



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, May 13, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

We trust our friends will remember our proposals for extending the circulation of this paper during the campaign. Fifty cents—a very small sum indeed—who cannot raise it at any moment will secure it for five and a half months. Will our friends, all of them, interest themselves in the efforts and give us a "thumping" list? Send along your half dollar, either in a "club" or singly, and we promise to satisfy you for it.

Battle of Sacramento.

Among the most brilliant achievements of our arms since the commencement of the war, is reckoned that of Sacramento, the official account of which is given on another page. The gallant DAVENPORT and his brave command have earned laurels, which, even in a time when victories, glorious victories, are "every day occurrences," and valor less thought of and appreciated than ordinarily, give them a fame as brilliant as their deeds and as imperishable as the universe. Their celebrity is every where acknowledged. Nine hundred men, encountering an enemy of more than four thousand upon well-fortified ground of their own choosing, and overwhelming them in such inglorious defeat, with a loss of one man only, defies a parallel in the annals of war. While rejoicing over the vanquishment of cowardly Santa Anna, let us not forget to honor the brave Missourians who have borne our arms in such brilliant triumph in the far-off regions of New Mexico and California.

Another Victory!

If the Mexican war is not terminated soon, we shall "be after getting" the head to this article strengthened, to save labor. Why there is nothing but "Victory!" "Victory!" "Victory!" when we hear from our army, and we don't expect there will be while there remains a hostile Mexican between the tropics. Today we chronicle another brilliant triumph of the southern wing of our army, and the complete defeat of the wooden-legged braggart, Santa Anna, and all his forces, under circumstances which shed a new lustre upon the glory of our troops, as enduring as posterity. But the reader will ask: "Will this put an end to the war?" Here, then, you have us.—We can no more answer this question than you. Were any other nation on the globe our antagonist instead of Mexico, and sustained the same inglorious defeats, we could answer at once. But the singular and purlined obstinacy with which these half-civilized Mexicans resist all overtures of peace, is so extraordinary that even a prediction is hazardous. We don't think they would soon come to their senses when worsted at Bueya Vista, and then again at Vera Cruz, but in this we were disappointed.—Yet how they can longer hold out is a poser to all. However, let the result be as it may, the course of our army is "onward" until a peace is achieved even though all of Mexico is overrun. Gen. Scott, as we learn by the late advices, was pressing on with vigor toward the capitol, and has doubtless ere this raised the "stars and stripes" over the renowned "Halls of the Montezumas." But whether this will subdue the infuriated Mexicans, or whether there in the distracted state of affairs, with the President (Santa Anna) in the chancellery, he can arrange the preliminaries of peace, are problems not easily solved. This much, however, we will venture to say, viz: we should not be surprised if the next advices from the city of Mexico brought overtures of peace, and the soldiers of our army were soon permitted to return to enjoy the fruition of their glory in their native land. The desire for this may make us too confident, but such is our opinion, which the onward conduct of Santa Anna and his forces in this last engagement, has contributed not a little to form.

For the "Blues."

If any of our readers are troubled with the "blues," we would advise them by all means to get a copy of the last Federal organ of this place and read to it whenever thus afflicted. So ludicrous a dish of "twaddle" we have not seen "hatched up" for many a day before. But its awkward wriggling to get itself and party out of the responsibility of electing Jones Tyler President, and consequently of effecting the annexation of Texas, about which it keeps up such an incessant yell, is fully beyond all parallel. The same may be said of its attempt to "steal the liver of the court of heaven to serve the d—n in" or in other words, its blundering efforts to get out of the Federal garment and into a Democratic one. Here is a passage which we quote as a forerunner: "The most prominent of the Federalists" now left in the land, are among the chief men of the present administration who brought on this war, while the best Democrats there are living are among those who disapprove both of the annexation of Texas and of the War which they waged the country would be the result of it. There, reader, if that does not give you the "agur," their impudence and bald-headed cant, comment is needless.

The Public Benefit of Corporations.

We are happy to find our efforts to draw out the Federal organ of this place in the defense of corporations, successful. Last week its editor stepped forth like a man of valor, exhibiting considerable zeal, and quite a disposition to "show fight," if his homily was not received with about as much reverence, as the Pentateuch. We commend this exhibition of courage, however much we may despise the cause in which it is engaged.

