

We regret to learn that Gen. Drouot, who was just re-elected to Congress from the second district, Va., died on Thursday. This event deprives the Democratic party of one of its ablest and most accomplished advocates.

Senator Atocha's Mission.
The statement in relation to the "Diplomatic mission" of Senator Atocha to Mexico, which has been going the rounds of the opposition press with much flourish, (and which we noticed in the *Washington Union*, last week) thus received a quietus in the *Washington Union* of the 22d ult.—

"We feel ourselves authorized to say, that Senator Atocha was not invested with the high dignity and responsibility of an American Plenipotentiary to Mexico, nor with any Diplomatic character whatever."

Thus, then, the great bluster about "Polk's offering to give fifteen millions to Mexico to purchase a peace," is all moonshine after all.

Two Days Later.
The steamship *Sarah Sands* arrived at New York on Thursday evening, after a very rough passage of 23 days from Liverpool. Her news is comparatively unimportant, being but two days later than that brought by the *Cambridge*. Flour and Grain were again on the rise, and in a little better demand. The money market was unchanged. The weather in England was delightful, and prospects of good crops cheering.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, for May, is on our table. It is well filled with entertaining and substantial contributions from the able pens of Seps Smith, E. Helfenstein, Robt. F. Greeley, E. Oakes Smith, Alfred B. Street, and others, and is the most beautifully decorated of any magazine of the kind we have seen. The "View in Wall Street, from the corner of Broad," is certainly splendid. Altogether this is a superior number. Remember it is published by Burgess, Stringer & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

The Tariff of 1842.
Although we have already written and copied many articles in relation to the Tariff, and the "blue ruin" of the Federalists, yet we do not think we have given among them all so spicy and so cutting a rebuke to the "ruin" party as the following which we take from a late number of the *Pennsylvanian*.

The present unbroken silence of the opposition press on the subject of the Tariff, is in singular contrast with the course pursued by the same press when the law of 1842 was enacted, and that of 1842 repealed. It is not so long since this took place, that it should require any thing more than an allusion to recall the facts. The whole land was to be covered with the relics of industry and the evidences of ruin. Furnaces were to be blown out—manufactures blown up—and all the securities of society and the elements of prosperity blown away. The orators of Federalism stretched their glowing prophecies by the hour, and their presses printed them by the yard. Mr. DALLAN, whose vote carried the new law—Mr. WILSON, who sustained it—Mr. BURMAN, who would not leave the Cabinet on account of it—Mr. WALKER, who urged and defended it: for each of these a special gibbet was prepared, and for all a common and infamous immortality. They were assailed as traitors by every foreign-dressed popinjay in the land—ridiculed in caricatures—and consigned to infamy in some of the worst poetry that ever was written or circulated. The *North American*, the *U. S. Gazette*, and *N. Y. Tribune*, their leeches and their panders, furnished their denunciations and scattered their prophecies, with all the zeal and indiscretion of end-of-the-world preachers. If we had not still hissing in our ears the epithets of these clamorous furies, it would be difficult to conceive the words they used as the ravings of anything but wild insanity. They were for the Tariff of 1842 and "nothing else." Mr. CLAYTON, from his aristocratic repose near New Castle, hurled his thunderbolts at any body who dared to intimate such a thing as the modification of the new law. The *North American* would go into the contest in Pennsylvania on the Tariff issue *alibi*. It would go out among the blighted fields of poor, ruined, seduced Pennsylvania—among the deserted work-shops—her blown out furnaces—her beggared mechanics—and would then invoke upon the offending Democracy the curses and the vengeance of a deceived and a deluded people. The youth who fired the Ephesian dome—the incendiary with his gunpowder-plot—FLESCHE with his infernal machine—men who open railroad switches—people who poison reservoirs—became suddenly embodied saints, in comparison with those who had lighted the train for the complete ruin of the country in passing the Tariff of 1842—were each worse than a Judas Iscariot or a Benedict Arnold; with this difference: that the treachery had been consummated, and only required a few more months completely to fulfill.

