Papers for the Campaign.

Those able and soundly orthodox Democratic papers, the "Democratic Union" and "Pennsylvanian" have each issued prospectuses for extra papers during the campaign. The "Union" is published at Harrisburg, and is to be issued in small size and neat form, until October next, at FIFTY CENTS. Such a paper will most surely be needed at the seat of Government, to expose the chicanery and devices of our opponents, and the falsehoods and misrepresentations which are already being started up to defeat our pure and patriotic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. The Federal papers at Harrisburg have led the van in this matter, their prospectuses having been out several weeks. We hope our Democratic friends in this County will bestir themselves in this matter and club together for many copies. It is to be commenced on the first of May.—Address McKINLEY & LESCURE, Harrisburg Pa.

The Pennsylvanian is already favorably known to our readers from the frequent transfer of its articles to our columns, to be one of the strongest papers in the Union, and one more annoying to the Federal press than any other in the State. Its editors propose to furnish to clubs from April 17th until November 1st., their regular Weekly edition, containing the cream of the daily, upon the following terms: viz—ten copies in one package for $5, twenty-five, do., for $10, fifty, do., for $18, or one hundred, do., for $30. Address HAMILTON & FORNEY, Philadelphia.

Connecticut Election.

The State election in this hot-bed of Federalism, came off on Monday week with the usual result and "nothing else." The chieftain of the famous Hartford Convention, CLARK W. BISSEL, was elected Governor by about 1,000 majority, and all the members of Congress were chosen by the same party. We are not much disappointed with the result. Who can expect to "gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" So long as Connecticut is under the dominion of a gang of leacherous monopolists, in the shape of Manufacturers, as she is at present, we shall resign her to Federal misrule without a word.

Who are Gen. Taylor's Enemies?

So much has been said by the Federal press and street-brawlers of late about the "enemies of Gen. TAYLOR" that it is thought really worth while to enquire who are his enemies. A few weeks ago, when the news of Santa Anna's advance upon him, was first proclaimed, the administration was arrayed against him, and represented by these same unscrupulous partizans, as *designing* to leave him in peril, that he might be got out of the way as a Presidential candidate. But such a silly slander has been fully exploded, even by the old hero's own letters, and we now direct our examination to the opposite quarter. The following remarks are copied from the *Pennsylvanian*, written in reply to the *National Intelligencer*, and are strictly relevant to the point. We give them in preference to any of our own:

"No! The real enemies of Gen. TAYLOR—those who have prolonged the war, and "aided" and "comforted" the common foe, have been Federal leaders, and Federal newspapers.—More potent than all things else against the war have been these industrious and malevolent partisans and party organs. And the truth is conclusive, that the most influential enemies of Gen. TAYLOR are among the very men now most clamorous in his behalf for the Presidency. Let the facts speak for themselves.

In Massachusetts—the most steady Federal State in the Union—such was the bitter and persecuting opposition to the war, that the men in Col. Cushing's regiment were refused the aid of the Legislature and citizens, and were compelled at last to rely upon the private charity of that gallant officer himself, and such subscriptions as could be raised among his personal and poitical friends. In the legislature of that State, while the resolution appropriating funds to the troops in Cushing's command were under discussion

"Mr. Keyes, a Federal member, said '*he would cut off his right hand before he would hold it up in favor of any proposition to afford any aid whatever to this infamous war with Mexico.*'"

"Mr. Bird, another Federal member, said '*he would tell the drivers in this infernal Mexican war, that they were to expect no aid from Massachusetts.*'"

We need not quote from the *Worcester Spy*, a Federal paper, and other prints of the same kidney, to show how strenuous the efforts were to prevent the young men from volunteering; nor need we repeat, what is notorious, that the Massachusetts regiment was a long time filling up, and was only finally raised by recruits from Democratic New Hampshire. Those who recollect the long and mortifying delays to which these gallant men were subjected, owing to this internal opposition, need not have the facts here alluded to recalled to their minds.

And yet this was at a time when men were wanted to re-inforce Gen. TAYLOR, and to fill up the vacuum created by the requisition from Gen. Scott!! The *Inquirer*, we think, blamed the Executive not only because Gen. Taylor's troops were drawn from, but also because others were not sent to him!

