. 2. Repudiation of the vote, and voters, and their backers, for a whig senator. 3. Adhesion to the right of instruction within the limits of the constitution, and according to the will of the people. 4. Adhesion to the Baltimore platform of 1848. These are your tests of Missouri democracy, and they are mine; and on these tests I am ready to give the right hand of political friendship to all returning brethren—to sit with them in council, stand by them in trials, and comfort them in tribulation."

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.—In a letter published in the London News, immediately after his escape from Paris, Louis Blanc declares the following to be the purposes of Louis Napoleon, and the absolute monarchs of Europe:

"To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian empire, extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definitive annexation of Italy; a French empire with the addition of Belgium. From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise a war to the death against the Democratic party, and against the Liberal and Constitutional party; to extinguish beneath the armies, tread out what the absolutists call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if England resists to crush her.

* * Such is the plan (who can doubt it longer?)—such is the sacreligious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which Louis Bonaparte has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks.

HINT TO POSTMASTERS.—A Postmaster in Pennsylvania recently had judgement given against him for the price of subscription for several years to a newspaper, on the plea that he had not given sufficient legal notice to the publisher to stop it, and continued to receive them for several years, and sell them for the postage. The magistrate decided that merely returning a copy of 'John Smith's' with 'stop this' written on it, was not sufficient for legal notice; but a written notice, with name, place, date, and reason, must be sent to the publisher "franked."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A gallant member of the Tennessee Legislature recently offered the following amendment to a Woman's Rights Bill introduced into the Senate:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any young gentleman or bachelor, makes any advances toward any unsuspecting and unsophisticated lady, by making love, *or by pretending to make love* to her, and having no real or serious intention of matrimony, he shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished accordingly.

Kossuth and Intervention.

At the banquet given by the New York Bar, about two weeks ago, Kossuth was received with much enthusiasm. After a brief introduction by Judge Jones, and an address of welcome for the bar, from Judge Sanford, Kossuth rose and replied in one of his usual able and eloquent speeches, in which he referred to the objections of many persons that intervention on the part of the United States might lead to war between her and Russia, in case the latter should disregard our declaration. On this point he remarked:

"Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. [Great laughter and loud applause.] I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged—literally obliged to go to war, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] Yes I confess that would be the case.

But you are powerful enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause, as your Washington's—and so may God help me, as it is true, that never was there yet a more just cause. [Applause.]

There was enough of war on earth for ambition, or egotistical interest—even for womanly whims—to give to humanity the glorious example of a great people going even to war, not for egotistical interest, but for justice, for the law of nations, for the law of nature and of nature's God—and it will be the noblest, the greatest glory which a nation yet has earned, and its greatest benefit will be, that it will be the last war, because it will make the laws of nations to become a reality, which nobody will dare violate, seeing them put under the safeguard of all humanity. It will be the last war because it will make nations contented—contented because free. (Applause.)

And what still must be foremostly considered, you have nothing to fear by that war for your own country—for your own security. If it were otherwise, I never would have pronounced that wish. But I am certain that there is not a single citizen of the United States, who would not agree with me that there is no plausible use of that supposed war which could affect the security of your own country. (Great applause.)

WESTERN RAILROADS.—The Economist, (Cannelton, Ind.) has an excellent article on Western improvements and railroads. The following tables will show, that in the course of three years at farthest, 8393 miles of railroad will be in operation in the Western and in some of the new States.

	No. of roads.	Miles in operation.	Miles const'g.	Cost of const'g.
Texas,	1	—	72	
Tennessee,	5	30	602	$600,000
Kentucky,	7	77	518	1,500,000
Ohio,	30	690	4567	12,768,793
Michigan,	4	432	33	8,460,340
Indiana,	20	279	1142	5,100,000
Illinois,	16	119	1772	2,990 000
Missouri,	2	—	500	—
Iowa,	1	—	180	—
Wisconsin,	1	20	236	4,000,000
	87	1647	6752	$35,389,133

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Daniel Webster*, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, from San Juan, with half a million of gold. The news from California is favorable. The American steamship of War, *Saranac*, had arrived at San Juan, and caused much excitement, as it was understood her visit was connected with the firing into the *Prometheus*. The British sloop *Express* had been recalled to Kingston, Jamaica, by the English Admiral, for the purpose of investigating the affair.