Sensible people heard this torrent of defamation—this deluge of predictions—and smiled. Weak people heard it and wavered. And a few—a very few—lost their foot-hold entirely, and went openly into the arms of the enemy. We saw the cheery: admired the acting, applauded the poetry of the writers, but suspected that the blunder was only sheet-iron—the lightning only a specimen of clever pyrotechnics—and those who officiated at the ceremonies, and pronounced the maledictions, a set of heartless and arrant impostors.

And so it has proved to be. These prophecies have all been falsified. The country never was happier or more prosperous. We never looked forward to a brighter future, or back upon a clearer Past. Toil is everywhere languidly rewarded. Capital is embarked in new investments, opening avenues of wealth, and fearlessly placed in exports of goods that would have pronounced doubtful lotteries during the existence of the Tariff of 1842. "Our ships whiten every sea," laden with our products, and the world is thronging to our wharves for corn to feed its hungry masses. Furnaces make the night-joyous with their flames. Forges resound advanced in the hands of the very trickiest hand slanders his country while she is making him rich. An expensive war is felt no more in the nation than if it were a riot on a fair-day, and for the first time during such a contest—we believe in history—Government paper is at a premium, and millions are refused by the treasury when a *Dan* is advertised.

This is the prospect! No wonder it strikes the Federal prophets—the Joe Smiths of the opposition—dumb! No wonder they have no courage in the midst of such a scene to prate of "ruin." No wonder their presses have thrown aside the protective policy as among the worn-out and obsolete machinery of the day. Their silence is profound and significant. It is more eloquent against their course on the subject of protection than their most humiliating confessions could be. They fear to confess because they dread the ridicule that must await such a conclusion to such a commencement. But there is not in the nation a voter who has not been impressed with the severity of the rebuke which has been visited upon them by the total and complete failure of their predictions.

Who are Enemies of the Country?
We clip the following home thrust, which explains itself, from the *Pennsylvanian*. It was written in reply to an article in the *Inquirer*:

GENERAL TAYLOR cannot be separated from the war. With the war he is indissolubly identified; and those who oppose the war, and thwart the war, and delay its termination, as his present Federal friends have done, and are doing, oppose him. We gave on Friday a number of startling proofs of the feeling with which the leaders of the Federal party. These opinions, uttered in all quarters, and by hundreds of those who are eminent in the opposition ranks—repeated by almost every Federal press in the Union—commit that party to the policy which, if successful, would not only have disgraced our army in Mexico, but have given up General Taylor and his forces a sacrifice to the fury of a foe, who, in the language of Senator Corwin, (so eloquently toasted by the editor of the *Inquirer* on the 4th of July last,) are always ready to give them "a bloody wound and a hospitable grave." Amid all the sophistry of the *Inquirer*—its selections of an individual opinion, here and there—this startling and overwhelming fact demands and defies contradiction.

The views here expressed have not been without effect upon many of those who have heretofore been called "leading Whigs." They refuse to go with a party that is always against the country. The course of the Federal papers and Federal leaders has driven a number of leading men from the opposition ranks. In Virginia, the *Richmond Inquirer* alludes to the conversion of Col. A. J. SMITH, of Harrison county, and others, for this cause *alibi*. In New Hampshire, Gen. LOWE, who was one of the Clay electors in 1844, severed his connexion from the same cause in a manly address; so also did JAMES COCHRAN, of the same State, formerly a very leading man in the opposition ranks. In his *farewell* speech he uses the following language, in alluding to his former political associates:

"They have taken the same identical course which the old Federal party took during the last war! They have travelled on the same broad road to infamy. They have denounced the war as 'Jim Polk's war'—the members of Congress who support it as 'cringing, servile tools of the South,' and 'donkey faces,' and the war unparalleled in the annals of infamy, and of course, all of us who support it, as infamous without parallel."

"I take my stand on the side of my country—patriotism orders it—duty directs it. The party that supports my own Government receives my support."

In our own State, the noble example of Judge BRECKENRIDGE, of Pittsburgh, will not easily be forgotten.