The controversy, it has doubtless been observed, although originated by our neighbor in relation to the Banking system and the multiplication of Banks, has been gradually diverging until it has finally been drawn by him into one general question of the public benefit of corporations. His effort last week was mainly devoted to a reiteration of this point, elicited, no doubt, by the few queries which we propounded to him two weeks ago. But how a person of our neighbor's sagacity and prudence, could be led to avow such a proposition, viz: that corporate privileges, the inevitable result of which is to multiply capital inordinarily in the hands of a few at the expense of the many, is more than we can comprehend. Yet such we find to be the fact.

Public Benefit of Corporations—what a paradox! What greater benefit to the community is a corporate body than a co-partnership? What is the difference between them? Much, we answer, chiefly that in a co-partnership, the members of the company are each individually as well as collectively responsible for the payment of its honest debts—but in a corporation they are not! Is this exemption from liabilities, this privilege of swindling their creditors, which corporate powers confer upon them, of a "public benefit"?—Then are bankrupt laws, and a multitude of other enactments equally as repugnant to common justice and common sense, "public benefits." We are sorry our neighbor did not condescend to explain how such special privileges, as will enable a few scheming members of a corporation to defraud their creditors with impunity, can be considered a "public benefit." But perhaps this is in reserve for a future number.

Our neighbor, it is true, referred to a great many cases where corporate powers have been granted, and to a number of counties in which the monied nabobs have availed themselves of these exemption privileges by the looseness of Federal legislation; but in all we do not find a single public benefit named which might not have been secured by a co-partnership. Let us take one for an example. He cites the Conestoga Steam Mills Manufacturing company, of Lancaster, but what does he prove by it? Does he even attempt to show that the public would be any more benefited if that company were incorporated, than now, when it is simply a co-partnership, the individual members of which are liable for all of the debts of the company? Certainly not. He merely cites it because we had called his attention to it; and without attempting to enlighten us upon the subject, modestly intimates that our questions were rather impertinent for Montrose editors, and guesses the petitioners (the stockholders and their dependents) know the benefit, which is enough. Astounding!

But here is an argument taken from his late corporation eulogy, which caps the climax in real earnest: Corporate powers are "to enable the many citizens of small capital to associate it so as to compete with monopolies of the few individuals of immense capital."

What a ridiculous blunder! Our neighbor has certainly "saddled the wrong horse" this time. Who are they, let us enquire, that are constantly knocking at the doors of legislation for special privileges? Are they the men of small capital, as our cotemporary avers? Or are they not the monied nabobs, the Appletons, Lawrences, Biddles, Stevens, and Irvins of our land? Why, the veriest tyro can tell you better than the Register man has! Every body knows that it is your men of wealth, not your men of small capital, who are incessantly begging to be made a corporate body, a sort of mining or manufacturing leviathan, ready and able to crush down or swallow up at any moment, every thing that ventures into competition with it. Yes, these are the men who are churlishly coveting special privileges, privileges which double their capital, fictitiously as by magic, and exempt them from every liability or restraint! This fact is clear beyond dispute. But we are extending our remarks beyond what we intended, and we will therefore dismiss the subject for the present by directing the attention of our cotemporary to the following propositions:

- 1. Will our neighbor be so good as to inform us the "public benefit" of an incorporate body, which might not have been equally as well secured by individual or co-partnership enterprises?
2. Is exemption from liability to pay honest debts that "benefit to the public"?
3. In what way is the public benefited by this constant liability to be defrauded?
4. Is not this "public benefit," after all, an exclusive benefit to the members of the corporation?
We have other queries to propose, but these will suffice for the present. We hope our neighbor will confine himself to the points suggested, and make out the strongest case possible for himself. If the discussion is protracted, we shall go more fully into the details and exposures of the rottenness of corporations hereafter.

It is rumored that since the battle of Cerro Gordo, the Federalists are talking of dropping Gen. Taylor for the Presidency and taking up Santa Anna. Reason—He will outrun anything the "Lococo" can produce.

Irvin, and Tea and Coffee.