VALUE OF SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.—A few days ago, twenty-one slaves belonging to the estate of Wm. Pendleton, consisting of old and young men, women and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold at Lynchburg, Va., at the average price of $453. One negro man, without a trade, sold for $1028; a woman with a child ten months old, sold for $950; and a girl aged eleven years, for $600. On the public roads of Virginia, slave men are hiring at from $120 to $150 per month.

A CALIFORNIA PLACER.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that Col. Benton has received intelligence that Col. Fremont's quartz mine in California has been sold to a London Company for one million dollars in *cash*, and that the money is ready to be paid in New York as soon as the necessary title deeds are executed. Col. Benton is now on his way to New York to consummate the transaction.

LEGISLATURES TIED.—The Senate of Maryland, now in session, is equally divided between the great parties. The same state of things exists in the New York Senate, though there the Lieutenant Governor, who is a Democrat, has the casting vote. In Pennsylvania too, the Democrats and Whigs are equally divided; the odd vote however, being with Hamilton, the Native American Senator from Philadelphia county.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—John Pierpont, a soldier of the Revolution, died at North Haven, Conn., on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of 91 years. Mr. Pierpont served during the Revolutionary war as a gunner, and was the leader of the small party that placed a gun so as to bear on the British vessel in the North River, that was waiting to convey Major Andre back, after his visit to Arnold.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—David Allen, one of the men employed on the Northern Railroad, near the Half-Way House, on the Troy road, went to draw a pail of water from an uncurbed well yesterday morning and fell in head foremost. He was missed, and found with his feet out of water, and his head downwards. He was 22 years of age. He has a sister, living in or near Rome, Oneida County. Coroner Winne held an inquest and the verdict accorded with the above facts

☞ A resolution in favor of the Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, for the Presidency was voted down in the democratic convention of that State by a vote of 144 to 147. We have not seen that the State finally declared for any gentleman.

The way they Settle Towns in California.

A Sacramento paper says that within twenty-four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town, a little distance removed, was surveyed, mapped, sub-divided into streets, squares, &c., and in forty-eight hours afterwards it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses or hotels, gambling-houses, with monte and billard-tables, and all the usual establishments found in the inland mining towns.—Who wonders at nutmegs growing in such a country.

☞ New $2 Harrisburg Relief notes—counterfeits of the new plates have made their appearance in Philadelphia. The engraving of the margin of the left end is imperfect and coarsely executed, but is well calculated to deceive.

N. Y. & E. Railroad.

Great Bend Depot.

Trains Going East.

Mail.	Night Exp.	Cattle.	Way Frt.	Coal Trn.
11.22 A. M.	3.40 A. M.	4.22 A. M.	10 A. M.	5.15 P. M.

Trains Going West.

Mail.	Night Exp.	Cattle	Way Frt.	Coal Trn.
5.47 P. M.	1.37 A. M.	11.50 P. M.	4.22 A. M.	6.40 P.

Religious Notice.

The Convocation of North Eastern Pennsylvania will meet in St. Andrew's Church, Springville, on Friday the 6th of February, and continue in session the two following days. Public service three times each day. JOHN LONG.

Dedication at Susquehanna Depot.

The first and newly built Methodist Episcopal Church at Susquehanna Village, on the New York & Erie Railroad, Providence permitting, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Thursday the 5th of February, 1852. We invite brethren generally, both in the ministry and membership, to attend. Services to commence at precisely 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V ARNOLD.

Notice.

The Congregational Church in Harford, having been closed for some months to be repaired and remodeled, will be re-opened for public worship on Thursday the 29th instant, with service appropriate to such an occasion. Services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A general invitation to attend is given to persons residing in the place or neighboring towns.