The *Louisville Democrat* gives the following abstract of a speech from Mr. BUTLER, at a Federal meeting in that city. Mr. BUTLER is a very influential "Whig." He said:

"Every steamer brought us news of battles and victories. He would tell the soldier who was going into the battle for the honor of his country, that he was about to pour out his blood, probably, in an unjust and unholy war. It would be poor comfort to the soldier, who goes forth to battle, to be informed that he must go under the ban of a denunciation, as one fighting in an unjust and wicked war. He reminded the audience that there never had been a war in which some had not been found to cavil at its propriety and justice. There were those who thought the war of the revolution unjust and wicked. In the war of 1812, some would go only as far as the boundary line—and where were those persons now? He did not wish to be amongst them."

In another Congressional district in Kentucky, Mr. YOUNG's district, the *Democrat* describes a graphic scene:

"Mr. Young, up in the Bardstown district, came home from Congress. He had listened to the Mexican advocates in Congress—heard the Whig party until it was familiar to him. He got up to address his constituents in Bardstown, and forgot that he was in Old Kentucky, where patriotism is generally at a red heat. So he cut loose on the war as a President's war. Like Mr. McHenry, he did not know what the object of the war was—thought it was to rob, even churches. He was replied to by the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, who quoted his language. After waiting some time, Mr. Young saw how the wind blew. He found he was in Kentucky, and not down East; so he denied the language. This brought a reply from W. J. in which he gives the certificates of several persons who heard Mr. Young's statements. A few years hence, we predict that there can't be a man found in Kentucky, who ever said a word against the war. We'll have to get up certificates to prove the charge wherever made."

This proves enough—proves indeed what the Federal papers have been constantly denying. The course of the Federal leaders on the war—a course consistently pursued by them—has disgusted the people, and been condemned on all hands. These proofs, ample and conclusive as they are, expose also the hypocrisy and unscrupulous ambition of those who now profess to be General Taylor's exclusive friends.

Mr. Walter Colton, an American, has established a newspaper in California; but being constrained to use the Spanish type, in which are no W's, he substitutes two V's instead.

Court Proceedings.
[We were reluctantly compelled, for want of room last week, to defer our usual report of Court Proceedings until to-day.]

FIRST WEEK, CONCLUDED.—Commonwealth vs. Rhinvalts, for riot—verdict guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 each, and costs. Streeter & Bentley for Prosecution, and Little & Myers for Defs. Commonwealth vs. Sprout, for assault and battery, verdict not guilty, and County pay the cost. Little & Grow for Comth. Bentley & Richards for Defs. Adjourned, Thursday April 22d, to Monday.

SECOND WEEK.—Court called and after being occupied for a time with motions, rules, road cases, &c., tavern licenses were granted to the following applicants, viz: Choconut, Joseph Hyde. Clifford, Benjamin Ayres, and Geo. Brown. Forest Lake, Elisha Griffin. Gibson, Olney Sweet, A. J. Chamberlin, Joel Steenback. Harmony, Benjamin Aylesworth, J. B. Scofield. Lenox, D. H. Wade, Thomas Gardner. Liberty, Anson A. Beeman. New Milford, Calvin Summers, Ithamer Mott, Waller Olmstead. Rush, Nathan J. Sherwood. Springville, Spencer Hickox.

The Court ordered that the Clerk attend to all the tavern licenses issued, a notice that the license will be revoked in case the tavern keeper sells Liquor on Sunday.

Case of contested election of Matthew Dunmore, for Justice of the Peace in Rush township—of complaint that votes were received in the room where the board sat—petition set aside for want of sufficient reason in the same, and the election affirmed.

Bisbee vs. Waldron, in debt—after the Jury were sworn—plea withdrawn and judgment for Plff., amount to be ascertained by the Prothonotary. Streeter & Little for Plff., Bentley for Defs.

Tingley vs. Richardson, for Libel—verdict for Plff., \$75, and costs. Little & Streeter for Plff., Bentley & Lusk for Defs.

Ward vs. Gray, appeal—after Jury sworn, plea withdrawn, and judgment for Plff., by agreement, for \$24. Chamberlin & Bentley for Plff., Little & Streeter for Defs.