But is this the truth? When Gen. Scott took the flower of G. Taylor's army from Monterey and the Rio Grande, the President called upon Congress for ten regiments of the description of troops recommended by Gen. Taylor himself. This was on the 4th of January, 1847. This was done to relieve and to reinforce General Taylor. It was an act not only necessary to his preservation, but to the honor and efficiency of our arms. How was this proposition received in Congress and out of Congress by most of the Federal press and politicians? How by the great mass of the Democratic party, with a few unworthy exceptions? By the first with denunciation and opposition: by the last with enthusiasm and approval. It was assailed by the Federalists with various degrees of bitterness, and was made the subject of long and proxy attacks upon the administration in both Houses. Mr. Harralson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, tried repeatedly and vainly to bring up the bill before the House; and we refer our neighbor of the *Inquirer* to the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill in that body. After the Federal minority had attempted to defeat the bill before the House, it came up on a final vote, and thirty-four of the flower of the Federal party, about one-third of the whole Federal force in the House, went against it! Not a Democrat opposed it. This was while Gen. Taylor was calling for troops! This, too, while he was complaining of having his forces reduced!

How was this important bill received in the Senate during the three or four weeks while it was pending before that body? Every vote against it was a Federalist, and at the moment when the report of the Conference failed in the Senate, every Federalist was against the report, and not one in favor of it. Mr. Corwin, who, with those political friends of the *Inquirer*, Senators Davis, Cilley, Thomas, Clayton, and others of that kidney, opposed the subsequent revival and passage of the bill, thus, in a few days afterwards, expressed his feelings on the subject:

"*You must call your army back! You must, unless you are willing to be thought a robber*—an invader of your neighbors—you must recall that army! *Retrace your steps!*—and if your President asks of me men and money to prosecute the war, *with God's assistance* and my own poor faculties, *he shall have neither men nor money to prosecute any such purpose.*

"If I was a Mexican, I would tell you, Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave.'"

"He (the President) shall have no funds from me in the prosecution of such a war. I have no way left but to withhold the means to carry on that war."

This Mr. Corwin, who is virtually nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the *New York Tribune*, will no doubt be a warm advocate of General Taylor, should that gallant soldier agree to accept the honor of the Federal nomination. And yet this man, speaking the thoughts of a great portion, if not a majority, of the Federal party of this country, aided and abetted all the opposition to the war, assisted to delay the ten regiment bill for weeks, and when it passed at last, followed up his treason by declaring his unalterable purpose to furnish neither men nor means to the war. In a few days from the time when this scandalous speech was made, (and even while it was praised in the *Inquirer*,) Gen. Taylor, with four thousand troops, was attacked by twenty thousand of the enemy, and was victorious! And yet it was not the fault of those good "Whigs," Mr. Corwin, Mr. Clayton, and their Federal compeers, and the newspapers that echoed and applauded them, that he and his Spartan band did not meet "a bloody welcome and a hospitable grave!"

Governors BEBB, of Ohio, Graham, of North Carolina, Colby, of New Hampshire, Young, of New York, have execrated the war and condemned its prosecution. All these are leading Federalists! It mattered little to them that General Taylor was surrounded by assassins, and threatened by annihilation. They would not encourage the war by saving him.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, a Federal member of Congress, calls General Taylor and his soldiers "Armed ruffians and murderers;" and the *N. Y. Tribune*, a leading Federal paper, adds:—"So far as our government can effect it, the laws of Heaven are suspended and those of hell established in their stead." Both these authorities, should General Taylor be a candidate for the Presidency, will, we predict, support the pretensions of the hero of many victories, and declare that the Democrats were his enemies, and the enemies of the war!

The examples we have given are examples of the conduct of the whole Federal party, with few exceptions, in their course against the war and its prosecution. The *Inquirer* must not expect to escape the responsibility devolved upon it by its party leaders, by shielding itself behind the gallant deeds of those who have chosen to go for their country in defiance of the mandates of party.