TRIAL LIST---Second Week.

Commonwealth vs. Whitman, Appeal.
Whitman vs. Whitman, In Case.
Parsons vs. Newton, In Debt.
Loomis vs. Kellogg, Feigned Issue.
Bank of Susq Co. vs. St. John, In Case.
School D. S. Lake vs. Mahan, et al, Tres.
Gunmere vs. Bennett Ex'r, Sci. Fa.
Churchill vs. Webster, Trespass.
Green vs. Guernsey, Ejectment.
Green vs. Wartrous, et. al., Ejectment.
Thomas vs. Young, In Debt.
Parrish vs. Seamans, Ejectment.
Jameson vs. Brock, et. al., Ejectment.
Mogg, Adm'r vs. Very, Ex'r, In Case.
Cope vs. Hancock, Ejectment.
Wells & Chittenden vs. Sweet, Attach't.
Slocum vs. Sweet, Attachment.
Howard, Adm'r vs. Rease, Trespass.
Roses' Trustees vs Gaige, Ejectment.
Biddle vs. Howard, Ejectment.
Smith vs Bird, McKinney and Barnes, Ap.
Daily vs. Roe, Trespass.
Ward vs. Vanhousen, Ejectment.
Wards vs. Warner & Foster, Trespass.
Drinker et. al. vs. White Ejectment.
" " vs. Gates, "
Cope vs. Roberts, "
Brundage vs. Milford & Owego T. R. Co. In Case.

Married:

In Montrose, on the 14th inst., by Eld D. Dimock, Mr. AMOS B. SPROUT of Lycoming county, formerly of this, to Miss CATHARINE G. HINDS of Bridgewater.

In Rush, on the 10th ult., by M. Dunmore, Esq., Mr. ALFRED B. RANSOM and Miss FANNIE FRINK, both of Rush.

In Auburn, on the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN PIERSON and Miss LUCY ANN LOW, both of the former place.

In Auburn, on the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. H R. BURCH and Miss PAULINA HARRIS, both of Auburn.

In Middletown, Jan. 11th, by Rev. S. E Darrow, Mr WM ROBLE, of Friendsville, and Miss SARAH PECK, of Middletown.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., by Wm. C. Ward, Esq., Mr. ELISHA KENYON, of Scranton, to Miss CLARISSA WELLMAN, of New Milford, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SIMON PARK, late of Franklin, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all indebted to the estate to call and settle the same without delay, and all persons having demands against the estate will present them duly attested for settlement.

Jan. 14, 1852. 2w6 SAM'L W. TRUESDELL.

Wanted,

DURING Court Weeks, by the subscriber 1000 customers, to SUPPLY with fresh Teas, Tobacco of all kinds, Brooms, Clothes at New York prices; also, nearly all kinds of Goods, constantly being received, and will be sold at the *lowest figures for cash &c.*; and also wanted, any quantity of cash on notes and old accounts.

Montrose, Jan. 14, 1851. M. C. TYLER.

Wanted,

16000 FEET good Hemlock Lumber, sawed to order, and delivered at Montrose

Jan. 15. 1852. ABEL TURRELL.

To all whom it may concern.

THE UNDERSIGNED, late Cutter to and for Messrs. Schultz & Co., Military Tailors of Burlington St. Bond, London, having arrived in Montrose, is ready prepared to cut garments Fall and Spring fashions, French and English, not forgetting American. Call and see, at Mr. Singleton's private residence, next door to 'Squire Case's, Main st., Montrose. Tailors taught the recent improved art of Cutting. Terms liberal.

2w WM. P WYATT.

Notice.

THE subscriber is anxious for a settlement of his accounts, and persons who have accounts standing from *one to four years*, are earnestly requested to come and settle the same immediately. H. J. WEBB.