Whipple vs. Westcott, ejectment—verdict for Plff., the lands claimed, and costs. Little & Streeter for Plff., Bentley for Defs.

SPECIAL COURT.—Court called on Tuesday the 27th ult., before Hon. J. N. COVINGTON. Green vs. Perkins, ejectment, after hearing the evidence, Plff. took a non-suit. Little & Streeter for Plff., Case for Defs.

Corwell et al. vs. Deans et al.—submitted to the Court on demurrer. Case for Plff., Bentley for Defs.

Postvs. Tallman, rule to show cause, &c., after argument, rule discharged. Turrell for Plff., Little & Streeter for Defs.

Other causes on the special court list continued.

Jury discharged on Wednesday, and on Friday, Court adjourned to August term.

From Gen. Taylor.
The *Washington Union* of the 29th ult., contains an official despatch from Gen. Taylor, chiefly complimentary to that distinguished officer, Col. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteers, for his gallant conduct at Seralvo, as already noticed. The following received at the same time, is not without interest:

"The last letter from Gen. Taylor, of the 29th March, reports that our communications with the rear are measurably secure, no interruption has taken place since that reported on the 26th ult. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry of Ureca had retired from that quarter across the mountains: a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis and of our precautions to secure the trains. All was quiet at Saltillo. The troops in good health and the wounded rapidly recovering. The inhabitants, both at Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and in the country, are engaged in planting their crops."

The Volunteers.
In reading a late letter from an old republican in Lehigh county, in this State, who from the quiet of his farm does not hesitate calmly to observe the doings of the busy world beyond him, we were recently impressed with this observation: "Our recent victories are singularly gratifying to me—not so much for the temporary advantage we have gained over the enemy, as because they prove that the citizen soldier, in defending the honor of the country, is equal to the most thoroughly disciplined veteran in the regular army; that we need have no fears of a standing army; that lanes of all former republics." These are views which no doubt are entertained by many others. It is their forcible truth, more than their originality, that commends them to our observation. Military men—the martinet of the schools—have combined in denouncing the volunteer, soldier as incapable of steady courage in the hour of danger. But, from the commencement of the present war with Mexico, whether in the fatal streets of Monterey, or on the crimson fields of Buena Vista, the volunteers have not only approved their valor and their constancy in the hour of trial, but have actually saved the fortunes of the day. Thrice, in the latter struggle, did they pluck victory from the very jaws of death; and repeatedly did they roll back the furious masses of the foe—reading only to make a new effort against the iron ranks of the enemy. All history may be sought for evidences of equal bravery and perseverance in the face of the same odds.—General Taylor himself, and he is known to prefer the regular to the volunteer, was heard to declare that the Mississippi Rifles were three times worsted by the foe, and did not know it! The impetuosity of the Pennsylvanians at Vera Cruz is indicative of the same feeling as that which would contest a field against overwhelming squadrons of the enemy.

The world witnesses this spectacle with surprise—the country with satisfaction and pride. To the first it is a lesson and a warning—to the latter an assurance and a hope. For while the soldiers of the people are thus invincible in a foreign land, how resistless will they not be, when fighting for their own homes! The war with Mexico will prove to be a blessing to us, as well as to her—because it will open the door to rational and civilized freedom—to ourselves, because it has revealed to us a new and important element of national strength and greatness!—*Pennsylvanian*.

A TALL SPEAKER.—Hon. Jesse B. Brown, speaker of the Iowa Legislature, is six feet seven inches in height. He can see all parts of the house, without rising from his seat.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.
We see various intimations in the party papers, that the administration has its attention earnestly fixed upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as a neck of land very desirable to the U. States. By taking advantage of two navigable rivers, one of which empties into the Pacific and the other into the Gulf of Mexico, a communication of some kind it is supposed, could be made across the Isthmus, at a very inconsiderable expense, as compared to the advantages to be derived from it, not only to the commerce of our own country, but that of the world. The able Washington correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, of this city, says that some members of the cabinet are "probably of opinion that the possession of this Isthmus would be of far greater advantage than any territory south of the Rio Grande, or south of the 36th degree of north latitude in California. This Isthmus, you may depend on it, will play a very important part in the negotiations for peace; and for its possession, it is not unlikely the government will be willing to make some sacrifices."

