THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, April 22, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ On motion of R, B. LITTLE, Esq., G. A. GROW was, on Monday last, admitted to practice as Attorney at Law in the several Courts in this County.

☞ Our friend F. A. WARD, has our thanks for his communication covering the important news from the Army and Europe, &c., of last week. We regret much, however, that through some carelessness or neglect of "Uncle Sam" or his agents it did not reach us until Friday. We hope such a mishap may not again occur.

☞ It will be seen from the Washington correspondence of the *Pennsylvanian* which we give in another column, that the $18,000,000 Loan authorized by Congress, has been taken upon the most gratifying terms, and that, too, in spite of the predictions and designs of the Mexican party of the country to the contrary.

The Campaign.

The gubernatorial campaign of this State may now be considered fairly opened. Each of the three political parties—the Democrats, Federalists and Natives—has brought its favorite candidate into the field, and already do we begin to hear the "clangor of arms" which portend the approaching conflict. Each of those candidates, too, is ushered into the contest with some peculiar recommend, which, (except the Native,) we consider it proper to name.

And first we will pay our compliments to the distinguished nominee of our own party.—And here we need not be prolix. Who does not know FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and knowing him, can fault his character in the least, either political or official? Who does not know that he is both capable and faithful, honest and efficient to a fault? Where is the man who can accuse him of even the smallest misdeed or derilection during the entire period of his official career? We have yet to see him. Even the slanderous tongue of his political enemies is mute upon that point—one of the best testimonials of his able and judicious discharge of his official duties that can be given. He is emphatically "of the people one," a self-made man. Once an humble "school-master," with no arm but talent and integrity to lean upon, he set out on the journey of life, and step by step plodded his way up its ascent, until at last he found himself elevated by a constituency duly appreciating his merits, to the highest trust within their gift. Hence his feelings are with the people, his sympathies with those who from an adverse fortune are compelled to struggle through life's checkered scenes as he has done. Unlike too many whom the world is pleased to distinguish, his whole career has shown him to be far removed from any feelings of aristocracy; and on the contrary, has proved him to possess a most scrupulous and uncompromising devotedness to the interests and welfare of the laboring classes and the poor.—But we need not enumerate instances for they are familiar to our readers as house-hold words. His noble stand against monopolies, in the shape of corporate privileges, Bank charters, &c., during the session of our last Legislature, is enough to place his name deep in the affections of every poor man in this Commonwealth, yea, to assign it a high rank in the list of Chief Magistrates who have gone before him.

But not so with his most formidable competitor, Mr. IRVIN, as we are told by those who know him. "Born," as the saying is, "with a silver spoon in his mouth," his whole soul is locked up in the aristocracy of wealth. He comes into the field with no other recommend but that of being a Federalist of the Hartford Convention stripe, a wealthy iron-master, rolling in luxury, an Autocrat in every sense of the word, so far as he can be under the laws and institutions of his country, a man of an inferior order of talents—in short, a perfect JOE RITNER. Such we learn from all quarters to be his compound.

Now which is the man most entitled to the support of a free people, a people which wants no iron league, or wealthy aristocracy to rule as with a rod of steel? Which, laboring men, would you prefer to see elevated to the important trust of the Chief Magistracy, a man who is the arbiter of his own fortune, who sprang by his own industry and integrity from comparative obscurity to eminence, who is acquainted with your wants, and dares to protect you from the rapacity and encroachments of associated wealth; or one who, imbecile to commence with, was born in luxury, and nursed in aristocracy, whose career is marked by the most flagrant acts of despotism, as will be seen in another place in this paper, ever attempted by any man since the organization of our State government? Upon which do you feel called upon to bestow your suffrage, the man who, through one Executive term, has stood by your rights with a Roman firmness, whose whole sympathies are with the laboring poor? or upon one who is placed upon the course by the aristocracy of our land, because his sympathies were with them, and would render him entirely subservient to their requirements if elected? This is really the issue; and it would seem that scarcely a moment's reflection is needed to effect a decision. The case is too plain to admit of hesitation.

