The amendment was almost unanimously lost.

Resolved—That we do heartily approve of the just and democratic administration of our worthy Executive, Francis R. Shunk, and should be highly pleased with his re-election, if consistent with the feelings of the Democracy of Pennsylvania; and that the Delegates of this Representative district be instructed to support his re-nomination in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg, the 4th day of March next.

Col. J. H. Dimock moved to strike out this resolution and substitute the following:

Resolved—That if our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, should be of opinion, after a free and full enquiry among the Delegates from other sections of the State, that it would be politic, and expedient for the party, to nominate a new candidate, fresh from the ranks of the people, they are hereby recommended to do so; having a due regard to the claims of Northern Pennsylvania, and to the peculiar opinion of every candidate in relation to the leading question of the day.

Which after some discussion by Col. Dimock in favor of, and, Messrs. Fuller and Leet against its adoption, the amendment was rejected.

Col. Lusk offered the following resolution which was rejected.

Resolved—That the duty on iron and coal in the Tariff of 1846 needs modification.

Resolved—That this meeting recommend the holding of a Senatorial Conference, for the appointment of a Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, and that Harvey Tyler, Lorin T. Farrar, J. T. Langdon, and Edwin Tiffany be and are hereby appointed conferees on the part of Susquehanna to meet the conferees of Wayne and Wyoming, at Dundaff on Monday the 18th day of February next.

Col. Lusk moved to modify by substituting the following:

Resolved—That this meeting concur in the appointment of S. S. Winchester, Esq., as Senatorial Delegate, from this District, to the 4th of March Convention.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost.

Resolved—That Wm. Hartley, Esq., be the Representative delegate to the 4th March Convention from this county, and that this convention concur in the appointment of Judge Jayne from Wyoming.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Northern Democrat, Wayne County Herald, Wyoming Patrol, Washington Union, Pennsylvanian, and the Democratic Union at Harrisburg.

ISAAC RECKHOW, President.

M. C. Tyler, Thos. Johnson, C. M. Gere, John Smily, } Vice Pres'ts.

Daniel Brewster, G. A. Grow, } *Sec'ys.*

Temperance Mass Convention.

In pursuance to a previous resolution, the friends of Temperance, from all parts of the county, assembled in Mass Convention at the Presbyterian Meeting House, in the Borough of Montrose, on Tuesday the 12th day of January, 1847, for the purpose of taking into consideration the evils of intemperance, and devising means to arrest and suppress this common enemy of man.

On motion, the Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP was chosen President; Urbane Burrows, Thomas Johnson, Simeon Tucker, Alson Tiffany, M. L. Mack, F. M. Williams, Doct. E. L. Brundage, Jabez Frink, and Albron Moody, *Vice Presidents*, and *J. S. Palmer* and *Albert Chamberlin*, Sect'ys.

The Committee appointed to prepare and arrange the business for the Convention, through their Chairman, Hon. Geo. Fuller, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, after being fully and ably discussed by Judge Jessup, Lieut. Duryee, Rev. Mr. Miller, Eld. A. L. Post, Geo. Sanderson, Wm. J. Turrell, B. S. Bentley, G. A. Grow and J. T. Richards, Esqrs., and others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—The history of the past, as well as the experience of the present, concur in this testimony, that the manufacture, vending and use, as a beverage, of alcoholic liquors, are not only useless, but seriously detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of all concerned. The fact that, three-fourths of the misery, poverty and *crime* in the land, are the legitimate results of intemperance, is recorded in bold and legible characters, upon the walls of every alms-house, jail and penitentiary in our land. The united testimony of the most eminent Physicians, has established the fact, "*that the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in health, was always unnecessary, and never safe,*" that the natural effects of alcoholic drinks, was to produce disease and death. The use of intoxicating drinks, has been the fruitful cause of private suffering—it has wrung tears of bitter anguish from the suffering wife, and brought down the gray hairs of broken hearted parents to the grave, it has hurried its thousands to a premature end, and it has filled the prisons and poor houses of our land, and has bred poverty and crime in frightful profusion. And Whereas, believing that the law which legalizes and sustains a traffic fraught with such incalculable mischief, and attended by consequences so fatal in their effects, should be unconditionally repealed. The position that the law ought to restrain this traffic altogether, except, for purposes of medicine and the arts, rests upon principles as plain and immutable as those which from the basis of the prosperity, the happiness, nay the very existence of the body politic;—and believing that the sale of intoxicating drinks, like every other subject of police regulation, is within the scope of legislative control, shall it punish as a crime the sale of unwholesome meats from the butcher's stall; or adulterated drugs from the Apothecary's shop.—But shall the sale of *Rum* be too high and sacred a privilege to be infringed or modified, while the law declares the drinking of ardent spirits a crime, if it produces drunkenness, may it not lay its hands upon a *traffic*, which does more to corrupt society, to destroy the public peace, and multiply crime, than all other causes combined, lest forsooth it invade the home-bred rights of him, who Vulture-like feeds upon the vitals of community, and makes his gains out of the follies, the vices or the madness of his fellow men.