The enemies of General Taylor are to be found in the ranks of the enemies of the war. General Taylor's fair fame is indissolubly identified with the war, and those who labor to interrupt and delay the war—those who oppose the war in any shape—are at the same time attempting to sully his fair fame, and to aid and comfort the enemy who is seeking his life.

To connect General Taylor with the Federal leaders as a candidate for the Presidency, would be like the attempt that might have sought, years ago, to invoke the support of the tories of the revolution in favor of Washington, or the enemies of the late war in favor of Jackson.—There is no fitness in such an association as this; and we can imagine the indignation of the old hero on seeing those who have labored to paralyze the right arm of his strength, in the hour of danger, attempting to lean upon that arm, so that their tottering cause may be strengthened and saved in the very hour of its dissolution."

Later from Europe.

By an arrival at New York of the packet ship Gladiator, we have received seven days later intelligence from Europe. The news, however, is unimportant. Breadstuffs have experienced a very slight decline, but not enough to affect the American markets very materially. There is no political intelligence worth naming. The Oriental and Peninsular steam ship Tiber was lost near Lisbon on the 20th of February. Loss $150,000.

Susq. Co. Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, to wit:—

President—Hon. WM. JESSUP. Vice Presidents, STERLING HARNUM, FREDERICK BAILEY; Corresponding Sec'y—GEO. WALLER; Recording Sec'y—B. H. MILLS; Treasurer—D. D. WARNER; *Managers*—Dalton Tiffany, Maj. E. Fields, Wm. C. Ward, Henry Drinker, Abel Cassedy, Franklin Lusk, Geo. Fuller.

At a meeting of the Managers same day, the following persons were appointed, Executive Committee: Geo. Fuller, Henry Drinker, Franklin Lusk.

☞ The *Tribune* says of Corwin's Mexican speech: "It cannot fail to make a profound and lasting impression." So did the Hartford Convention, and they will go down to posterity together, as its associates in their treasonable sentiments and action.—*Utica Observer.*

Taxing the Enemy—Important.

From the President to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:—"The Government of Mexico" having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns, or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may be permitted.—He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade; or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of which will be the condition of carrying it on. One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of the policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade, at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished—a just regard to the general interests of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerant rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may prepare, and will submit such regulations as you may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection.

As the levy of the contribution proposed is a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable me to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847.

Mr. Walker gives to the President's letter a lengthy reply. It is a paper of extraordinary ability, which want of room prevents us from giving. The plan is, to open all the ports of Mexico that may be now or hereafter in our possession, to the trade of all neutral nations,—imposing duties upon all merchandize, for the purpose of raising money to carry on the war. The tariff of duties proposed by Mr. Walker is moderate, when compared to that which the Mexicans have been accustomed to, being generally more than one half below the regular Mexican scale. The Mexican Government monopoly in Tobacco, is recommended by him to be abolished, and that Quicksilver and machinery for working the mines be admitted duty free. The duties are to be collected in gold and silver coin, through the agency of our army and naval officers—and they are recommended to be specific instead of ad. valorem, on account of the difficulty of obtaining skilful appraisers in Mexico. The requisite instructions, with the details of the Tariff, have already been fowarded to our officers in command on the Mexican Coast.

GEN. IRVIN.—The Federalists appear to be in ecstacy with their candidate for Governor. They say he is an iron master, and has made a great deal of money. Now we confess this may be a good reason why the Federal aristocrats would like to see him elected, but it is the very last one that should induce Democrats to desire such a result. Those who are conversant with Mr. Irvin's qualifications, believe him to be destitute of a single quality which fits him for the Executive chair. By the aid of his great wealth he has secured a nomination, which belonged to another; and if we are not mistaken in the "signs of the times," the friends of JAMES COOPER will give the said Gen. IRVIN the bag to hold on the 2d Tuesday in October next.—*Democratic Union.*