It seems from the extra labor and indignation of our kind neighbor, of the Register that he is very much annoyed by the fact, or rather his repetition, that Gen. Irvin, the Federal candidate for Governor, voted, while in Congress, for Tea and Coffee. We can imagine our neighbor's extreme mortification, and therefore can excuse his excessive indignation, as well as his awkward defence. His efforts prove him to be keenly sensitive upon the point, and are a tacit yet forcible acknowledgement that such an act on the part of his valorous iron lord, if proved upon him, is sufficient to annihilate all claims he may press for the suffrages of the people of this county. We thank our cotemporary most sincerely for this unmistakable admission. We suppose now all that is necessary to do in order to silence his guns, is to substantiate the charge. This we shall now endeavor to do.

We presume our neighbor will not deny that he has already admitted, and what we can prove, that Gen. Irvin voted in favor of the Tariff bill of July, 1842, which was vetoed by President Tyler. We are thus emphatic in relation to the bill in question, because we perceive a disposition on the part of our cotemporary, in order to escape the dilemma, to confound the two, viz: that vetoed by the President, and the one subsequently passed and approved by him, which was superceded on the 1st day of December last, together. We repeat, if our neighbor does not deny this, then we think we have him cornered beyond the possibility of an escape. Now to show clearly that that bill did tax Tea and Coffee, the following extract from a letter written by the late Hon. A. H. READ, then in Congress, to his constituents, assigning his reasons for opposing that bill, are submitted. We quote from the Coluater & Star, Sept. 15th, 1842. In relation to the vetoed bill he says:

"Tea and coffee, emphatically the beverage of the poor, are taxed by this bill to the amount of \$2,250,000; and as originally reported by a Whig Committee, it imposed a tax of \$4,500,000."

Mr. READ's statement will not be doubted, in fact it is well remembered that no longer ago than last fall he was cited by our neighbor as eminent authority, and we cannot believe that he will have the temerity to deny the facts above stated, now. And if not, then how does the case stand in relation to Gen. Irvin's votes? Who is it that is guilty of misrepresenting, of "coining," to use our cotemporary's original expression? Such a case we are willing to submit to any tribunal, not doubting the result. He may quote as many Washington letter-writers and Ingersolls to back up his false positions as he pleases; but we forewarn him that he will find it no sinecure to impeach the testimony of the individual above quoted. The fact we consider established beyond cavil, that the bill did tax Tea and Coffee, and we can conceive of no other method of escape, but to deny plumply, that Irvin voted for that bill upon its final passage—a task which will stagger even the Register's effrontery and easy veracity, we opine. And therefore the lame efforts of our neighbor to "plaster over" these palpable defects of his iron lord, are apparent at a glance, needing no greater rebuke than the simple facts themselves.

But while remarking again upon this question, it may be well to notice the annexed assertion which we find in the columns of that paper five weeks ago:

"Let the reader closely examine the article pretending to prove the charge on Gen. Irvin, as quoted by our neighbor, [from the Democratic Union], and it will be seen that it does not give any vote of his directly touching Tea and Coffee at all."

That this assertion is literally false our readers well know. But we will take our neighbor's statement, for argument's sake, and what does it prove? Why, that this valiant knight of Federalism, this inveterate opposer of a tax on Tea and Coffee, "dodged" the vote upon the question "directly touching" the subject at issue? Yes, General James Irvin, the embodiment of Federalism in Pennsylvania, although his name is found recorded in the list of ayes and nays upon the questions next preceding and next after, the one "directly touching" Tea and Coffee, yet, strange to say, as uncompromising as was his vaunted opposition, upon that direct question HE REFUSED TO VOTE AT ALL! Tell it not in Gath! I—Understanding men will view all efforts to "fog over" and vindicate such a course, with a smile—honest men, whether rich or poor, will scorn the trucking demagogue, who thus deserted their rights, with the littered contempt.—Our neighbor's admission being true, this act is not a whit better than a vote in favor of such a tax. We certainly commiserate our friend's position, for the facts, no less than his own awkward defence, prove him sensible to the extreme difficulty of the task he has undertaken.

We now conclude our article by propounding to the Register the following questions, viz:

- 1. Will that paper deny that the Tariff bill which was passed in July, 1842, and afterwards vetoed by the President, imposed a tax upon Tea and Coffee?
2. Will it deny that, although Gen. James Irvin knew the fact affirmed in the preceding question "directly touching" the question, viz: on an amendment to the tenth section, which proposed to strike out Tea and Coffee, he dodged the question entirely?
3. Will it pretend that this act (dodging) is any better than voting against the amendment?
4. Will it deny that upon the final passage of the bill through the House, Mr. Irvin voted for it? These are questions which will settle the dispute at once, and we urge them upon our cotemporary's consideration. When they

are answered we will attend to his case again if necessary.