Therefore, *Resolved*—That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social and religious interests of man—that it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, and death, never needful to men in health, in any clime or employment, and that total abstinence from it as a beverage is the only true principle of the temperance reformation, the only hope for the drunkard and security for others.

Resolved—That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is a violation of fundamental morality, corrupting, cruel, and hardening in its nature, and destructive and murderous in its effects.

Resolved—That the whole system of licensing so evil and destructive a traffic is radically wrong and incurable, immoral, outraging alike the laws of God and the rights of man, and ought at once and forever to be expunged from our statute books, it being evident that vice and immorality should be prohibited and punished not licensed or taxed.

Resolved—That that law passed at the last session of our State legislature, submitting the question of "Sale, or No Sale" of alcoholic drinks, to the vote of the people, we believe to be founded upon correct principle, and soundly republican in its character and tendency, as it recognises the people as the legitimate source of power and the right and ability of the majority to govern.

Resolved—That as the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, tends to the increase of drunkenness, pauperism and crime, no man has or can have, a *moral* right to pursue it; and if any do pursue it to the injury of the public, the people have a right, and it is their solemn duty, though the medium of wise and just legislation, to protect themselves and their children from its manifold evils.

Resolved—That the legislation which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage where a majority of the people so will it, would not deprive any one of his rights, but would merely forbid him to violate the rights of others, and deprive him only of the *legal* right so to do.

Resolved—That the friends of temperance in urging the people to the unprejudiced consideration of the "No Sale," question are prompted by feelings of benevolence and philanthropic motives, desirous only of the best interests of society; and not wishing to affect the interests of individuals, only as they tend to disturb and injure the general good.

Resolved—That we ask our opponents to an open and candid discussion of this subject of "Sale or No Sale" of intoxicating liquors, that when we canvass the votes at the approaching election, the sober second thought of our citizens may be fully expressed.

Resolved—That public opinion fairly and legitimately expressed, ought and should govern in this, as well as all other matters regulating the government of a democracy, and we believe no good reason can be given why the traffic in alcoholic drinks should be exempted from the operation of the general principle (rule?)

Resolved—That the restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, can not be deemed an act of wrong or injustice to the men engaged in that traffic; since abundant and well attested facts, shew that, not only the dealers, but especially the tavern keepers, have generally failed to acquire that wealth which is their only motive for continuing in the business, but vast numbers of them have been among the greatest sufferers from intemperance, in their persons, families and property.

Resolved—That this Convention have entire confidence in the practicability of the reformation of the most degraded drunkards, and would earnestly recommend, in view of all that has been accomplished in all parts of the land, that no pains be spared to raise all this unfortunate class from this degradation, and bring them back to be a blessing to their families and to the world.

Resolved—That the hope of the temperance reformation is in the rising generation, and this Convention recommends the formation in every township school district and neighborhood throughout the County, of juvenile temperance associations, and the wide circulation of juvenile papers and tracts, to instruct the youthful mind, and secure the millions which are coming after us.

Resolved—That while we regard the vote to be given at the approaching election on the "No Sale" question, as of the highest importance, considered in reference to its influence upon the temperance movement; yet we would caution our friends, that in making strong efforts to bear immediately upon the vote to be given, they do not neglect the efforts which they have been accustomed to make to force on the cause of temperance generally.

The Convention continued its sittings until Thursday noon, each session being opened by prayer by some one of the different clergymen present. The spirit of the delegates which were in attendance from all parts of the County, gave the most cheering assurance that the traffic in Rum is a doomed busines, and that the time is not far distant, when men will cease to become drunkards "according to law."

