provement in character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war.—The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for a large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months of marine disasters of the most tragic nature involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence, and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the occasion must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted.—No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of 23 June, '54, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury.—The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand and nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the first two quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections; without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effects which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market, and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction.—When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social being, as to claim its anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful reexamination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matters of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the united thirteen colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in forcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the utermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civilized liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity, and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon our deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the governments, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 4, 1854.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. H. Smith,

SURGEON DENTIST, Montrose, Pa., at Searle's Hotel, Mondays and Tuesdays of each week.

Henry S. Knapp,

MONTROSE, PA., with *Roe, Woodruff & Carter*, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 173 Washington street, between Courtlandt and Dey streets, *New York.*

Miller & Fowler,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office No. 44 Clarke street, *Chicago, Ill.*

Pacific Hotel,

GREENWICH STREET, (near Broadway,) *New York.* Salisbury & Co., Proprietors. In the vicinity of the principal steamboat landings.

Thomas Ingstrum.

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Clothing, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., *Susquehanna Depot, Pa.*

Bentley & Fitch,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.*
R. S. BENTLEY. L. F. FITCH.

John Groves,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Shop under Searle's Hotel, Maine street, *Montrose, Pa.*

D. D. Hinds,

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE. Office in in the rear of Wilson's Store, *Montrose, Pa.*

J. Colsten,

DEALER IN STOVES, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, *Lodercville*, near Great Bend Depot. December 4.

H. C. Tyler,

INTERESTED with I. L. HUNT, Importer of and Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Springs, &c., No. 215 Pearl street, *New York*, where his Mercantile friends, in this and other counties, are kindly invited, and earnestly solicited to call and purchase.

L. P. Hinds,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Susquehanna, Pa.* Office on Maine street, one door east of Lenheim's.

Frazier & Case,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office on Turnpike street, one door East of Post's Store, *Montrose, Pa.*

Albert Chamberlin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Justice of the Peace; over I. L. Post & Co's Store, *Montrose.*

Wm. H. Jessup,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COMMISSIONER of Deeds, for the State of New York, will attend to all business entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity. Office on Public Square, occupied by Hon. Wm. Jessup.

Abel Turrell.

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoneware, Glassware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Musical Instruments, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Liquors, Perfumery, Mirrors, Stationery, Brushes, Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c.

B. R. Lyons & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Flour, and Hardware, *Lanesboro, Pa.*

F. B. Chandler,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Stationery, etc., Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

Patrick & Dimock,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office No. 4 Owego street, *Montrose, Pa.*

I. L. Post & Co.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery Hardware, Leather, Flour, etc., corner of Turnpike street and Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

J. Lyons & Son.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Groceries, Books, etc.; also, carry on the *Book Binding* business—Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

Bentley & Read,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Perfumery, &c.—Foot of Public Avenue, *Montrose.*

Sayre, Bentley & Perkins,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, etc.; Office at Sayre's Store, Public Avenue; Manufactory at the Eagle Foundry, Foot of Cherry street, *Montrose, Pa.*

William & William H. Jessup,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.* Practice in Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne counties.

William W. Smith & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS. They keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Shop and Ware Rooms at the foot of Maine street, *Montrose, Pa.*

Rockwell, Winton & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in *Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, &c. &c.*, No. 20 Courtlandt street, *New York*, (up stairs.)
R. B. ROCKWELL. J. HOWARD. W. W. WINTON.

Franklin Fraser,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.*, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to him in the county of Susquehanna. Conveyancing and writing of all kinds will be done neatly, and charges moderate. He will also attend to the prosecution of claims of soldiers, their widows and heirs, against the United States Government, for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c. May be found at all hours at the office formerly occupied by J. T. Richards, Esq., north of the Court House. 1489.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

IN NEW MILFORD.

THE subscriber having leased the Store of the Messrs. Pratts, formerly occupied by I. S. Little, intends to locate permanently in New Milford.