In regard to the respective candidates for Canal Commissioner, the difference is equally as wide. Than MORRIS LONGSTRETH, "the Montgomery County Farmer," few men in Pennsylvania enjoy a more enviable reputation. In fact we defy his opponents to "pick a flaw" in his character or qualifications for the office. Against him is arrayed the name of JOSEPH PATTON, also an iron-master, to complete the iron league, one of the old *plundering contractors* under the prodigal and infamous administration of JOE RITNER. Between them, then, no man can hesitate for a choice. And we cannot doubt but that, with the names of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, the Democracy of this county as well as State are destined to achieve a victory second to none since the election of the venerable JACKSON.

ANOTHER BANK BILL VETOED.—If there is anything in the official career of Governor SHUNK which peculiarly distinguishes him, it is his unfaltering adherence to the interests of the people against the encroachments of capital.—His numerous vetoes of Bank and Corporation bills which were frisked through both branches of the late Federal Legislature with an indecent haste, have been received with almost universal favor, and take an exalted rank among the acts of our most eminent Chief Magistrates. We publish to-day another of his messages, in which he assigns his reasons for returning with his objections the bill incorporating another Bank at Erie. We love to record such messages, and know that our readers are fond of perusing them. Especially do we commend it to the attention of our excellent neighbor of the *Register*, who, although honored with a seat in the Senate during the entire period of the last session, has nevertheless been ignorant of any Bank bill having passed that body.

Tea and Coffee Tax again.

Our neighbor of the "Register" came out last week, in a vein of good humor and courtesy rather unusual, mixed with a considerable dogmatism and evasion, with a lame attempt to disprove the charge against Gen. IRVIN of his having voted, while in Congress, to tax Tea and Coffee, as fixed upon him by an article from the Harrisburg "Union," copied into this paper week before last. Not to be behind our cotemporary in urbanity, yet we must say that his reply not only opens with a misstatement, but it continues them, leaving no room to doubt his having the "heavy end of the log to carry." The following is taken for an example:

"Let the reader closely examine the article quoted by our neighbor, and it will be seen that it does not give any vote of his [Gen. Irvins] directly touching Tea and Coffee at all."

Now compare the following passage from the "Union," and see "how plain a statement of facts" will show our neighbor's misstatement:

"In the 194th page of the journal of 1841-2, July 16, 1842, the first tariff bill, afterwards vetoed by President TYLER, was under discussion, and an article and amendment were pending, each taxing tea and coffee; the first being the 2nd article on the 8th section, and the other being an amendment to that, and after much tribulation in the Whig ranks, they joined with the Democratic members from Pennsylvania and *struck out* this whole article, Gen. IRVIN voting for it."

In fact the whole article of our neighbors is made up of the same incorrect assertions without *any proof, or any reference to the documents* to support it. Not so with the "Union"—*it* gave not only page and section of the Journal on which the fact it asserted might be found, but it even quoted whole sections and proved beyond a question that the articles of Tea and Coffee *were not* in the *free list*, but included in section tenth of amendments, which, the Journal asserts, remains as originally proposed. The amendments being disposed of, the bill came up upon the engrossment, and subsequently upon its final passage, with the *Tea and Coffee tax of twenty per cent included*, and was passed, Mr. IRVIN voting both times in the affirmative. The assertion of the "Register" that Tea and Coffee were inclosed in another part of the bill, is *but an assertion* which lacks one essential feature, viz: PROOF! Will our neighbor please furnish it? But we have already devoted more space than the defence set up by our worthy cotemporary demanded, and therefore dismiss it, for the present.

☞ Have our neighbors of the "Register" and "Advocate" seen anything of that terrific thing called "Ruin" yet? The people recollect how bitterly they bewailed the change in the Tariff policy no longer ago than last fall, and how earnestly, (apparently) they predicted the very worst of evils to every branch of business, as the certain consequence of it. They have now waited nearly five months since the new and "ruinous" act first went into operation, and as yet have seen no evidence of the terrible calamity they were admonished to fear. Where is it? Have our neighbors seen it yet? If they have, why don't they inform the public of it, and what sort of a creature it is? Why so silent? Come, neighbors, be frank and honest once in your lives, if not too great a cross, and tell us where the "ruin" is to be met with; or if it is all a chimera, admit it, and apologize for having been either self-deceived or the instruments of deception. Come, "clear your skirts."