☞ GENERAL IRVIN has one claim upon the gratitude of his friends the corporators and iron mongers, which we have not seen advanced for him in this quarter. As we wish to do justice, even to a political opponent, we will state it. He voted while in Congress for that beautiful BANKRUPT LAW, which enabled so many of the class who support him to pay their debts. This law enabled James Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer to pay some four hundred thousand dollars of his debts—other kindred spirits were equally benefitted by the operation. The total amount of debts *paid* by that provident federal enactment, exceeded four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It operated like the manufacture of paper money, Tariff and other federal nostrums for making the "people" rich. What a pity the people can't have the benefit of federal rule all the time. They would all get rich "in a jiffy."—*Wilkesbarre Farmer.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided in New Orleans, in a recent law suit, that "a citizen of Mexico is not able to maintain a civil action against a citizen of the U. States"—then the last hope of the Mexicans is gone; for it is evident from the results of Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista, that they are not able to maintain an *uncivil* action against our citizens.

Gen. Taylor's Politics.

A gentleman, who was with the army last summer, on the Rio Grande, had occasion frequently to call on Gen. Taylor, and in moments of leisure, the cause of the Mexican war, &c., was a topic of conversation. It is known to all acquainted with General Taylor, that he converses freely upon any subject introduced—there seems to be no concealment in his composition. During one of his visits, a gentleman from Mississippi was introduced as the Hon. Mr. M., of that State, he being a member of the State Senate. After a few minutes of general conversation, our friend remarked, "I perceive by the late papers, your friends are proposing you for the Presidency."

"Yes," said Gen. Taylor, "I am sorry to see it; I have always thought, and still think, a *civilian*, and none other, ought to hold that office. I have no other ambition than to bring this war to an honorable close, and then go to my farm, and there in the bosom of my family, live and die. I am no politician. I have not had a chance to vote in a great number of years. I would, however, have voted at the last Presidential election for Mr. Clay, if I could have done so—because I believe him to be not only a wise Statesman and good man—but, I had some constitutional doubts upon the annexation of Texas."

Our friend remarked, "I have understood, General, that you have said you were here as the officer of your government, and asked no questions as to the right or wrong of this war." The old General, with much animation, replied,—"Between my government and a *foreign* nation, I never ask a question; MY GOVERNMENT is ALWAYS RIGHT." This pure, patriotic and lofty sentiment, put an end to all queries.—*Baton Rouge Conservator.*

THE MINT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The coinage of the Mint at Philadelphia last month exceeded two millions of dollars, being the largest amount ever coined in one month since the Government was founded. It was as follows:—

In gold coins,	$1,988,880	
In silver, do	88,600	
In copper, do	2,031	$2,079,511

Under the new directions given by Mr. Walker, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the zealous co-operation of the able director, Dr. Patterson, it is believed the coinage at the Philadelphia mint will reach three millions of dollars a month—chiefly in gold. It is fully believed that, during President Polk's administration, sixty millions of dollars will be converted into American coin, being, in four years, more than one-half the amount of the fifty-five years preceding. So much for Democracy and hard money!—*Pennsylvanian.*

STATISTICS OF CATHOLICISM.—The statistics of the Catholic Church, recently published by the Archbishop of Thessalonica, Secretary to the Propaganda, shows that it numbers—in Europe 108 archbishops, 469 bishops and 125,000,000 members. In America, both North and South, 12 archbishops, 60 bishops, and 26,000,000 members. In Asia, 25 archbishops, 4 bishops, and 1,200,000 members; and in Oceana, 2 archbishops, 5 bishops and 300,000 members.

A suit is now pending before the Board of Referees, in Boston, Ezekiel Hale vs. E. M. J. Hale, (his son) both of Haverhill. It appears that in the autumn of 1842, plaintiff, a convert to the "Millerite delusion," made over to the defendant his property, valued at from $40,000 to $50,000—the latter to pay the heirs $20,000, and inherit the residue himself. The old gentleman has since recovered his "right mind," and now seeks to regain possession of his property.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—We saw yesterday a new and beautiful style of lady's Summer bonnet, made of Sicilian straw, a species of the cactus leaf. It is braided, or woven by machinery, and forms a fine white fabric, handsomer than Leghorn, and we are told that it is more durable also, and that the sun does not change its color. We shall soon expect to see Broadway enlivened with these elegant "Sicilian straws."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

BALL AT TAMPICO.—Just before the departure of the troops, a brilliant Ball was given by a few officers to the elite of the society. Many Mexican ladies were present. They dance, waltz and polka exceedingly well, and our friend writes—I counted but three pair of corsets in the room, although there were at least forty ladies. A greater degree of propriety I never witnessed."