And he would take this method of informing the inhabitants of New Milford, and adjacent towns, that he has just returned from New York with a large and splendid stock of fresh and entirely new Goods, consisting of *DRY GOODS* of almost every conceivable variety, GROCERIES as low as the lowest, *Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets* of every style, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash, country produce, or reliable credit. He would also say in this connection, that he has added to the establishment, the manufacturing of *Tin, Sheet-iron, and Copper ware* in all its varieties, in which he is prepared to execute all kinds of jobs, by the very best workmen and on the most reasonable terms.

Dealers supplied at the lowest prices. Particulars in relation to stores &c., at some future time.

J. DICKERMAN, jr.

New Milford, May 16, 1854. 17t

ABEL TURRELL

IS now receiving a large and desirable assortment of *NEW GOODS*, which will be sold at extremely low prices for ready cash. The stock consists of a first-rate assortment of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, druggists' glass ware, liquors, family groceries, Yankee notions, jewelry, perfumery, pocket knives, &c. &c. Also, the most staple articles of family goods, hardware, stone-ware, window glass, varnishes, brushes, musical instruments and their fixtures, every thing necessary for lights, fluid, oil, and camphene lamps, silver spoons, spectacles, gold pens &c.; in short, nearly every thing the market affords; all of which articles will be freely exhibited to every one who will call and examine. ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, October 5, 1854.

A SELECT STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS AT

I. L. POST & CO.

WE now offer to the public the most choice and the LATEST STYLES of Goods to be had any where in the country, and for the very lowest prices, without variation.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SUMMER STYLES. I. L. Post & Co. have just made a large addition to their stock of clothing, consisting now of everything desirable for the buyer at such prices as are sure to suit. The goods are made first rate, and we warrant the work to be equal if not superior to any ever before offered in this market. Our stock comprises Coats, fine black French Sacks, Frocks and Business; Tweed, Cassimere and Jean Sacks and Frocks, also brown and white Summer plain and twilled.—Vests—White and colored Marsailles, Valentia, Lasting, figured Barathea, figured silk and Satin, and every variety, good and cheap. PANTS—Fine black Cassimere, doeskin, col. tweed, Summer stuff, linen drill, cottonade, stripe, plain, check and plaids, so cheap as to be sure of sale to all who desire to buy.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY—Ladies and Gents white and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality warranted. A large assortment of all kinds of blue, brown and slate hose, and ½ hose gents and ladies, cotton, Lisle thread, Berlin and silk Gloves, Black and colors; a large assortment of black silk and lace Mitts, long and short. POST & CO'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES—New fine Boots, Coarse Boots, Ladies fine Gaiters, Bootees and Buskins, a full assortment of Cheap Shoes, Children and Misses Shoes and Bootees, Ladies fine silk-lined Slippers, at I. L. P. & Co's.

WHITE GOODS—All styles and qualities, bleached Shirtings, Pillow Cotton, Jac. and Cambric Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, Barred Muslins, Bishops and Victoria Lawns, &c., figured and dott. Swiss Muslins at I. L. P. & Co's.

SHINGLES AND GRINDSTONES at I. L. POST & CO'S.

GROCERIES—of the best and cheapest kind. A lot of Sugars surprisingly cheap at I. L. POST & Co.

PRINTS—the most desirable stock in the country, at very low prices. I. L. P. & CO.

DRESS GOODS—Silks, Muslins, Delaines, Delbages, Ginghams, Lawns &c., of every desirable style. I. L. POST & Co's.

A LARGE and splendid stock of Spring Prints. I. L. P. & Co.

STAPLE Goods at the lowest price. I. L. POST & Co.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts, very cheap at I. L. P. & Co's.

WOODEN WARE—Patent Pails, Cedar Pails and Wash Tubs, Cocoa Nut Dippers, Butter Ladles, Prints, Willow Baskets, Rope Halters, Bed Cords, Manilla Ropes, Brooms, a good lot at the store of I. L. POST & CO.

COD-FISH AND MACKEREL of the best quality at the lowest possible rates.
April 5, 1854. I. L. POST & Co.

SOLE LEATHER, very cheap, at POST, & Co's.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE—a choice lot at low prices. POST & CO.

OIL, Carpet, Room paper and Window Shades. POST & CO.