☞ The *New York Courier & Enquirer*, high Federal authority, says that Mr. POLK has "virtually nominated ZACHARY TAYLOR as his successor in the Presidential Chair." How does this contrast with the assertions of the Federalists, that Mr. POLK is trying to break down Gen. TAYLOR?

☞ Our neighbor of the "Register" feigns to believe that some of the "Locos," as he modestly calls us, were anxious to defeat the nomination of Gen. Irvin, because we considered him a very formidable opponent. We are happy to think that our cotemporary has *one* source of consolation, even though it be a false one, for we have no doubt his heart experiences many hopeless and bitter throbs at the dim prospect of his election. However, we can assure him for our own part, "that the wish is father to the thought," for no selection could have suited us better.

☞ The "Harrisburg Argus," noted heretofore for its obsequiousness to DAVID R. PORTER and SIMON CAMERON, both of whom have been hostile to the present State Administration, the new Tariff, and in favor of the "one term" rule, has passed under the editorial charge of Col. SETH SALISBURY, of Bradford county, and comes out strictly Democratic in its tone. It has hoisted the meritorious names of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, and battles for them most vigorously. We rejoice at this change, for it not only assures us that the paper will be well conducted, but that the right feeling in relation to our candidates, prevails, and that the entire party is coming up to the work in solid phalanx, resolved to conquer.—Federalism may deal its best blows, they will still be impotent and mock the efforts of its votaries.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter election in New York city was held on Tuesday week, and resulted very strangely in the election of a Federalist (Brady) for Mayor, by about one thousand majority, and a majority of the same party in the City Council.—This is a singular result for a City which almost invariably gives from three to six thousand majority for the Democratic ticket. It is accounted for, however, from the fact that the Democratic candidate (Brownell, one of the b'hoys) was very unpopular, and very many of his party were so averse to his nomination that they would not go to the polls. But catch the Democrats of "Gotham" asleep or beaten again!

Wheeled About.

That *Lycoming Gazette*, known all over the state as one of the most uncompromising '42 Tariff and "one term" organs, has "tacked ship" and hoisted the banner of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, and the Tariff of 1846, which it most ably defends. Hear what it says in regard to the Tariff:

The New Tariff.

We confess ourselves agreeably disappointed in regard to the practical operation of the new Tariff. In common with a great majority of the people of Pennsylvania, we were strongly and earnestly opposed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the passage of McKay's Bill, otherwise the Tariff of '46, because we were afraid that it would work serious injury to the iron and coal interests, and prevent the prospective developements of our mineral resources. We adhered to the old doctrine of protection, as a means of sustaining local interests, and feared that every innovation was fraught with mischief. In a word, we felt and acted with the community about us; but in spite of our protests, a majority of Congress determined upon the reduction and modification of the Tariff. The new law, went into operation on the first day of December last, and consequently, we have had on the first instant, four full months of trial of its provisions. Has the country been ruined in consequence? and is it likely to be? Let us enquire.

The prospects of an ample demand for coal and iron, the ensuing season, at fair prices, are abundant. From every quarter, we hear of new enterprises of the kind, about to be engaged in, while the old operatives, are steadily enlarging and extending their business. As yet the state of prices, is rather improved than otherwise, and remains so firm, that immense fortunes are accumulating rapidly to all concerned, we mean as proprietors of iron and coal establishments. But little uneasiness of a material reduction of prices in those staples, are apprehended in any quarter, while on the other hand, it is a well known fact, that even a *material* reduction, can be borne without any fatal injury to the manufacturing establishments. Instead of realizing, as now, from 25 to 50 per cent., on their investments, iron and coal speculators, may be compelled to be content with 8 or 10 per cent., but even that is more than a farmer can realize with the greatest prudence and industry, and it is enough. However, there is little danger of foreign competition affecting prices soon—more is to be apprehended from a surfeit of the business at home, in consequence of the high prices which at present promises fortunes so readily to all interested. We are bound to acknowledge, therefore, that the apprehended destruction to the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, has not been consummated under the new Tariff.