Dinner to Com. Conner.

The citizens of Philadelphia, on Thursday last, gave a public dinner to Com. DAVIN CONNER, who, owing to declining health, has just returned from the command of the "Home Squadron," in the Gulf. The dinner is spoken of in the city papers as a magnificent affair.—The account of it occupies nearly four columns in the Pennsylvania. Hon. J. R. INGRAM, President, assisted by Hons. JOHN M. READ and THOMAS M. PETTIT as Vice Presidents.

Mr. IRVIN'S VOTES.—When Mr. Irvin was a member of Congress, he voted for the British Monitor, the Fiscal Bank of the United States. He voted for the Bankrupt Law—and afterwards voted against its repeal.

He voted against exempting salt from duty. He dodged the vote making sugar free of duty.

He voted for a tax on tea and coffee, as the journals will show. He voted too, for the grand federal scheme, a "Fiscal Agent."

MEXICAN WHIGGERY.—A late number of the New York Tribune, (March 26,) boasts that "the war is openly denounced by the mass of the Whigs." This should be remembered in connection with the fact that the "Diario," a leading Mexican paper, published at the capital of that nation, in an article encouraging the Mexicans to persevere in the war, says:—

"The sympathies of one entire party in the United States are on our side, and long will Mexico remember their patriotism!" Yet this same party, whose entire sympathies are against their own country, in 1845 will ask the people of the United States to entrust them with the control of government affairs.—Detroit Press.

THE TARIFFS OF 1842 AND 1846.—Amount of duties collected at the port of New York under the tariff of 1840, from the 1st day of December, 1846, to the 1st day of May, 1847, 6 months. \$7,834,982 27

Excess received under tariff of 1846 over tariff of 1842, in the first five months. \$30,001 74

There are in warehouse a considerable amount of goods upon which duties have not been paid—which if paid would swell the receipts very much, showing the favorable effect of the change in the tariff.—N. Y. Era. Post.

NOMINATION OF TAYLOR.—The Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, says:—

When General Taylor's principles have been fully developed, if we approve of his views of the Constitution, and of the policy in which the government should be administered, we shall be able to appreciate his claims to the Presidency. We shall weigh them in the best spirit. We are now uncommitted to any candidate, as are hundreds and thousands of the American people.

The Voice of Bedford.

The ever active Democracy of Bedford county have held a glorious Shunk and Longstreth meeting. It was one of the largest ever held in the County, and shows that our brethren in the west are alive to their duty and determined to perform it. The meeting was addressed by Hon. JOH MANN, General BOWMAN and others, and from the excellent resolutions read by the last named gentleman, we clip the following, and hope the same resolution, (or a similar one) will be adopted by every County meeting in the state: Resolved, That the federal party in Pennsylvania, in pretending to advocate the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, are guilty of hypocrisy; that Santa Anna himself would be ashamed of it. This vile faction have no more notion of nominating this brave old warrior for the Presidency than they have of nominating the Buck-eye Blacksmith! They have bro't up his name, at this time, for the sole purpose of hanging their BANKRUPT, TEA and COFFEE TAX candidate for Governor, James Irvin, to the skirts of his coat tail. After the next fall election they will drop the old General like a hot potato, and take up their idol HENRY CLAY! Is there any man in Pennsylvania who can believe that Gen. Taylor will reduce himself so low, as to be found acting in concert with the enemies of the country in this war—those who denounce it as "unjust, unrighteous and damnable," as does the United States Gazette, North American and Inquirer, printed in the city of Banks, and who now profess to be his exclusive friends.

Resolved, That we will make arrangements for next fall's election so as to be prepared for a rainy day—and whether it rains or shines—balls or blows—frosts or thaws—storms or calms—we will turn out to the Polls in one grand solid column, under the glorious banner of SHUNK & LONGSTRETH, bearing aloft the inscription "PENNSYLVANIA SHALL, & MUST BE REDEEMED."