SILK HATS, spring style—best quality very cheap. POST & CO.

BONNETS and Bonnet Ribbons of all kinds, Parasols, large and small at very low prices. POST & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—every style desirable and very cheap. POST & Co.

GRAIN BAGS—of the best quality. POST & CO.

SALT, Lime and Plaster at POST & Co's.

LADIES' COLLARS—A very choice lot of the latest styles; Book Embroidered Lythenia, Lace, Meclin and Hamiton imitations. I. L. P. & CO.

EMBROIDERED and Lace Under-Sleeves, all desirable styles; also, worked and edg'd. Edgings and Insertings and Flouncing.

LACE Edgings and Insertings; imitations of every kind, almost as good as genuine and very cheap, also pure linen wrought Lace. I. L. P. & CO.

INGRAINED and Hemp Carpet for sale at I. L. POST & CO's.

SUMMER HATS—Panama, fine and coarse trimmed and fancy bound, Pedal and Palmleaf, for boys and men, sold very cheap. I. L. P. & CO.

LADIES' and Children's Flats, a good variety, also a new lot of the latest styles of Bonnets at the store of I. L. P. & CO.

CHOICE and fance articles of Soap and Hair Oil; also, some of the finest Perfumery at the store of P. H. POST & CO.

LARD and TALLOW; also, Farmers tools in general at I. L. POST & CO's.

WANTED.

GRAIN of all kinds—Beans, Dried Apples, Tallow, Butter, Beeswax, all wool socks, Eggs, &c., for which we will exchange goods at cash prices.
April, 5. I. L. POST & Co.

CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now prepared to furnish those in want of Spring and Summer Goods at prices that will not fail to compete with the very lowest and suit the closest buyers. Our assortment of Dress Goods is complete, comprising very beautiful styles of the very latest fashions—Barages, Barege Delain, Lawns Shalli, Ginghams, &c. &c. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

BONNETS.—We have received a good assortment at extremely low prices. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

CLOTHS.—Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Tweeds, K. Jeans, and a first rate assortment of summer stuff, &c. &c. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A very desirable assortment at low prices. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

WALL PAPER.—A large lot, which enables us to sell low, besides giving an opportunity to make better selections. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

ASHTON SALT, Butter Firkins, Tin Ware, &c. &c. &c. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

GROCERIES.—Having bought very low, we will not and cannot be undersold. S. H. & D. SAYRE.

Montrose, May, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MAY be found at the Store of A. Turrell, Montrose, Pa., a first rate assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Druggist's Glass-ware, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Some Dry Goods, Musical Instruments and Strings, Materials for light, Pocket Knives, Spoons, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Persons wanting any thing in the aforesaid departments, (and also some others not named,) are respectfully invited to call and examine before they purchase. By so doing their interests may be promoted. ☞ When you come to Montrose, do not forget to call at TURRELL'S.

SMOKING and CHEWING Tobacco, by the pound or paper, Plug Tobacco, Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, Fire Crackers, Pistols, Powder, Fish Hooks, Fish Lines, Candy, &c., at TURRELL'S.

June 14th, 1854.

THE GENERAL FINDING STORE

IS FULL BLAST,

NEW GOODS COMING IN FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Gros de Rhine, De Berge, Plaid Lawn, Delains, Prints, &c.; Black Silk, Striped Silk, Needle Work Collars, Chemisetts, Thread Lace, Velvet Ribbons &c.; a general assortment of Crockery Groceries, and Hardware, Carpenter Pincers, Blake Door Pulls, Carriage Bolts, Plumb Bobs, Axle Clips, Dash Frames, German Saw Setts, American and English Sad Irons, &c.; a general assortment of Shoe Kit and Trimmings always on hand and for sale by M. S. WILSON.

Montrose, April 4, 1854.

CLERK WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a good active Clerk—one who has had experience, writes a fair hand, and is competent to take charge of a set of Books—must be *temperate* and willing to devote his time and attention to the interest of his employers. To one that can answer to the above a liberal salary will be given. None others need apply. Good recommendations required. B. F. & R. H. EATON.