Committees of Vigilence for each Township were appointed, a list of which will be given next week.

On motion—*Resolved*—That this Convention recommend a Young People's Mass Convention to be held in Montrose on the 4th day of July next.

On motion—*Resolved*—That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the able manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and also to the Presbyterian Congregation of Montrose, for the use of their house.

On motion of M. L. Mack Esqr.—*Resolved*—That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Montrose for their hospitality to their brethren in the cause, in attendance from the different parts of the County.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published in the different papers in the County.

(*Signed by the officers as above.*)

"What has become of the Tariff of 1842?"—*Pennsylvanian.*

What has become of it? Why it's gone to thunder—or perhaps it's joined the volunteers, and gone to the Rio Grande, and been Mexicanized. At any rate it's among the missing, and one might as well attempt to hunt for a federalist in Middle Smithfield township, as to seek for this forsaken, and defunct idol of the federal party. This same tariff was at one time the soul and body of federalism—it served the same purpose the cider barrel did in 1840, (though with less *spirit*,) and had not the good sense and common wisdom of the people prevailed, the great cry of "panic, ruin and distress" might still be heard ringing through the land.—But it is now dead—as dead as Billy Morgan himself, and for ought we know, it died, and was decently interred without a Coroners Inquest, and with no political parson to breathe a feeble 'amen' over its grave. It has gone forever, without even the chances enjoyed by Monsieur Tonson, to 'come again.' The *fact* is, the people can't be humbugged. They see the country in an unprecedented state of happiness and prosperity, and if every cloud on the business horizon is to be attributed to the new tariff, these favorable rays of sunshine must be placed to the same cause—for it is a very poor rule indeed, that will not work both ways.—Our mountains of coal are selling higher than ever—Iron is in demand, and continues to bring good prices, and the Farmers are reaping that reward from their broad and boundless acres, which their honest toil and labor doubly earned—while the Manufacturer is reaping all he can ask. Every branch of business is prosperous, and we can feel thankful to God that such is the case. Those who expected therefore, to make political capital out of the tariff might as well "hang up their fiddles," because the people are determined to try the Tariff of 1846, and see how it works. If it suits them, "let well enough alone;" if not, it can easily be amended.—*Easton Argus.*

2 Days Later from Europe.

The packet ship Atlas, from Liverpool on the 6th ult, arrived at New York on Friday.—Aside from the commercial intelligence, the news is unimportant. Cotton was firm, grain had improved, and the Iron trade was briak.

The impression was rather general in Paris, that a Carlist insurrection in Spain was imminent.

In Spain, the new elections are going on.—From Portugal, there is no news.

A Genovesse journal says that Austria has demanded from the Papal government, the amount of a debt contracted during the Neapolitan war, threatening, if it be not paid immediately, to occupy Ferrara and Accona.

The great tenor, Dupres, is on the eve of retiring from professional life.

There appears to be no abatement in the last "popular movement," (the run for fire arms,) all the provincial journals bearing witness to the unprecedented briskness in the gun trade.

Louis Phillippe has written to his holiness the Pope, recommending more moderation in his progress of reforms.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Weekly Paper.

Harrisburg, Jan., 15, 1847.

On Saturday last a variety of petitions, resolutions, &c., were offered in the House, and the Bill, reported by Mr. Haly, to exempt the Sheriff of Philadelphia, for depositing his books in the Prothonotary's office, passed finally. A bill to punish bribery was reported, and several other bills of minor importance read, reported, &c. In the Senate, petitions were presented on various matters, and a variety of bills introduced and resolutions of thanks to the Army of Occupation laid over till Monday.

On Monday, in the Senate, after the presentation of sundry petitions, the resolutions of thanks to General Taylor were passed unanimously.

In the House a number of petitions were presented. Mr. Bowman offered a resolution to exempt the property of married women from liability for the bail debts of their husbands, which was adopted. Mr. Fereon introduced a bill providing additional compensation to the Pennsylvania volunteers. Mr. Lyburn called up his tariff resolutions, when the House adjourned.

Tuesday, 12th—In the Senate there was no business of importance transacted to-day.

In the House a number of petitions were presented, and sundry private bills read. An effort was made to repeal the 52d rule—which occasioned considerable discussion.