Suicide at Harrisburg.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian, under date of May 6th, writes as follows:—To-day about one o'clock, John Parthemore drowned himself in the big canal basin, in the rear of the State Capitol and opposite Porter's Furnace, and for which no badge is assigned—he was a man much addicted to strong drink, and probably was somewhat intoxicated when he put an end to his existence—he is represented to have drowned himself very systematically—on his way out he informed several persons that it was his intention to do so, but they thought the man was jesting. On his arrival at the basin, he laid his hat, coat and vest, upon the bridge, looked up his watch and placed it in his hat, and then jumped off the bridge into the water, some 20 feet deep; he did this in the presence of several men who were laboring in the neighborhood, but before they could render assistance, he was as dead as he wished to be. The Coroner's verdict was held by Squire Kline—and the verdict, as the "itemizers" in your city would say, "was accordingly."

You will recollect that the father and mother of J. P. the above suicide, were barbarously murdered, one morning a few years ago, at their residence about two miles east of Harrisburg. This violence created great excitement at the time, and is much talked of yet.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—Frederick Reidel, who had been under sentence of death at Pittsburgh, committed suicide during the night of Thursday week. He was to have been hung on Friday.

He cut an artery in his left arm with a nail or some other sharp-pointed substance, but as this in all probability, was not speedy enough in its effects, he also hung himself by means of a rope made of strands of his bed clothes.—More than three weeks previously, he was heard to say that "he did not come to this country to be hung—people might wish to see the Dutchman hung, but they would be disappointed. If you know how to understand me right, you know what I mean." A sheet of paper was found in his cell, upon which he had written the following:—"You need not put the blame upon any body else. I do not want to be hung. No one knows anything about it, who it comes from but myself."—FREDERICK REIDEL.

Southern Manufactures.—The Charleston Patriot says:—"Several of our enterprising citizens have determined to erect, as speedily as possible, machinery for the spinning of cotton yarn. The stock is taken, and arrangements will be made to commence at an early day. No doubt that in less than six months cotton yarn spun in the city of Charleston, will be among our exports. This is but the commencement—who can tell where it will end?"

We have heard men of intelligence predict, that the South, ultimately, will become the great seat of manufactures in this country; and we have seen statistics showing the increase of manufactures in that portion of the Union within the last ten or fifteen years, which seemed to warrant the prediction.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—An emigrant Hamburg ship, while on her passage to Canada, was lost in the Gulf Stream, and dreadful to relate, 164 emigrants and the crew perished. She was called the Stephanie, Capt. Berger, and left Hamburg in October. The master and four of the crew are reported to have been picked up in an open boat by a schooner from New Orleans.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Thursday Morning. The Southern papers received last evening bring a confirmation of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and furnish some additional particulars.—Our loss in killed and wounded, as well as that of the enemy, has been very severe, among the former of whom we are pained to name Brig. Gen. Shields. Maj. Sumner was wounded, but is considered out of danger. Several members of the Pennsylvania Regiments were wounded, one of them mortally. The country mourns the loss of all the brave fellows who have fallen in the gallant defence of her cause.

The Mexican prisoners, have been allowed by Gen. Scott, to go to their homes upon parole, except fifteen officers, who refused such conditions and are soon to be transferred to the United States. Gen. Vega is among them. The amount of money taken from the enemy is set down at \$70,000. Santa Anna's carriage has been appropriated to the transportation of the wounded officers. News from Gen. Taylor's division to April 5th has been received. He is still at Walnut Springs anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new recruits.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have elected one of the two Congressmen. A gain!

In Iowa the Democrats have elected their candidates for Judges in every district.

Advertisements.

PREPARE FOR WAR! The members of the Montrose and Bridge-water Artillery, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the House of Gen. D. D. Warner, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., on Saturday the 22d inst., for the purpose of electing company officers for said Company. A. N. BULLARD. Montrose, May 13, 1847.

NEW GOODS. The subscriber is just receiving from New York, a large and well selected stock of Spring & Summer Goods, of every variety, which he offers for sale upon the principle of "Quick sales and Small profits." EDWIN TIFFANY. Brooklyn, May 12, 1847.

J. H. DIMOCK, Attorney at Law.—Has removed his Office to Turpike Street, one door East of B. T. Case's office, and three doors West of the Register Printing Office. Montrose, May 13, 1847.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale a new and desirable stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who desire great bargains. His stock comprises a full assortment of DRY GOODS, COFFEES, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, TIN-WARE, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, NAILS, FISH, &c., &c. all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. J. Lyons. May 13, 1847.