In Pitcher, N. Y., on the 11th inst, by Rev. E. P. Beebe, Mr. JESS. BAGLEY, of Brooklyn, Pa. to Mrs. CHARLOTTE CRANDALL, of Pitcher N. Y.

Advertisements.

BRIGADE ORDERS!

THE Militia and Volunteers of the third Brigade 8th Division Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for training and inspection as follows:

The second Battalion, of second Regiment Commanded by Col. E. Patrick, on Monday the 10th day of May next.

The first Battalion on Tuesday the 11th.

The Volunteer Battalion of Washington Guards, Commanded by Maj. A. Smith, and the 3d Volunteer Regiment, Commanded by Col. Asa Spicer will parade at such time in September next as the Commanding Officers shall appoint.

A. CARPENTER, *B Inspector.*
3d Brigade, 8th Div. Pa. Militia.

Brigade Inspector's Office,
Harford, April 9th, 1846.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

OF all kinds just received—first in market—and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest at BALISBURY'S.

Montrose, April 15, 1847.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

AT the Old Stand of Lyons & Chandler, may be found F. B. Chandler, and Robert C. Simpson, who have entered into partnership under the firm of F. B. Chandler, & Co. They will endeavor at all times to be in readiness to attend to those who may favor them with a call.

The remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Books, Glass, &c. &c., which we have on hand, will be sold unusually low.

F. B. CHANDLER.
ROBERT. C. SIMPSON.

BUTTER, Socks, Flannel, Tow Cloth, Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper, Old Pewter, Brass, &c. will be taken in exchange for Goods, or will be readily taken for any of our Goods.

F. B. CHANDLER & CO.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE subscriber, having disposed of his farm, proposes to sell at public auction, at his residence in East Bridgewater, on Saturday the 24th inst., the following property, viz:

One Span of Matched Horses.
One Breeding Mare.
Two Farm Horses.
Eight Cows.
Eight two years olds.
Seven Yearlings.
Thirty Sheep.
One yoke of working Oxen.
One Yearling Colt.

A credit of nine months will be given, with interest and approved security.

HUGH McCOLLUM

East Bridgewater, April 14th, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Montrose, Pa., April 1st, 1847.

Arnold Henry S.	Lozier Miss Harriet
Asborn Milton	Little Mary A.
Armes William 3	Little George
Aldrich Nathan	Lewis George W. 2
Allen Charles	Mabor Tho's
Brown Joseph M.	Moore Joseph
Beach Emily	Mylert Mrs. A. N.
Buckley John	McCollum John
Brown Miss Huldah	Messenger Horace P.
Baldwin Miss L. A. 2	Moore Mrs. Maria
Bullard Miss Amanda G.	McMeehan James
Butterfield Benj. A.	Miller Don'l
Bussel Edward	Maine Ezekiel
Beebe Mrs. Sarah A.	McGray Patrick
Brewster Miss Octavia	McKeeby Gilbert
Carswell Lydia W.	Marsh Hiram C.
Cronk William	Newcomb Samuel 2
Coon Miss Helen S.	Nichols Abel
Crane John A.	Orlon Miss Elizabeth
Coon F. B.	Peckins Margaret
Dudly Leonard	Peckins Mrs. T.
Davis William	Perkins Ruth A.
Dow John	Post Matilda E.
Donly Catharine	Potter Miss Clarinda E.
Davison William	Park L. Lorana
Flyt Barret	Pickering Thomas W.
Fraser Frank'in	Reardon William
Fesenden Henry	Reynolds Effy
Fesenden Henry L.	Sherer Mrs. Susan
Fesenden Isaac	Sayer Erci 2
Fordham Geo. M.	Sanderson Miss E.
Fairchild Miss Sarah	Simpson Miss Jane
Foster Geo. W.	Shay Theodore
Grover Miss Helen	Smith Miss Jane
Gardner L	Smith Robert
Gardner Jerusha S.	Thayre Bishop
Garretson Deborah	Tracy Silas E.
Howell Susan	Thompson Rev. J.
Hoyt Rev. James	Tuttle Miss Ruby
Herkimer Peter	Tyler Mrs. Cordelia
Isbell Zur. G. 3	Thayer Enock
Jefferson Miss Mary	Whitney Hallam E.
Jesorp J. P.	Wartrous Joseph
Jackson Joshua	Walker Mrs. Ruth
Jackson O. P.	White Hon. Geo.
Johnson B. A.	Young Israel
Kent Robert	