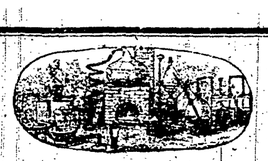
Harford, May, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. BURRITT would invite the attention of his friends and the public to his new and splendid stock of *Broche, Wool, and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls*, from $2 to $16—*Ladies' Dress Goods*, including plain and fancy Delanes, De-Bages, Paramettas, French Merinoes, *Silks*, Poplins, Ginghams, &c. &c., *Rich Ribbons and Bonnets* of new styles, which in connection with a large assortment of staple and fancy *Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stones, Buffalo Robes, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Painted Window shades, Wall Paper, Oils and Paints*, &c., will be sold on the most favorable terms and reduced prices for cash, produce, or approved credit.

N. B. *Salt* by the barrel or load.

New Milford, September 22, 1851.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfect in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other.—This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, in and every case where a purgative is required.

They have produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action, on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosings should never be carried too far as, even purgative medicine reduces the strength when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than anything which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowel, Mass.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

This remedy has won for it such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is its field of usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of *Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.*; and for *Children* it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—Anan Tyrrell, Montrose; B. F. & R. H. Eaton, Harford; Crocker & Putney, Dundaff, and by all dealers in medicine every where.

LATEST EXCITEMENT.

THE NEBRASKA BILL UNSETTLED.

SCOTT, JOHNSTON & Co., are now receiving from New York a general assortment of Spring and Summer goods, and we cordially invite all that like to buy goods cheap to give us a call, as our stock is large, and we are willing to sell for small profits.—You can find here almost every article wanted, and we are willing to compare goods and prices with any store in the county—we have taken special pains to find nice goods to please the Ladies, such as Black, Figured and Fancy Silks, Silk Tissues, Berages and Barage Delanes, Plain and Fancy Lawns, Silk, French and Domestic Ginghams, Figured and Plain Muslins, Embroidered Curtains and Paper do., Ladies' Collars, Underhandkerchiefs and Sleeves, Mantillas, Parasols and Gloves, Straw and Fancy Bonnets, also trimmings to match. A large stock of Goods for Men and Boys, also Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Ploughs, Salt, Fish, Crockery, Grindstones, and Stoneware, Store pipe, Tin, Glass, Sash Leather, Boots, Shoes &c., &c. Please give us a chance of showing you our stock before you buy.

Yours truly, SCOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

Springville, April, 18, 1854.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT RUSH of customers and the many hours spent in serving them, yet we can always find time to *write our new advertisements*, and—but just now allow us to call your attention to a large lot of

Plain and Fancy Lawns,

which we have just opened and are selling at all prices from *eight cents* up. In the way of DELANES, CASHMERES, POPLINS, BERAGES, &c., we are "posted up." Try us. J. LYONS & SON.

WANTED.

100 CORDS good split maple wood, in exchange for woolen goods. J. LYONS & SON.

Montrose, October 18.

NEW GOODS.

MC MILLEN & PARK return their grateful acknowledgements to the public, and invite attention to the very large stock of *Spring and Summer* Goods they are now receiving and offer for sale at *very low prices.* In addition to their usual assortment of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints and Oils, &c. &c., they are prepared to exhibit a large assortment of **Ladies' Dress Goods** of every description—Figured, Plaid and Plain Silks, Bonnets, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery—Ladies and Misses Shoes of all kinds—also a large stock of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Summer Cloths, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

They respectfully solicit an early call from those who wish to purchase *good goods at low prices.*

Springville, May 3, '54. McMILLEN & PARK.

NEW ARRANGEMENT 1854.

HINDS & McMILLAN'S Rail Road Freight Line between Montrose Depot and New York, every day, Sundays excepted.

HINDS & McMILLEN, having made arrangements for forwarding freight to New-York in the care of Capt. H. R. CADWELL, of Orange County, will be in attendance at the Montrose Depot every day of the week, to take charge of such freight and produce as may be entrusted to them. Returns for the same will be paid at the Store of William McMillen.