Mr. Lyburn's Tariff resolutions were then taken up, when a number of amendments were offered and adopted. Upon the final amendment, which was, that the Senators in Congress be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to support the measure of increasing the duty on Coal and Iron, the vote stood—yeas 57, nays 39.

The resolutions, as amended, were under discussion, Mr. Bingham on the floor, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, petitions and memorials were presented—and several bills reported. Among these last Mr. Darsie read in place a bill authorizing the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company to borrow money, which was taken up and passed. Mr. Darsie also reported a bill supplementary to the act creating the office of State Printer. This bill defines more particularly the former act. On reports, composition is charged frequently three times. This bill requires the printer to print a certain number of copies. Mr. D. also introduced a bill regulating and defining more particularly a law of 1843, under which the State was defrauded out of nearly auction duties.

Thursday, 14th—In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee reported the following Acts,

An Act relating to unsettled lands.

An Act for the suppression of lotteries and other purposes.

An Act preventing the sentences of convicts expiring during the winter months—all of which were passed.

Resolutions were introduced instructing the Senators in Congress, and requesting the Representatives to vote for an appropriation of land to the volunteers, and to increase their pay.

House.—Mr. Cooper, the Speaker, concluded his speech in favor of the Tariff act of '42. The galleries were crowded.

To-day in the Senate, the Committee on Ritance reported a bill relative to auctions.—Also a bill providing for the cancellation of relief notes of certain banks.

A number of private bills were passed.

A report was received from the State Treasurer concerning defaulters.

House.—After the disposal of several local bills, the Tariff resolutions were again taken up, Mr. Knox speaking when the House adjourned.

At a meeting held at the Court House for the purpose of organizing a Washingtonian Society, the following proceedings were had:

Temperance.

We the undersigned, believing that the old organizations of the Temperance Society have each in their turn accomplished the end for which they were designed, and that the time has now come, to arouse the dormant energies of the former friends of temperance—to awaken an interest in the minds of those who have hitherto felt none, and to give a new impulse to them, a new organization is necessary; and as we can bear testimony of the happy results that have every where attended the Washingtonian Reformers, we are encouraged to hope that the same blessings will be bestowed on us, and on our friends and neighbors—do therefore adopt the following Pledge and Constitution.

Pledge.

We the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors, nor traffic in them as a beverage; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

Constitution.

Art. 1. This Society shall be known as the Montrose and Bridgewater Washingtonian Society.

Art. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary—a Treasurer and an Executive Committee consisting of five members of the Society, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, and in case of a vacancy at any stated meeting of the society.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the President, when present, to call the society to order, and to preside over all deliberations thereof; and in case of his absence, the same duties shall devolve upon the Vice Presidents.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and disburse, as may be directed by the society, any funds of said society, that may come into his hands by contributions or otherwise, and to present his accounts to the Executive Committee for their approval at the annual meeting of the society, and without such approval no account shall be passed.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to correspond with other societies in relation to the great interest of the Temperance cause, to record all the proceedings of the Society, to take charge of the books, to give notice through the public papers and otherwise of all meetings, and to cause the insertion in said papers of whatever proceedings the society shall direct to be published, and to present the bill for said printing—if any charges be made—with their own appended, to the treasurer for payment.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call meetings of the society at whatever time and place they may think necessary; to select speakers for the year; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and at the annual meeting to present them to the society for their approval. The Executive Committee may, at any time and place, convene the Board for the transaction of business.

Art. 7. The Board shall consist of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and Executive Committe, any five of whom shall consist a qourum for the transaction of business.

Art. 8. Any person upon signing the pledge and Constitution shall become a member of this society.

Art. 8. The Society shall hold its annual meeting at the Court House in Montrose, on the evenings of the third Monday of January, in each year, for which occasion a speaker shall be selected by the Executive Committee, either from the Members or from abroad. Quarterly meetings shall be held for the transaction of business, and for other purposes, on the third Mondays of April, July and October in each year.

Art. 10. There shall be a Committee of Vigilance and Relief, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to remonstrate with a brother who may have fallen from his pledge; to visit and relieve, if necessary, the families of the inebriate, and the expense thereby incurred shall be submitted to the Treasurer for payment, and embodied in his report.