The next result which we feared would be brought about by a modification of the revenue laws, was the demolition of our home market, and consequently a reduction of prices in agricultural produce. What is the result? Instead of a limited market and low prices, the reverse has actually occurred, and the farmers everywhere feel it to their satisfaction and delight. The home market, is in no way impaired, while the foreign market has been immeasurably extended. Ruin, indeed, under the Tariff of 1846!—why, the price of wheat in the metropolis of the State, has ranged for the last four months, from one dollar twelve and a half cents, to one dollar fifty cents,—a thing almost unprecedented! Corn is selling in Philadelphia for 80 and 90 cents per bushel, and in our own borough for 62 1-2 cents. Potatoes, at from 50 to 75 cents, and all other kinds of produce in proportion. Is this the ruin, which accompanies the Tariff of 1846, and which was so greatly feared by the good people of Lycoming? Answer, he who can! For our own part, we plead guilty of error, for who that predicted ruin, distress and bankruptcy, to follow the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, was not in error. To pretend otherwise, is to assert a falsehood in the face of truth.

☞ Col. J. J. Hardin, before he received his fatal wound at Buena Vista, had captured a flag from the enemy, which, with his horse, he requested should be sent home as a last memento to his wife.

Poor Men, Read This!

☞ We clip the following from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, a paper which is considered good authority, and which, is also corroborated by several of its cotemporaries about the same date, which entitles it to undoubted credit. If poor, laboring men can read this, which we presume to be true in every particular, and then help elevate James Irvin to the Gubernatorial chair, we must pronounce them willing to submit to any forms of tyranny and serfdom:

Mr. Irvin against the Poor Man!

"It is the boast of our land that we are governed by a constitution and laws, which are liberal and just. That here men have the high privilege of unrestrained speech, and liberty of conscience, and that the *people* are the government, and every man has an equal voice in the decision of all matters submitted to this tribunal. The spirit of the constitution designs that there should be a *free exercise* of thought and action; and wisely punishes an attempt on the part of one individual to coerce, and intimidate another to violate the exercise of the free impulses of the mind, in the discharge of its privileges. In the nobleness of humanity and justice, the constitution has guarantied the sacred right of suffrage to all. It is the boon of the poor laborer, as well as of the lordling who rides in his gilded coach. Every man is free to discharge it as he pleases.—Though he may be poor, he votes his ticket at the same box with his wealthy neighbor, and it possesses the same influence, and counts just as much. How reprehensible then is it for one individual when he possesses the power, to influence men against their free wills, and intimidate them from performing their true wishes, by threats and menaces.

We are told that in 1844, General Irvin exercised the tyrany of a Russian despot over the poor workmen in his employment. He insisted that they should *vote for Mr. Clay*, or he would DISCHARGE THEM FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT! Several noble men among them, who valued their principles above their places, *refused to vote for Mr. Clay*, and were discharged in consequence. Does this exhibit that great consideration and esteem for the *poor man*, which the federalists say Mr. Irvin feels. Has he that spirit of toleration which the highest officer in the Commonwealth should possess to an eminent degree? How contemptible and mean must such a man appear in the eyes of all true Republicans! We desire no serfdom in our happy Commonwealth, but seek that all should enjoy the blessed right of conscience, unrestrained by the strong arm of power.

We leave it with the poor laborers of the Commonwealth, whether General Irvin, and the party who support him, are their friends—whether they respect them, or have any consideration for their holy rights? It certainly does not appear that they have. Poor laborers, remember these things, when you are again called upon to vote."

The New Demonstration.

The following passage from a letter over the signature of Gen. TAYLOR, dated Camargo, August 14, 1846, and written in answer to certain Democrats in Philadelphia, who were favorable to his nomination for the Presidency, shows clearly the old hero's feelings in relation to the subject, and in what light he will view the late sudden demonstration of those who, although but yesterday, as it were, sought to jeopardize him and his whole command, and even stigmatized them as "armed ruffians and murderers," yet now affect for him an unusual degree of admiration:

"My real feelings impel me to say *that I do not desire nomination as a candidate for the Presidency*. Your letter finds me no aspirant for that office, and the agitation of such a question, in my present responsible position, is yet more a serious cause of regret, as TENDING TO EMBARRASS ME IN THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE EXISTING WAR."