Montrose, January 10, 1852.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate of JAMES OAKLEY, dec'd, late of the township of Brooklyn, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to the estate to call and settle the same without delay, and all persons having demands against the estate will please present them duly attested for settlement. JAS. A. OAKLEY, } Adm'rs.
MILBOURNE OAKLEY, }

Brooklyn, Dec. 25, 1852. 1w6

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of Sisk & Throop, in the Express business on the L. & W. R. R., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES SISK.
B. H. THROOP.

Jan. 1, 1851.

P. S.—The business will hereafter be carried on by Throop & Co. ☞ See advertisement. 2tf

SHIPPING FURS.

THE subscriber will pay *cash* for all good prime Fox, Mink, Martin, Otter, Fisher and Bear skins, at fair prices, and although Coon and Muskrat are *very low* this year in market, yet he will buy them in trade or part cash at what they are worth.

Montrose, Dec. 1. '51. M. C. TYLER.

NOTICE.

TAKEN from the house of the subscriber, on or about the 4th of May last, an Account *Book*, containing about three hundred dollars, ($300) of accounts, and a number of notes and receipts of a considerable amount, also a counterfeit detector, containing all the names presidents and cashiers of all the banks in the United States. A number of other articles missing. Whoever will return said property to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the subscriber. *Also*, this is to forbid any person paying any accounts or notes payable to me to any other person, except myself or wife.

JAMES McDONALD.

Lanesboro, Dec. 3. 1851. 49tf

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of John Sherer, jr., administrator of the estate of James T. Sherer, dec'd. notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor to whom was referred the exceptions filed to the report of distribution of assets among the creditors, will attend to the duties of that reference on Saturday the seventeenth day of January, '52, at one o'clock P. M., at his office, at which time and place all interested can attend, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.

Montrose, 18th Dec., 1851. J. C. MILLER, Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Eldred & Newcomb are in the hands of A. Chamberlin, Esq., for collection, and unless settled before the first of January they will be sued indiscriminately. G B. ELDRED.

Dec. 19, 1851. 51w4

Turnpike Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Brooklyn and Lenox Turnpike Road Company that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Grow and Brothers, in Lenox, on the first Monday in January next, at one o'clock P. M

[50w3] E. R. GROW, President.

Lost,

BETWEEN the Store of Bentley & Read and the residence of F. *B.* Streeter, Esq., on the afternoon of the 9th inst., a steel bead purse, containing between fifteen and twenty dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving said purse and contents at the Store of Abel Turrell.

Montrose, Jan. 15, 1852

SHEET MUSIC at January 15. TURRELL'S.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment speedily—at least prior to 1st of February next.

J. BLACKMAN.

December 3, 1851. 52w4

Kossuth Has Come.

THE United States of America, conscious of their glorious calling, sent a vessel to distant Turkey to break the chains by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of the illustrious exiled Hungarian chief, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their slumber. He is now the nation's guest. He come to rouse our sympathy and ask our aid for his people and their cause. In view of the Kossuth excitement, and other considerations which more directly concern ourselves, the late firm of Drs. J. W. & D. F. Brundage is dissolved by mutual consent. It has become necessary "positively" to close up the affairs of our old Books, which have been from one to sixte of years standing; and would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of all those indebted, to a settlement all the same without further notice or delay. The notes and books may be found in the hands of J. W Brundage for a short time. Payment can be made to either of the late partners. J. W. BRUNDAGE.

Gibson, Jan 1. 1852. D. F. BRUNDAGE.

Dr D. F. Brundage respectfully asks leave to tender his sincere thanks to the citizens of Susquehanna, Luzerne, Wayne and Wyoming counties for their very liberal patronage and many proofs of friendship. He designs a permanent residence in Gibson, and may be found, as usual, at the old office of Drs. J. W. & D. F. Brundage, when not professionally engaged.

52m2 D. F BRUNDAGE.

WOODRUFF'S ACADEMY.

Dimock, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will open for the reception of students on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, under the direct supervision of Mr. WILLARD P. GIBSON, with all the competent assistance necessary.

The advantages of this institution, with regard to locality, health an moral influences render it one of the most desirable to parents who wish to send their children abroad for instruction.