Art. 11. Any member who may unfortunately violate his pledge, shall be visited by the vigilance Committee, who shall endeavor to reclaim him to his duty; and if their appeal fail, upon full proof that he has thus violated his pledge, his name shall be publicly stricken from the rolls of the society.

Art. 12. The first thing in order at all meetings of the society, shall be reading the pledge—for this is the watchword and Banner under which we have enlisted—and an invitation by the President to all who are present that have not done so, to sign it, and an inquiry made by him whether any brother has fallen from his pledge, and if so, measures are to be taken to bring him back if possible.

Art. 13. The Society may, from time to time, enact such By-Laws for its government as they may think necessary and the exigencies of the case may require, not inconsistent with this Constitution.

Art. 14. This Constitution shall not be amended except by consent of two-thirds of all the members present, and the notice of such amendment shall be given at the next stated meeting preceding the meeting at which it is proposed thus to amend the Constitution.

The preamble and constitution being read, was adopted, article by article, and finally received the unanimous approval of the meeting as a whole. After which, in pursuance of Art. 2, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President,

THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq.

Vice Presidents,

HARVEY TYLER,
JABEZ FRINK,
WM. FOSTER,
LEVI B. GURNSEY.

Recording Sec'y, A. Chamberlin, Esq.

Cor. Secretary, S. B Mulford.

Executive Com.

Wm. Jessup, Esq.
Myron Mott,
Gilbert Warner,
Daniel Brewster,
David Daniels.

Com. of Vigilance and Relief,

T. P. St. John,
Thomas Johnson, Esq.
C. J. Curtis,
George Backus.

Treasurer, B. S. Bentley, Esq.

The meeting being thus organized, was feelingly, eloquently and ably addressed by his Honor Judge Jessup, followed by Mr. Duryee. The profound attention with which their remarks were respectively received, was not only a compliment to these champions in the Temperance cause, but conclusive evidence that upon this importa nt subject, the audience were right and ready.

On motion of J. T. Richards, Esq., seconded by Hyde Crocker, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Constitution be printed under the direction of the Secretaries, and that the managers be instructed to take measures to have it presented to every adult person in Montrose and Bridgewater for signature.

JURY LIST.

List of Traverse Jurors, drawn to serve at the January Term, 1847.

Second Week.

Auburn—John Sterling, Thomas F Kellog.
Bridgewater—William Shipman.
Brooklyn—James L Adams, R O Miles.
Choconut; Joseph Beebe, Rowland Barton, Jon. Clark, Patrick Clark.
Clifford; Benjamin Ayres, John Aylsworth, Solomon Bolton, J T Langdon, Wm. H Slocum, D Yerrington.
Dimock; Andrew Young.
Gibson; Lewis Brainard, Calvin A. Morse,
Great Bend; John Gillespie, Sealye Trowbridge.
Harford; Orlon P Jackson, Elias N Carpenter, Wal. ter W. Wilmarth, William Wiley.
Jessup; Henry Dewers.
Lenox; Wm. Hartley, Reuben Baker, J S Robinson.
Liberty; Thomas C Vance.
Montrose; Thomas P St. John, O G Hempstead.
New Milford; William Bell.
Rush; Charles Terry,
Silver Lake; Mortimer E. Gage,
Springville; James Masham, Jeremiah Rosencrants.

Discussion of the Death Penalty.

Montrose, Dec. 10th 1846.

Hon. Wm. Jessup,

Dear Sir:

The subject of abolishing the "penalty of death for any crime" has recently been agitated in this community, and a lecture has been delivered in favor of such Measure, by Mr. C. C. Burleigh.

The undersigned for themselves and on behalf of many of the citizens are desirous of having your opinions on the question, and therefore most respectfully request (if consistent with your engagements) a public expression of your views on this subject at such time and place as may be most convenient to yourself.

With high regard we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

T. P. St John, Wm. L. Post,
A. Chamberlin, S. B. Mulford,
J. B. Salisbury, Walter Follet,
J. Blanding, Geo. Fuller,
Benj. S. Bentley.

Montrose, Dec. 22d, 1846.