As confirmation of the above, the fact must not be forgotten that the Vice President, in a letter recently published, has set forth the advantages of such a possession, the immense influence it would have on the development of our commerce and navigation, and the benefit it would prove to the Mexicans themselves.—*Sat. Eve. Post*.

General Scott at Church.
Gen. Scott attended Church in Vera Cruz on the next Sunday after it was taken. The "American Eagle," published in that city, says the General appeared "devout and pious." The Eagle also furnishes us with the following interesting information:—

"We noticed that much deference was paid to our General, and that he was the first one to whom a long lighted candle was handed. He received it solemnly, and held it for a time lighted in his hand. This was pleasing to the citizens, and from all appearances they seemed to think we were not all the deities they had had pictured to them."

This last was a very reasonable conclusion, notwithstanding the odd advice about "holding a candle to"—a certain distinguished personage.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES MOSLER.—This unfortunate man was executed upon Friday last week, in the yard of the Moyamensing Prison. His offence, it will be remembered, was the murder of his wife, who was many years his senior, about a year ago. He is said to have met his fate with entire resignation and wonderful fortitude; having repeatedly, of late, expressed his contrition for his crime, imputing it, in a great degree, to his intemperate habits.

The execution was witnessed by about a hundred persons, principally officers of the law, physicians and members of the press. Who it seemed had the honor (?) extended to them by being invited upon the occasion. Sheriff Lebar, himself, performed the duties of hangman, a course for which he deserves commendation—for it to hang a man by right, the hangman's office cannot be a dishonorable one.

Mosler was about forty years of age. He came from the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Germany, and had been in this country ten years, eight of which he lived with the wife whom he murdered, and who, previous to their marriage, had nursed him assiduously through a protracted and dangerous sickness.—*Sat. Eve. Post*.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL LAMAR.—From Texas papers we learn that this distinguished gentleman, as soon as he heard of the dangerous situation of Gen. Taylor, prior to the glorious battle of Buena Vista, gathered a troop of about 80 horse and set off in his relief, and after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains beyond the Rio Grande, he was attacked by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, whom he fought till he lost half his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. Gen. L. was once President of Texas, and is a devoted patriot and brave soldier.—*Pen.*

PENNSYLVANIA READY.—We have the satisfaction of stating that our State is again the first to respond to the call of the President for more troops. It is only a few days since that we announced this draft upon our patriotism, and now we have it honored! The two fine companies of Capt. TAYLOR, of Bedford, and Capt. CALDWELL, of Milfin, have been assigned to compose the additional corps of the 11th Regiment. We learn from headquarters at Harrisburg, that these companies will be ready for the field in a very short time. They are made up of the very best and bravest material—farmers and sons of farmers.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The *Washington Union*, of the 27th ult.—Of the 6,000 volunteers who are embraced in the call for the present month, about 2,000 are destined for Oregon and Santa Fe.

A letter from Bath (N. H.) of the 19th ult., states that snow in the woods was two feet in depth, and that near Stratford, (Vt.) it was four feet.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The *Washington Union* says that "Mr. Polk positively disclaims, as he has uniformly done, every idea of the succession."

COL. BENTON.—In a letter to the editor of the *Missouri Bulletin*, declines a nomination for the Presidency.

MARRIED.
In Braintrim, on the 29th ult., by Eld. E. Sturdevant, Mr. DANIEL COOLEY, jr. of Auburn, to Miss SALLY BUNNELL, of Braintrim.

STRAYED.
A WAY about the first instant, four YEAR ALINGS, one of which is a Bull. Any person who will leave information at the "Democrat" Office of their whereabouts, shall be suitably rewarded. May 6.

NEW GOODS.
JUST opening and going cheap at J. Lyons. May 5.