Every facility will be afforded by the inhabitants for the accommodation of students from abroad.

The academic year is divided into four terms of twelve weeks each—a vacation of one week immediately succeeding each term.

Terms of Tuition.

The studies of the primary Department, per term,	$2 50
Common Academic, per term,	3 00
Higher Academic, do	4 00
Classical, do	5 00
French, with any other branches,	5 00

☞ Good board may be obtained at $1 00, to $1 25 per week.

Dimock, 27th December, 1851. 1tf

Revolution in Harford!

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the well known "HARFORD MILLS," are now prepared to do all kinds of *Flouring*, in the best manner and with promptness. Particular attention will be paid to custom work, and no pains spared to return to our customers full satisfaction. The high reputation which the "Harford Mills" have previously had, we intend shall be fully sustained, and even more. We shall pay *cash* for *Wheat, Rye, Corn* and *Buckwheat*; and keep on hand for sale, at all times, and at fair prices, *Flour, Meal, Feed, &c.*, all of the best qualities. We hope, by an earnest endeavor, to *merit* the confidence and patronage of the public, to receive it in full, and therefore most respectfully and cordially invite a trial.

1tf S. R. GUILE.
C. H. MILLER.

Business Notice.

M. S. WILSON would respectfully request all having unsettled accounts with him, to call and adjust the same.

The Mercantile business will be continued at his old stand, under the firm of M. S. Wilson & Son. They intend to keep a general variety, and will ever be ready and thankful to accommodate those who favor them with a call. They will keep on hand a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, to keep a full assortment. Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Harness, Carriage, Boot and Shoe makers, will all find the articles they want.

Boots, Shoes, and the materials to make them of kept on hand by M. S. WILSON & SON.

Montrose, Jan. 1, 1852. 1ylt

Administrator's Notice

LETTERS of Administration of the estate of AZEL TAYLOR, late of Harford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to the estate to call and settle the same without delay, and all persons having demands against the estate will please present them duly attested for settlement.

Harford, Jan. 8, 1852. CHAS. TINGLEY, Adm'r. 1w6

HORRIBLE!

A Man with his Throat Cut!

BUT he did it himself, the Barber had nothing to do with it. No man ever heard of such a thing being done by the Barber, while the Newspapers are full of instances of men doing it themselves. A razor is a dangerous thing and none but an experienced workman should be allowed to handle it. Every man should think of this, and not trust to himself for no one can tell what may happen to him. Now if you never touch a razor you will never cut your throat with it, so just call on CHARLES TILMAN, Barber & Hair Dresser, in Searle's building, next door to Post office, who will shave you as smooth as a new born babe CHARLES TILMAN.

Montrose, Dec. 16, 1851. 50tf

Coal! Coal!

LACKAWANNA COAL, Flour and Salt, at wholesale or retail at New Milford Depot, by H. BURRITT.

December, 1851.

NEW ARRIVAL.

H. BURRITT has just received a new and superior assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

including an elegant variety of Ladies Dress Goods, Winter Long Shawls, new style Bonnet Ribbons, Winter Caps, Staple Goods &c., of the most desirable styles, which, having been purchased at the late Panic prices, will be sold unusually low.

New Milford, Sept. 20, 1851.

FLOUR for sale at the store of H. J. WEBB. Montrose, January 10, 1852.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