Gentlemen:

Your note of the 10th inst., asking of me "a public expression of my views" on the subject of the repeal of the "death penalty" for the crime of murder, recently agitated in this community, was received on my return from Honesdale. I have not the time amid the claims of paramount importance which are at present laid upon me, to give the subject the full consideration which at the present moment it demands before this community but from various reasons I am constrained to yield to your request and will deliver my views upon that question on Monday evening the 25th of January next, at the Court House, or any other convenient place, if that time and place should suit your convenience, or at any other you may suggest more convenient.

Respectfully Yours,

WM. JESSUP.

T. P. St John, A. Chamberlin,
J. B. Salisbury, J. Blanding,
B. S. Bentley, Wm. L. Post,
S. B. Mulford, Walter Follet,
Geo. Fuller, Esquires.

The trustees of the Presbyterian Church, having kindly granted the use of their House, the Hon. Wm. Jessup will give his views upon the death penalty, at that place on Monday evening January 25th, at half past six, at which time all who feel an interest in the subject are respectfully invited to attend.

Temperance Lectures.

Lieut. Duryee will lecture as follows:

On Friday evening next, 22nd inst., at New Milford.

On Saturday evening & Sunday 23d & 24th at Great Bend.

On Tuesday evening 26th, at Lonesboro.

On Wednesday & Thursday evenings, 27th & 28th, at Jackson.

On Friday & Saturday evenings, 29th & 30th, at Thomson.

On Sunday, 31, at Herrick.

On Monday and Tuesday, 1st & 2d of February, at Mount Pleasant.

On Wednesday, 3d, at Gibson.

On Thursday, 4th, at Harford.

On Friday and Saturday, 5th & 6th, at Lenox.

The Township Committees, and friends of Temperance generally, are requested to make proper arrangements, for the meetings above notified, and circulate notice thereof.

By order of the County Committee.

B. S. BENTLEY, Chairman.

Jan. 20, 1847.

New York Markets.—Wheat stands as last quoted, $1.15 a 1.20. Rye, 85 cts. Corn, 71, a 74. Oats, 36 a 40. Wheat Flour $5,42 a 5,50 Mess Pork, Ohio, $10 25 a 10,40—Prime, $8 37 a 8,50. Beef Cattle, $5, $6, a 7, for choice lots. Tallow, 8 a 8 1-2 cts.

Montrose Markets.—Wheat, 94 cts. Corn, 50 cts. Rye, 50 cts. Oats, 25 cts. Buckwheat, 35 cts. Tallow, 11 cts. Butter, 12 1-2 cts. Lard, 8 cts. Pork, fresh, 5 cts. Hay, $6 to $7. Dried apples, 60 cts. Beans, 88 cts. Flax Seed, 88 a $1.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst., near Heart-Lake, by Rev. John Long, Mr. Cornelius J. Curtis, to Miss Charlotte Griffing.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Wm. Round, Mr. George W. Rodgers, of Bridgewater, to Miss Amelia Gay, of Braintrim, Wyoming Co.

DIED,

In Middletown, on the 12th inst., Martha F. daughter of Dexter and Fanny T. Marshall, aged 5 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Advertisements.

200 BUSHELS

OF Dried Apples for sale by E. TIFFANY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1847.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the public, that he has purchased the shop formerly occupied by P. Jenks, but more recently by Mr. H. Patrick, a few rods west of the Court House, where he is now carrying on the above business in all its branches. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

WALTER FOLLET.

Montrose, Jan. 20, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID lot of French Merinoes, Alpaccas, Cashmeres and De Laines, just received, and bought at such prices, that we can sell them 25 per cent less than those bought in the fall. BENTLEY & READ.

Montrose, Jan. 20, 1847.

A new supply of Purse and Bag Twist, plain and shaded, also Steel Clasps and Beeds by BENTLEY & READ.

CODFISH & MACKEREL, fresh from market by BENTLEY & READ.

FRESH roll Butter, Tallow, and Dried Peaches for sale by B. & R.

FLOUR.

WHEAT and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

HYER'S PILLS.

The American Improved

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine.

THESE Pills are one of the best Compounds in use at the present As a common family physic, for adminis in all temporary complaints of the stom bowels, head ache, colds, &c., they fully depended upon, and a prompt use on the first appearance of indisposition, variably save much sickness. They are larly adapted to all cases of weakness and eral debility—any derangement of the and especially with females—and a steady interrupted use of them, in strict com with the directions will very soon restore organs of the stomach to their natural action, and regulate the bowels, and the whole system.