Proceedings of Court.

Grand Jury found true bills vs. Sylvester P. Rhinevault, Alfred Rhinevault, and Ezra Rhinevault, for a riot, growing out of a disturbance of a Spelling School, in Forest Lake.—One vs. James Gayner, for conspiring to raise wages. The hands on the Erie Railroad, a few days since, all struck for higher wages, and it is alleged that this Defendant was a chief cause of the strike. One vs. Benjamin Aylsworth for keeping a tippling house in Lanesboro. One vs. John B. Scofield of the same place for the same offence. Grand Jury dismissed Tuesday afternoon. In Townships where there was no election for Constable, the Court appointed in Brooklyn, Elisha Mack; in Clifford, Jonathan N. Baker; in Thompson, Gilbert Williams. David Sheldon sent up in surety of the peace, for abusing his wife, was required to give bail in $100 for good behavior for one year, and pay the costs of prosecution, and failing to procure bail, was committed to jail. Causes disposed of: Doud vs. Williams & Skinner, after evidence closed, Court directed the Jury to find for the Defendant. Lusk & Little for Plaintiff, Streeter & Richards for Defendants. Doud vs. Smith, in tresspass, verdict for Defendant. Little & Streeter for Plaintiff, Bentley for Defendant. Commonwealth vs. James Gayner for conspiring to raise wages, verdict guilty, and Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $5,00 and undergo imprisonment in the County jail, 3 months. Streeter, Lusk & Baldwin, for Commonwealth, Dimock, Mulford & Grow, for Defendant.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY Morning, 6 o'clock.

By the southern Mail of last evening we have later intelligence from the city of Mexico, Vera Cruz and the Brazos. From Mexico we have the news by a Frenchman who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., that the dissentions at the Capitol are not yet terminated. Santa Anna had reached there and allied himself with the party of Farias, and determined to support the war at the expense of the Church. This informant also states that there were not 1000 armed men on the road from Vera Cruz to the Capitol. He said there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them. Mr. Kendall, of the *Picayune*, however, contradicts this latter report, stating that Gen. La Vega was there in command of 1000 men, many of whom were daily deserting in squads. The condition of the Mexicans, the army especially, is said to be awful. The tales of the atrocities of those who were released on parole, are horrid indeed. Rations continue to be served out by our commissaries to the suffering poor, but for which they must starve.

The city of Vera Cruz, at least the northern part of it, is literally torn to pieces. Everything, however, had begun to resume its customary routine in Gen Scott's army since the occupation of the town and castle by our troops. The heat was intense, but the health of the men remained in the most satisfactory condition. Gen. Scott was anxiously waiting the arrival of additional means of transport, mules, wagons, &c., to commence an onward march into the interior, intending to occupy Jalapa, the capitol of the Department. Rumors were current among the troops, and generally credited, that the army would be cantoned for some time in and about Jalapa, a city renowned for the salubrity of the climate, where they would enjoy perfect immunity from the ravages of the vomito.

Gen. Twiggs started on the morning of the 31st, for the National Bridge, about 35 miles from Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth, now Governor, was engaged in adopting the most stringent and appropriate regulations for the government of the city. He has anticipated the order of his government and established a tariff of duties. The reported capture of Alvarado was not confirmed. Three gentlemen from Mazattan report Upper and Lower California to be in peaceable possession of the Americans.

Rumor of another Battle!

The *New Orleans Delta* of the 10th inst., contains later news from Gen. Taylor's column, received by the schr. Henry Long which left the Brazos on the 3d. It reports that Gen. T. had overtaken Gen. Urrea, given him battle, and cut up his forces considerably. It says:

We learn from a passenger that, just before leaving Matamoros, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Marin, the van-guard of the division under his command came up with the rear-guard of the forces under Urrea and Canales, and a hot engagement ensued, in which the American troops were, for a short time, severely handled, until the main body, under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, came up, when the Mexicans were forced to retreat, with great loss.—It was further stated that Urrea and Canales were taken prisoners. The engagement is said to have taken place in the vicinity of the Tula Pass. This statement is evidently a mistake; for, if our recollection serves us, the Tula Pass is in the mountains between Victoria and Tula, and it is quite improbable that Gen. Taylor, whose ostensible object on leaving Monterey was to open his line of communications on the Rio Grande, however desirous he might be to capture Urrea, would follow him to such a distance from his direct route. It is more than probable that the Pass alluded to is the Paso Sacata, between China and Camargo, and about 80 miles from Marin.