WHAT is there that guarantees to us a competency more surely, in our decline of life, than health, and vigor of youth, nothing. Then the question is, how shall that be obtained and secured. If we have a Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Influenza, or Hoarseness, or any other affliction of the Lungs or Chest, you will find in Dr. Throop's COMPOUND SYRUP of BLOOD ROOT, a sure and safe remedy, or if your children are afflicted with Croup or Hooping Cough, no better remedy can be found. Thousands have been relieved with it, and certificates of its curative powers, now in my possession, place it beyond doubt, the greatest remedy of the age, for any affection of the Lungs. The powers of Blood Root as a remedy has long been known, but its harsh action alone has kept it somewhat out of general favor, but, I flatter myself that the above combination is perfect, and that its use, will secure friends wherever it is offered to an enlightened public.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—I wish to ameliorate your condition, to lessen your cares, perplexities, and anxieties, which I do by providing for your tender offspring, a remedy for their ills that is adapted to their infirmities, without the fear of consequences from remedies charged with opiates, so destructive and detrimental to so many thousands of our race. Who amongst you but feels for the suffering infant, where cries are the only indication of its suffering, writhing with pains from cholic, emaciated from diarrhœa or dysentery, suffering great nervous irritation, often to fits, from teething—often brought to death's door from cholera Infantum, and every ill arising from but nourishment or nursing. I have seen all of these cured in a day almost, by a remedy that I have been for years in perfecting, in an extensive practice of nearly twenty years and now offer it to you under the true name of "Dr. Throop's INFANT RESTORATIVE and MOTHER'S RELIEF."

When this remedy has been used, it has met with unbounded favor, and as you value your own comfort or the welfare of your darling Babe, I ask you to give it a trial, and you will say truly in its behalf, it is the "Mother's Relief."

Worms are also productive of great torture to children of riper years, he symptoms of which every parent is aware, and where suspected, it is their duty to exterminate them as speedily as possible, which can be done only with a few doses of Dr Throop's WORM POISON, which is beyond comparison, with any Vermifuge of the day. It will destroy them; and the very small dose, makes it acceptable to the children that dislike medicines of any kind. It is a happy compound of harmless vegetable medicines, that in their combination, produce wonderful effects upon those filthy intruders of the human system.

If you are suffering from derangement of the stomach, Liver, or Bowels, you have Fever, head-ache, sour stomach, or heart-burn, flatulency, costiveness, and many other unpleasant symptoms, for their entire relief you have only to take a few doses of "Dr. Throop's BILLIOUS PILLS," and you have a cure. They act upon disease by removing the cause, restoring the secretions, of all the organs of the body and health is the consequence.

To those afflicted with sore, weak, or inflamed eyes, I furnish you also a remedy that has stood the test of years of experience, and restored the most cases, when every other remedy known had failed, Dr. Throop's EYE WATER. These comprise the list of Dr. Throop's Domestic Medicines, that should be in the hands of every house keeper, as a good remedy always ready, and which only requires a trial to insure them a place.

☞ Agents Wanted.—Bentley & Read, Montrose; N. Grattan & Co., Rush; H. M. Southwell, Rush; G. C. Wright Middletown; B. Glidden, Friendsville; P. M. Barber, Jessup; Brackney & Monfort, Brackney

J. S BLASDELL, General Agent, Forest Lake.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following and other property will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Azel Taylor, dec'd., in *Harford*, on Friday, January 30th, instant, at one o'clock P. M.:

Two horses, two cows, two heifers, (two years old,) four tons of hay, one cooking stove and furniture, four carriage wheels, chains, plows, harrow teeth, bedding, bedsteads, loom and apparatus, &c. &c. *Terms* made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES TINGLEY, Adm'r. &c.

Harford, Jan. 8, 1852. 1w4

New Milford Shawl and Dress Goods, Emporium.

H. BURRITT is again in market with a new and enlarged stock of Winter long and square Shawls & Ladies dress Goods of new and splendid patterns, and prices reduced still lower, as the city cash panic tells upon the market. And including also his general sup ply in the Fall & Winter trade in Dry Goods, Groceries, crockery, Hardware, Iron & Nails, Hats and Winter Caps, Bonnets, Buffalo Robes, Boots & Shoes, Stoves etc. etc. all which he will sell on his usual liberal terms and at prices that cannot be beat for cash, Produce or approved credit.

N. *B* Flour and Salt constantly on hand.

New Milford Oct. 21 1851—44tf

SHIP AHOY!