Groceries in general, Flour, Pork, Fish, Salt, &c., &c., constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest Cash Prices, or in exchange for country produce.

L. B. HINDS. WILLIAM McMILLEN.

April 18 1851.

New Line of Mail Stages,

FROM

KIRKWOOD TO MONTROSE.

STAGES will leave Kirkwood, passing through Corbettsville, Liberty, &c., every morning after the arrival of the Mail Trains of cars, both East and West, reaching Montrose at 1 P. M. *Returning*, leave Montrose daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M., reaching Kirkwood in time to take the Mail trains of cars, both East and West, being the nearest and most eligible route to reach the New York and Erie Railroad.

This line intersects a tri-weekly line for Dimock, Springville, Tunkhannock, Wyoming, and Wilkesbarré, which leaves Montrose at 7 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Also, a line to Friendsville, Lenaysville, &c.

Good teams and comfortable carriages are provided, and the proprietors will spare no pains to accommodate the public. W. K. HATCH.

April 6, 1854. MORGAN & WEST.

MORE NEW GOODS Just received at the Farmers Store, such as Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, various styles De Berge, &c. &c.

Montrose, Aug. 1. WARREN & THAYER.

$10,000 OF NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Great Rush for the New Goods at Eaton's

ONE PRICE STORE!

THE largest and cheapest stock of Fancy, Domestic and Staple Goods ever brought into Susquehanna county. One hundred cases Dry Goods, comprising in part as follows:

Rich Changeable Silks,	Fashionable Silk and Sat. [Bonnets,
" Stripe "	French Plumes,
" Plaid "	200 pieces Bonnet Ribbons,
" Black "	100 pcs. Fancy Dress do.
Glassa Bonnet	Velvet Dress Cuttons,
Bonnet Satins,	Fig'rd. & col'd. Velvets,
All wool DeLaines,	Fifty Bay State Shawls,
Parisian do	Cashmere do
Plaid de Cosse,	Brocha do
Clouded de Berge,	Silk do
English Merinoes,	Gloves, Hosiery, etc.
Paramotto's	Cloths, Cassimeres,
Lyonese Cloths,	Vestings,
Coburys	Flannels,
French chan'ble de Reive,	Wool Blankets,
Embroidered Robes,	Linings,
Ginghams and Prints,	Tickings,
Scotch Plaids,	Damask Spreaks,
White Goods,	Linen do
Wrought Chimizettes,	Irish Linens,
" Collars,	Black Muslins,
do Muslin Edgings,	Etc. etc.
do Cambrick do	
do Linen do	

Harford, Oct. 6. EATON & CO.

New York City

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE 9 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL IN CASH AND APPROVED SECURITIES, $500,000.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

A. Q. Stebbins, 118 Broad street; Peter C. Baker, 1 Spruce Street; Girard Bancker, 118 Broadway; Thomas Andrews, 136 Cedar street; Samuel G. Southmayd, 377 West street; Albert L. Conklin 810 Greenwich street; James A. Crosby, 113 Broadway; Chas. Lent, Kings-bridge, N. Y.; Lambert C. Hall, Chicago, Ill.; I Smith Hobbie, Rochester, N. Y.; William W. Leland New York; Peter R. Roach, 138 Bank street; Stantes S. Bell, corner West and Laight streets; John L. Dean, 78 Water street; D. Van Wart, 118 Broadway; Hornio N. Gallup, corner West and Barrow streets; Peter H. Foster, corner Gansevoort and West; Reuben Ross, fr., 48 Eighth Avenue; Stephen Cromwell, Camden, N. Y.; Albia Wardleigh, Philadelphia; Dextar B. Brittain, 49 Water street; Samuel Sinclair, Tribune Buildings; Samuel B. Shaw, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROYAL CHAMBERLIN, President.

CHARLES C. CLARKE, Secretary.

CHARLES L. BROWN, Agent, Montrose, Pa.

REMOVAL.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscriber wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public to his very large assortment of STOVES at his new Store Room in *Lodrerville*, next to L. S. Lenheim's store, and near the (L. Bend Depot. He has, in addition to his former large variety of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, many *new patterns*, some of which are