There may be some exaggeration in the rumors as given above, but that an engagement has taken place would seem to admit of but little doubt, for though the intelligence came to Matamoros solely through Mexican sources, it should be borne in mind that in every instance in which a battle has been fought, the information was first received through the same medium, often several days in advance of our own expresses, and generally turned out to be substantially correct; particularly when the intelligence thus brought is unfavorable to themselves.

Gen. Taylor's force is estimated not to exceed 700, with one battery, three six pounders.

A letter from Buena Vista, March 12th, reports all quiet and the wounded mending rapidly. According to the orders of Gen. Taylor, upwards of forty mule loads of provisions had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion, for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital in a state of starvation. The writer truly says the humanity of such an act is beyond all praise, and though great is the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by a succession of victories over the Mexicans, all he has gained in this way sinks into insignificance compared with the humanity of this act, and which he has always shown to a fallen enemy.

DIED,

In Springville, on the 8th inst., Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of TITUS SCOTT, aged 66 years.

It may with perfect truth be said that, her life was a portrait of the Christian character, and every one who knew her, will at once respond to this strong language. Deprived of her eye-sight for some years, her thoughts were wholly turned upon the manner in which she could most acceptably do the will of her Heavenly Father; and she possessed the happy faculty of looking upon his dispensations, as either intended for her good, or by her patient endurance of them, that others might be encouraged in the path of duty. It was this cheerful submission to the Divine Will, that formed a prominent trait in her character.—Merely to eulogize the dead is not the chief object of this tribute to her memory; but a life like hers, has claims on our attention, and imparts the salutary lesson, that no matter how limited may be our sphere of action, or howsoever we may be afflicted by the dispensations of Providence, it is in our power, by the aid of His grace, to render ourselves not unprofitable servants.

For upwards of 30 years the deceased was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a burning and shining light in that community of Christians; and the faithfulness and devotion with which she cherished the principles and practices of the church will long be remembered in the parish in Springville. And it is humbly trusted, that the example she gave in life, will not be without its effect in Death.

"She being dead, yet speaketh."

COM.

Advertisements.

BLANKS.—Justices, and Constable's Bk's, of all kinds, FEE-BILLS, Blank Deeds and Notes, &c., for sale at this Office.

PLOUGHS.

WAYNE Co. Ploughs & Points, for sale by MILLS & SHERMAN.
April 21.

CLOVER SEED.

OF the large kind, of Susquehanna County growth, and Timothy Seed, for sale by H. BURRITT.
New Milford, April 21, 1847.

JACK WANTED.

10 QUART Pans, at 25 cts. and 6 quart, at 1s. 6d. For sale by J. LYONS.

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, Hartford, April 9th, 1846.

ATTENTION! 4th COMPANY!!

THE Fourth Militia Company of the 2d Regiment, formerly of the 76th, will meet at the House of Gen. D. D. Warner, in Montrose, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

EDWIN J. WEBB, *Capt.*
Bridgewater, April 21, '47.

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., commencing at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, 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.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

OF all kinds just received—first in market—and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest at SALISBURY'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, Grain, of all kinds and EVEN CASH will be readily taken for any of our Goods.

F. B. CHANDLER & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE stock of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, (including Shaker's,) just opened and for sale by J. LYONS.
March 10, 1847.

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.

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 Low Rates.

AT the store of the Subscriber No. 3, 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.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. Segur's Restorative Pills, Dr. Spooner's Hygeian, do. Lee's, Hooper's, and Tomatto, 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.

Also, Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, Godfrey's Cordial, Covert's Balm of Life, Camphor, Hartshorn, Paregoric, Licorice, &c. &c., for sale by J. LYONS.
April 8, 1847.

COD FISH.—A prime lot just received and for sale cheap by BENTLEY & READ.
Dec 16, 1846.