CAUTION!
THE public is hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note, given about the 15th of November, 1845, to Abiathar Millard, or bearer, for \$50, with use, signed by John B. Westcott and Jeremiah Westcott, as we have received no value for said note, and are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHEREAS, it being generally understood that JOHN GROVES, the "General Taylor of Montreal," executes all kinds of work in his line of business, in a little better style, and at as fair prices as any other Taylor on this side of Mexico; this is to inform all who have, or may favor him with their custom, that he has just received from New York his usual variety of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
All kinds just received—first in market—and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest at Montreal, April 15, 1847.

CLOTH CAPS.
PLAIN and fancy, made of light cloth, and suitable for summer, at Wm. M. Post, & Co's.

NOTICE.
To Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandise, &c., within the County of Susquehanna.

IN pursuance of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, of the 4th day of May A. D. 1841—entitled "an act to provide revenue to meet the demands upon the treasury and for other purposes"—and an act of April 18th A. D. 1845—entitled "an act to increase the revenue and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth"—also an act passed the 22d day of April A. D. 1846 entitled "an act to provide for the reduction of the public debt," the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile taxes for Susquehanna County, has prepared a list of all Merchants trading or doing business within said County, and placed each of the said Merchants in that class which to him appears right, and just according to the provisions of said acts of Assembly as follows, viz:

RESIDENCE.	NAMES OF MERCHANTS.	CLASS.
Brooklyn,	R. T. Ashley,	14
do	Edwin Tiffany,	13
do	O. A. Eldridge,	14
Chocout,	J. S. Peronnet,	12
do	Mott & Stone,	12
do	Benjamin Green,	14
Clarend,	A. Browning, liquor,	14
do	E. Mapes,	14
Dundaff,	S. B. Wells & Co., liquor,	12
do	A. G. Phelps,	14
do	J. H. Phimey, liquor,	14
do	Joseph B. Slocum, Store,	13
Dimock,	L. H. Woodruff,	14
Gibson,	U. Burrows & Co.,	12
do	N. E. Kennedy,	12
do	Smith & Curtis,	14
do	D. M. Mapes, liquor,	14
Great Bend,	Wm. Dayton,	12
do	J. Dubois,	14
do	Warner, Brothers,	13
do	Brayton & Gondor,	13
Harford,	S. Seymour,	14
do	G. G. Pride & Co.,	13
Harmony,	J. P. Baggers,	14
do	D. A. J. D. Lyons,	13
do	DeGraff, Barker & Co.,	13
do	T. E. Curtis & Co., liquor,	14
do	Anron Wakeman, liquor,	14
do	E. R. Graw & Br's,	14
do	Mills & Sherman,	13
do	I. L. Post & Co.,	13
do	J. B. Salisbury,	13
do	J. Lyons,	14
do	Lyons & Chandler,	13
do	S. S. Mulford & Son,	13
do	B. Sayer,	13
do	George Little,	14
do	M. S. Wilson,	14
do	M. C. Tyler,	14
do	N. Mitchell & Co.,	14
do	J. Ethridge, liquor,	13
do	R. Smart & Co., liquor,	13
do	Bentley & Reid, liquor,	13
do	Merrill & Rom, Dom's,	13
do	R. L. Sulphin & Co.,	13
do	Henry Burritt,	13
do	Bennet & Weaver, liquor,	12
Rush,	Almon Pickett,	14
Springville,	A. Lathrop,	13
do	Thomas Jackson,	13
do	Ira Scott,	13
Jackson,	A. J. Seymour,	14
Jessup,	N. B. Cornwell,	14

And the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county will hold a court of appeal at the Court House in Montrose in and for the county of Susquehanna, on Tuesday the 6th day of June next, at one o'clock P. M., at which time and place any of the merchants defined, described and classed as aforesaid, or their agent or attorney, may appear and appeal from said assessment if they think proper—persons assenting as aforesaid, and classed by the said acts of Assembly according to the amount of annual sales by them respectively made—as follows:

Classes.	Am't of annual sales.	Am't of license.
1st	\$300,000	\$200
2d	200,000	150
3d	100,000	100
4th	50,000	50
5th	25,000	25
6th	10,000	10
7th	5,000	5
8th	4,000	5
9th	3,000	5
10th	2,000	2
11th	1,500	1
12th	1,000	1
13th	500	10
14th less than	500	7

Provided—that when such wholesale or retail dealers combine their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, product and manufacture of United States, he or they shall pay only half the amount of license required by the provisions of this act.