N. B. No charge made for exhibiting goods, therefore don't fail to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. Lyons.

WANTED. In exchange for Goods, Eggs, Butter, Flour, Grain, Ox, Fat, Dried Apples, Bags, Cloth, Flax, Peewee, Beans, &c. &c. J. Lyons.

A GOOD assortment of Ladies' shoes, slippers, gaiters, buskins, Children's shoes, caps, Palm leaf Hats, Boys Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., just landing at J. Lyons.

GINGHAMS, DRESS LAWNS, M. DE. C. LAINES, GINGHAM LAWNS: some splendid patterns just received and selling very cheap for cash by J. Lyons.

WOODEN Pails, Butter stamps and Ladles. Clothes: Pins, &c. &c. at J. Lyons.

100 DOZ. Fresh Eggs wanted for Goods next week at 8 cts. per dozen. J. Lyons.

CASE WANTED. 10 QUART Pans, of 25 cts. and 6 quart, at 1c. 62. For sale by J. LYONS.

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

LOVER BEED a fresh supply, for sale by F. B. CHANDLER & CO. MONTROSE.

NEW! A new variety of underwood, JOHN SHORES, the "General" of Montrose, procures all kinds of work in his line of business, in a better style, and at a fair price, than any other Taylor in this part of Mexico. This is to inform all who have, or may have, their custom, that he has just received from New York his usual variety of SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and is now prepared to wait upon Gentlemen when it shall suit their convenience. 18-3m. May 6th, 1847.

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

GIANT SEED. Of the large kind, of Southampton County growth, and Timothy Seed, for sale by H. BURKITT. New Milford, April 21, 1847.

STRAYD. A WAY about the first instant, four YEAR-LINGS, 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.

CAUTION! THE public is hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note, given at about the 15th of November, 1846, to Abner Millard, or bearer, for \$50, with a-c, 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. JOHN B. WESTCOTT, JEREMIAH WESTCOTT. Lehigh, May 5, 1847. No. 18—w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. 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 ready 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, Soda, Canned, Tow Cloth, Eggs, Becuax, Old Pepper, Old Flour, Grain, of all kinds and every case will be readily taken for any of our goods. F. B. CHANDLER & CO.

NEW STYLE GENTS HATS. Spring Fashion for 1847. CROWN—7 1/4 inches high; 5-16 yeoman; bell at sides, 1-16 front and rear, 1-4 curve. Top oval, flat. Band—1 1/2 inches wide front and rear, and 1-8-10 at sides.—Brim—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 on sale by MERRILL & ROOT. April 8.

PROCLAMATION! Pro Bono 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 we should not purchase such articles as they may need, where 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, large quantities of the following: 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. A new style of Outer Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Mole skin, Angora, Muskrat, and Cooney Hats, of all shapes, sizes, 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 Bull Head Hats, of different qualities, for sale cheap at WM. M. POST, & CO.

GLAZED CAPS. 50 DOZ. Acres and Boys, Silk, Linen and Cotton Glazed Caps, of new and beautiful styles, cheaper than any other establishment, may be found at WM. M. POST, & Co.

CLOTH CAPS. PLAIN and fancy, made of light cloth, and suitable for summer use. WM. M. POST, & Co.

PALM-LEAF HATS. Of every kind, and in any quantity, very low at WM. M. POST, & Co.

SELECT SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES. At the Academy in Montrose. THIS SCHOOL is now opened for the education of pupils, under the direction of Miss FARRIS B. WALKER, who has been several years in teaching, and has a ample facilities to the community.

Particular attention will be paid by Miss Walker to qualify young ladies for teaching, and especially for teaching Common Schools. TERMS OF TUITION. For Common English studies, \$2.00. History, Botany, Nat. Philosophy, &c., 3.00. Painting and Drawing, (Extra), 2.00. The school is under the extra control of Miss Walker, who will give every particular attention to the mother and friends of all pupils. The school is confidently recommended by the patronage of the public. Good board can be had on reasonable terms in respectable families. WM. JESSUP, Prop'r of the Board of Teachers. Montrose, April 29, 1847.