H. J. WEBB, P. M.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber hereby acknowledges himself under *lasting* obligations to *those* who have bestowed upon him so liberal a share of their patronage, and who have made *ready pay* or have paid within a *reasonable time*, after their notes, or accounts, were *due*. But he must be permitted to say to such as seem unwilling to *settle their* accounts, that withholding payment, may work an injury overbalancing their kind intentions, by locking up his capital which he *needs* to successfully compete with his more *favored* neighbors, by purchasing for cash. He will expect therefore, that every one indebted, whose accounts have been standing from six months, to six years (except those who have made *express* arrangements) will call during the present month (April) and settle—without fail—and oblige M. C. TYLER.

Montrose, April 7th, '47.

PLOUGHS.

A NEW and full assortment of *Ploughs* and *Plough Casting* of the most approved construction, just received, and for sale at low prices by H. BURRITT.

New Milford, April 4th, 1847.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. Segur's Restorative Pills. Dr. Spooner's Hygeian, do. Lee's. Hooper's, and Tomalin, do. Also, Dr. Rafferty's Family Medicines, consisting of Balm of Gilead, Worm Oil, Vegetable Pills, Eye Water, Strengthening Plaster, Embrocation, &c. &c.

For their superior excellence and great usefulness, these medicines are entitled to a place in every family. *Try them.*

OPODELDOC, Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, Godfrey's Cordial, Covert's Balm of Life, Camphor, Horehound, Paregoric, Licorice, &c. &c., for sale by J. LYONS.

April 8, 1847.

NEW GOODS,

JUST opened and selling at our usual low prices—including more of those Large Family Bibles. J. LYONS.

Feb. 3, 1847

N. B. Those who have promised Grain and calculate to bring it, will do well to do so immediately. J. L.

TIN WARE.

50 DOZ. Tin Ware, including Pans, Pails, Dippers, Coffee and Tea Pots, Bakers, Basins, &c. &c., at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices, for sale by J. LYONS.

April 1.

OLD STAND—OLD STORE—Old Goods and New Ones.

A the store of the Subscriber No. 6. Turnpike street, may be found a general assortment of Goods. Good goods and at the lowest prices—Consisting of

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,	STONE-WARE,
HARD-WARE,	SADDLERY,
IRON AND STEEL,	NAILS,
PLOUGHS,	BOOTS AND SHOES.

Shoe-Kit and findings &c.

M. S. WILSON.

Montrose, March 3, 1847.

INFORMATION GRATIS.

THE Subscriber's Books and accounts are at his Store No. 6. Turnpike Street, and he is generally there ready to wait upon those who call to examine them. Those who have neglected settling over six years are requested to call and renew their obligations to pay. Those whose accounts have stood five, four, three or over two years are most earnestly requested to make payment and those whose obligations have not stood over one year since they became due are informed that payment will not be required of them—A general settlement is desired.

M. S. WILSON.

March 3, 1847.

DOCT. D. THAYER,

[illegible] of Montrose, that he has made a permanent location in the village of Montrose, where he will be happy to wait upon all those who may favor him with their patronage.—From the long experience he has had in his practice, he thinks he can safely recommend himself to this community with perfect confidence of success.