There is no disposition to give extra commendations of them. What is here is the result of actual experience with and that through a period of fifteen years is not supposed, or pretended, that they *raise the dead*; neither are they designed used as freely as we use our food! Such the true purpose of medicine. Its only appropriate office is to assist nature in restoring system to a proper tone and action, when voidably, or through carelessness or exp becomes deranged. Many are careless, hence need this aid. And the most careful liable to irregularities of the system. needless almost to say, that a prompt use *safe* and *effective* remedies, on the first ap ance of illness, is the part of wisdom. *a Medicine the Proprietor knows these Pills be.* And he is certain that in forty nine ses out of fifty, where a fair trial is made cording to the directions, they will be used gain as a standard medicine. *He has known an instance*, where they have been used, in which they have not met with UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL!

Numerous testimonials may be seen at the General Office of sale, and references will be given to substantial *living* witnesses of their valuable curative properties.

The Pills are purely vegetable, are of two kinds, stimulant and purgative, purifying the blood, and producing a healthy action through the entire system; are a valuable Anti-Bilious Medicine, and eminently useful in all lingering complaints—Weakness, General Debility, Dyspepsy, Pulmonary Affections, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic and Spasmodic Affections, Female Complaints, Palpitations, &c.

No Family, after a fair trial, will be without them.

They are put up in FIFTY CENT and DOLLAR PACKAGES, each having a pamphlet embracing a valuable Treatise on Disease, with full directions for use. The Dollar packages are the cheapest to the purchaser. They may be ordered through Druggists, giving the Street and No. of the General Depot.

☞ As you value Health—Try them?☜

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 140 Fulton street, Second Floor, N. Y.

Between Nassau-street and Broadway.

☞ The above Pills are also for sale at the store of BENTLEY & READ, of this place.

No. 3-6 mo.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM COLEMAN deceased, late of the Township of New Milford, to make immediate payment, and all persons having any claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

URIAH CLINTON, *Executor.*

New Milford, Dec. 23, 1846. No. 51—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM LOTT, deceased, late of Auburn Township, to make immediate payment, and all persons having any claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscribers for settlement.

JAMES LOTT, } *Adm'rs.*
A. S. LOW, }

Auburn, January, 14, 1847. No. 2—6w

NEW DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Montrose and vicinity, that he has just returned from Boston and New York, with

$15,000

worth of Dry Goods, which have been purchased for Cash, since the reduction of the Tariff! and will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. less than Spring prices.

MERCHANTS in particular, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock, before visiting New York; as he is confident, his advantages are such as to enable him to sell on better terms than they can buy in New York. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the East end of Exchange Buildings.

R. J. WISNER.

Binghamton, Sept. 17th, 1846.

"A BOOK THAT WILL SUIT YOU."

A Discussion on Universalism, between A. C. Warren, and O. Fraser, just published, & for sale at the store of Jerre Lyons, Montrose. Price 12½ cents.

SHOES.

INDIAN Rubber Over-shoes—Ladie's and Children's shoes and slips, a good assortment for sale cheap by J. LYONS.

Nov. 11th, 1846.

CAPS.—Men's, Boy's and Infant's caps, just received and for sale by J. LYONS.

BOOKS.

Large Family Bibles for $1.25 cts. Common and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Geographies and Atlas's, Arithmetics, Grammars, Philosophy, and Chemistry, Spelling Books, and Porter's Readers, Toy Books and Tickets, Blank Books, also the *New Hymn Books*, for the Presbyterian and Baptist Societies, and Methodist Hymn Books, going cheap at the Store of J. LYONS.

Sept. 10, 1846.

CODFISH.—A prime lot just received and for sale cheap by BENTLEY & READ.

Dec. 16, 1846.

TO HUNTERS! TRAPPERS—AND ALL WHOM *this may concern!!*

THE highest price in CASH, will be paid for Red—Cross—and Silver Grey Fox Skins, also for all kinds of Shipping Furs at

R. C. TYLER'S.

Montrose, Dec. 24, 1846.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. B. SIMMONS, Boot & Shoe Maker, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by G. L. Isbell, Searle's Block, west side of Public Avenue, where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line of business.

N. B. Repairing done on short notice.

Dec. 16, '46. 1y