AS some have supposed that I was about to leave Montrose, from my selling off goods at auction, I take this method to correct such ideas, and would say that the business will be carried on as formerly, except that if a man wishes to buy anything in my line they can *positively* do it 15 per cent. cheaper than they have ever done it in this place. I shall confine my trade principally to Watches and by buying low for cash I can and *will* sell lower than any man in this county. In two weeks I will have a full assortment. All kinds of time pieces carefully repaired and warranted. Amongst the *numerous shops* in this place don't forget the True one is the place to buy cheap Turnpike st. in the Candy shop.

Wm. W. TRUE.

Montrose, Dec. 3d, 1851. 48tf

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Susquehanna:

THE petition of Merriman & Patrick of the Boro' of Montrose in said county, respectfully represents, that they are provided with suitable conveniences to keep a Grocery in the Borough aforesaid; and that it is their intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden and for said county on the third monday of January next, for a license to keep a Grocery, and to sell strong beer, ale, or other liquors, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851.

MERIMAN & PATRICK.

Montrose, Dec. 23, 1851. 52w4

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Susquehanna:

THE petition of Benjamin Glidden of the Boro' of Friendsville in said county, respectfully represents, that he is provided with suitable conveniences to keep a grocery in the borough aforesaid, and that it is his intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden and for said county on the third monday of January next, for a license to keep a grocery, and to sell strong beer, ale, or other liquors, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851.

B. GLIDDEN.

Friendsville, Dec. 23, 1851. 52w4

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Susquehanna:

THE petition of Isaac N. Bullard of the borough of Montrose in said county, respectfully represents, that he is provided with suitable conveniences to keep a grocery in the borough aforesaid; and that it is his intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said county on the third monday of January next, for a license to keep a grocery, and to sell strong beer, ale, or other liquors, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851.

I. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, December 23, 1851. 52w4

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Susquehanna:

THE petition of Pitts & Warner of the Borough of Montrose in said county, respectfully represents, that they are provided with suitable conveniences to keep a Grocery in the Borough aforesaid; and that it is their intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for the said county on the third Monday of January next, for a license to keep a Grocery, and to sell strong beer, ale, or other liquors, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851. PITTS & WARNER.

Montrose, Jan. 1, 1852.

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Susquehanna:

THE petition of John Comstock of the township of Great Bend in said county, respectfully represents; that he is provided with suitable conveniences to keep a Grocery in the township aforesaid, and that it is his intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said county on the third monday of January next, for a license to keep a Grocery, and to sell strong beer, ale or other liquors, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851.

JOHN COMSTOCK.

Great Bend, Dec. 28, 1851. 1w4

The Latest News By Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just returned from New York with a large and extensive stock of *GOODS*, embracing every article in the

BOOT & SHOE LINE.

that is called for in this market; and having made arrangements with the manufactures to forward additional supplies, whenever wanted, and at such prices as will enable us to sell much lower than ever before sold in Montrose. Being practical shoemakers, our opinion is that we know the wants of the people better than those who are in other business. We would therefore deem it only necessary to say, instead of giving a list of work and prices, that

Competition is defied,
Inspection solicited,
And satisfaction guarantied!

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.

We keep also on hand hemlock tanned sole leather; French and American Calf Skins, morocco Linings, Bindings, Shoe-nails, Pegs, Sand-stones, Shoe-knives, Peg-floats, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Tacks, Kit and French Shoe Tools of every description, Boot Crimps, Wax, Shoe-thread, Boot webb, Heel-ball, Blacking, &c.

Shoemakers are respectfully solicited to examine our stock before purchasing, as our tools and findings are all selected by one who understands the business. Store directly opposite Searles Hotel. Don't forget the place.

A. MERRIMAN.
G. W. PATRICK.

The subscriber would also thank his numerous friends for the liberal patronage he has received for the last four years, hoping that he may still merit a share of their patronage as he intends to keep his Eating Saloon and Grocery as heretofore.

Sept. 18.—tf A. MERRIMAN.

To the Public.

ABEL TURRELL has just returned from the city of New York, with a large and desirable assortment of

GOODS.

which will be sold very low for cash or ready pay. The stock is composed of a first rate assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Groceries, Glass