He will take patients at his residence, where they will receive especial care and attendance; and would especially invite all those who are afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and have failed to obtain relief from Physicians of the Alopathy School, to give him a call; for by his practice he has been taught, that most, if not all of the diseases which afflict the human family, can be cured or greatly mitigated. He will keep on hand a large assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

for family use; consisting of Stomach and Bilious Pills, Cough Syrups, Strengthening Bitters, Spice Bitters, Scrofula Syrups, Composition Powders, Arabic Balsam, Mother's Cordial, Strengthening and Adhesive Plasters, Worm Syrup, which is an infallible remedy, with medicines which are effectual in curing Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, with many others too numerous to mention. He would also say, that patients laboring under diseases of a Consumptive and Cancerous nature, need not despair of relief under his treatment.

Montrose, March 4, 1847. No. 9—tf

1847

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

Small Profits & quick Return.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that they have received from the city, a well selected stock of GOODS, bought by one of the firm, at much lower prices than many of the same goods could be bought in the fall, and we are desirous of disposing of them at a very SMALL PROFIT for Cash. Beeswax, Flannel, Socks, Flaxseed, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c. &c.—We are satisfied that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers, than we ever have done before; and *Remember*, that we will not be UNDERSOLD. *Bentley & Read.*

Montrose, Feb. 1, 1847.

Dalley's,

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, a cure for Sore Eyes, Cuts, Swellings, Burns, Bruises &c. &c. just received and for sale by *Bentley & Read.*

STONE WARE.

A FULL assortment of Stone Ware this day received, and will be sold CHEAP by BENTLEY & READ.

Feb. 11, 1847.

TALLOW.

500 LBS. TALLOW for sale by *Mills & Sherman.*

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE stock of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, (including *Shaker's*,) just opened and for sale by J. LYONS.

March 10, 1847.

A FEW more Spring patterns of DE LAINE and Cashmers on hand, and will be sold very Cheap by *Bentley & Read.*

FRANK MILLER'S, celebrated *Leather Preserative* and *water Proof Oil Blacking* just the thing for this weather, for sale by *Bentley & Read.*

STEEL BEEDS and PURSE TWIST, a new supply just received, also, Steel Beg and Purse Clasps, Slides, &c. &c. *Bentley & Read.*

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT KERR, late of Bridgewater township, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly attested for settlement to the subscriber.

HENRY L. KERR, *Administrator.*

Bridgewater, March 18, 1847. 11-6w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Susquehanna, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the house late of James Shearman, deceased, in the township of Dimock, on Thursday the 25th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Dimock aforesaid, late the estate of James Shearman, late of the said township, deceased, and severally bounded and described as follows, to wit:—the first piece or parcel thereof, being the farm formerly owned and occupied by Allen Upson. Bounded on the North, by land of Richard Garretson—on the East, by lands of Gurdon D. Hempsted, and Elisha Tiffany—on the South, by lands of Charles Greenwood, and George Gates, and on the West, by lands of Jacob S. Mills, and Dudley B. Smith—containing one hundred and sixty four acres, with about one hundred and twenty-five acres improved, and having thereon, one dwelling house, two barns, two orchards and a cider mill.—The other piece or parcel of land being the north part of the farm known, as the 'Henry Barkley farm.' Said part, being bounded on the North by lands of Avery Bolles, and Francis Tingley—on the East, by lands of James Dennis—on the South, by a road leading from the Turnpike road to Thomas H. Muzzy's and the other half of said lot—and on the West, by lands of John Woodhouse, containing seventy-seven acres or thereabouts, with about fifty acres improved; and having thereon a dwelling house, barn, and two orchards—and being that part of said 'Barkley farm,' as was purchased by him of Alvin Myers, with the appurtenances.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

R. T. STEPHENS, *Administrator.*

Feb. 13, 1847.

☞ The above sale is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th April at the same place and time of day.

R. T. STEPHENS, *Adm'r.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday, the 19th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M.—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Harmony township, in the County of Susquehanna. Bounded on the South and East by lands of Urbane Burrows, on the North by lands belonging to the heirs of John Hitchcock, Deceased, and on the West by lands contracted to Peter Campbell and another, (by B. A. Skinner) containing about six acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances a small frame house, a saw mill, and about five acres improved, late the estate of the said B. A. Skinner.

Taken in execution at the suit of Elisha Williams, against B. A. Skinner.

N. C. WARNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Montrose, March 24, 1847.