And every seller or vender of wines or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects, as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent, in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes* and every license hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines or distilled liquor: *Provided*, That no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars; and no female sole trader, or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars; venders of wines or distilled liquors; excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall be required to take out a license under this act.

*Except such store keepers or apothecaries as shall come under the 4th section of an act of Assembly passed the 7th day of April, A. D. 1846, entitled "an act authorizing the citizens of certain counties to decide by ballot whether the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors shall be continued in said counties;" then such persons, or firms residing in any borough or township in said county, that has been decided by a majority of votes polled against the sale of liquors; and who have procured a license from the Judges of the courts of quarter sessions of said county—shall pay the sum of five dollars in addition to the sum now required by law to be paid for license to store keepers and apothecaries being venders of foreign merchandise.

C. M. GERE,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Susq. Co.
Brooklyn, May 6, 1847.



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 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. Inspecter,
3d Brigade, 8th Div. Pa. Militia,
Brigade Inspector's Office,
Harford, April 9th, 1847.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber being about to remove from this county, will dispose of at public sale on Tuesday, the 25th of May next at his residence in Appalachee, (late Cobocoon) township his Household and Kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, tables, bureaus, sofas, easy chairs, stoves, pots, &c. &c.—also a pleasure carriage on elastic springs, harness, and the remainder of his farming implements; and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. MILLIGAN.

NEW STYLE GENT'S HATS.
Spring Fashion for 1847.
CROWN—7-1/2 inches high, 5-1/2 brims; bell at sides, 1-1/2 front and rear, 1-1/2 curve. Top oval, flat. Brim—1 1/2 inches wide, front and rear, and 1 1/2-1 3/4 at sides. Binding—1-1/4 of an inch wide.

The above new style, introduced in New York on Saturday, March 6th by Beebe & Co., are now ready and for sale by

MERRILL & ROOT.

PROCLAMATION!!!
3rd Mono Publico.

WHEREAS, Nature, having furnished to the head of Man, no covering, sufficient to protect, it from the Winter's storm, or the burning rays of Summer's sun, it is found highly essential to his comfort and beauty, that he provides himself with some human fabric calculated to supply the deficiency. And, whereas, prudence requires, that every one, should purchase such articles as they may need, at those equally good, can be obtained at the lowest prices, therefore, as it is known, to the inhabitants of Susquehanna County, and all others whom it may concern, that

WM. M. POST, & CO.
Have established themselves at the old stand, one door south of the FARMERS' STORE, where they intend to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, Hats of every description. In addition to their unusually large stock of Hats now on hand, and manufactured at their establishment, W. M. P. & Co. have just received from New York, a full supply of SUMMER HATS & CAPS, which gives them the most extensive and varied assortment of Goods in their line, ever offered for sale in Northern Pennsylvania. All of which will be sold for CASH or READY PAY, TWENTY FIVE PER CENT under the usual prices.

Montrose, April 29, 1847.

SPRING STYLE FOR 1847.
AND every style of Otter, Beaver, Mink, Brush, Cassimere, Mole skin, Angora, Muskrat, and Goney Hats, of all shapes, colors, qualities and prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00 at the Hat & Cap Depot of

WM. M. POST, & CO.

LEGHORN AND STRAW HATS.
MENS and Boys double and single brim Leghorn, also American English and Coburg Straw, also American Railroad Hats, of different qualities, for sale cheap at

WM. M. POST, & CO's.

GLAZED CAPS.
50 DOZ. Mens and Boys, Silk, Linen and Cotton Glazed Caps, of new and beautiful styles, cheaper than at any other establishment, may be found at

Wm. M. Post, & Co's.

PALM LEAF HATS.
Of every kind, and in any quantity, very low at

WM. M. POST, & CO's.

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