



THE DEMOCRAT

MONROE.

Thursday, July 8, 1847.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

If any of our readers wish to see a scathing exposé of the Register's "Federal" homily of last week, they will find it in the Address of the State Central Committee.

We invite especial attention to the very able address issued by the State Central Committee, and published in our columns today. The Democratic Union says truly that it "proves conclusively the identity of modern Whiggery and ancient Federalism, and traces down their affinities from the days of the revolution to the present time with the same certainty that the blood of the Saxon and the Gaul can be traced through successive generations. It also exposes the predictions of the Federalists in such a manner as to subject them to the derision and contempt of all men not blinded by some strong partisan delusion."

An Overwrought Effort.

We do not design to indite a long reply to the weak, two-column piece of balderdash about Federalism which appeared in the Register last week, for the simple reason that it is not required. That that print already writes under the challenges which we gave it the week previous, and that it is aware that the public inevitably recognizes an exact identity of principle between its party now and the Federal party of 1812-16, is sufficiently clear from its desperate efforts to shift its party name, and its brazen arrogation of the name Democracy! Democracy! What impudence! What a solecism! Names are but "arbitrary things" we know, and are given as the representative of any peculiar kind of conduct. "A rose by any other name would be a rose still." The Federal party of 1812 opposed the then existing war with England, denounced it as "Jim Madison's war," declared that it was "unnecessary, impolitic and unjust," that it was wholly without excuse, and even invoked the curses of Heaven upon our arms should they go forth to battle. The Whig party now occupy the same ground, and employ precisely the same arguments against the existing war with Mexico. They denounce it as "Jim Polk's war," declare it to be "unjust, unrighteous and damnable," denounce our officers and soldiers as "invaders," "armed ruffians and murderers," "adroit skull-breakers, women and child-slayers" &c., &c., say that it might have been avoided, and much else from the same "aid and comfort" vocabulary that brevity forbids us to mention here. Such being the fact—the identity of conduct being so clear—do we err in calling their party by the name which it formerly marshalled under? Is there wrong in this? Does not this correspondence of principle warrant—nay—fully justify the application of the original party name? We are surprised that our venerable neighbor, who doubtless was himself, as he claims, "poking and meddling in his mother's arms" previous to the era when the descendants of the Tories took the name of Federalists, as the rogue changes his name, to avoid the odium of the first—should become so captious by being hailed with his appropriate cognomen. Surely he cannot be in earnest.

But the "funniest" thing of all in our "funny" neighbor's extraordinary effort, is the fact that he starts off with a rigmorale of the most bitter invective because we have had the brazenness to designate his party by its proper name. For this he takes "eternal umbrage," sparing us no quarters. But immediately following this, we find him lauding that very principle which he had previously repudiated, and declaring Federalism to be but another name for the purest devotion to one's country. Here, then, is a syllogism:

1. Major—the editor of the Register, in a long, bitter disclaimer, denies that either himself or his party is properly represented by the name Federalist.

2. Minor—He affirms that Federalism is but another name for the purest devotion to one's country.

3. Therefore, himself and his party are not purely devoted to their country, but directly the reverse.

This conclusion is unavoidable from our neighbor's positions, and we are sorry to say, it is strongly corroborated by the entire conduct of both himself and his party. If he demurs at this, let him shift his position again, and we will endeavor to head him there.

our neighbor's acquaintance, who were Federalists "to the hilt" when that "ism" was in its prime, who are now "Whigs," as he would call them, and yet they will every one of them deny ever having changed their principles in the least. This will tell the story at once which is the Democratic, and which is the Federal party proper, if he chooses to adopt this test. Dare he do it? We shall see?

Catholicism—Federal Hypocrisy.

For some weeks past we have more than suspected from certain innuendoes from leading Federalists, and from the open avowal of several of the more unscrupulous of their Journals, that an attempt was about to be made to impose upon and arouse the prejudices of our Catholic population against the Democratic party by proclaiming the existing war as a war of religions—a crusade against the Roman Church. We say we have suspected such a trick, farcical and barefaced though it be; for we have already learnt that there is no game or movement that can be made available in furthering their party projects, that is too ignominious or reckless to commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Federal Whig party. That the whole was a piece of transparent trickery, a soulless, hypocritical device to further the most infamous of party schemes, and that it would fall harmless, and finally recoil upon its inventors, we have never doubted.

Among the papers which have shown a hand in this hollow-hearted plot, it will be remembered that we have already mentioned the New York Express, and that last week we gave an able exposé of its iniquitous attempt from the New York Globe. To-day we are enabled to give the response of the Catholic organ itself (the Freeman's Journal,) the authorship of which is justly, no doubt, imputed to Bishop Hughes. It was drawn out, as will be seen, by the article in the Express, and is a just and scathing rebuke of the absurd, hypocritical, canting character of that paper's infamous device. That such a reply will be of great force with the Catholics themselves, not only by fortifying them against such wily attempts to decoy them into the very jaws of their worst foes, but also fire them with the keenest indignation, we cannot doubt. But to the Bishop's reply:

"The drift of the article in the New York Express is to represent that the General Government, and the feelings of the country at large, actuated by the worst instincts of the theological odium, are bent on the destruction of the Catholic Religion in Mexico, and on this bad imputation, he calls on the German and Irish Catholics to save the Religion of Mexico, and rescue the people of the United States by opposing the actual administration of the country. The hypothesis of the Express is atrocious under every point of view. No doubt allowances are to be made for the weakness which is perceptible on all subjects in its editorial columns. Still, it is altogether inconceivable that an American editor should impute such villainy of design to the policy of our free Government, to the Protestant spirit of his own co-religionists—that he should appeal to foreigners, by their country and their creed, to step in and rescue these United States—that he should make this appeal under pretence of zeal for a religion of which he is the feeble, constant enemy.

"O, if the Catholics, the Irish, the Germans, as such, were to rally on points of creed and country, how the delicate sensibilities of the Express and his colleagues would be shocked at the idea of fixing up Religion with Politics! But yet, here is a direct, shameless appeal, made to Religion from the political camp, inviting it to enter, as a welcome and important element in a party strife. We do not believe that the present administration of the Government have the slightest partiality for the persons or the Religion of Catholics. We believe them to be, more or less, in that mist of Protestant prejudice, which in honest minds results from their not knowing precisely the true character of what they oppose. But it has never entered into our minds to suspect them of any conscious design to use the civil power, with which their country have entrusted them, for the purpose of breaking down our religion, and building up another, either at home or abroad. Their own uniform professions, the proclamations of the commanding officers in the field, and their conduct so far, in reference to the religion of the Mexican people, refute the slanders of the Express on this subject.

The only public evidence, slight as it was to the contrary, was a speculation in the Washington Union of the 11th of May, which has been disavowed by the Government. The burst of indignation with which that article was denounced by the secular press of the whole country, is a strong refutation of the slander uttered by the Express against his Protestant countrymen, when he would have us believe that the freedom of America in the 19th century are carrying on the war with Mexico, in the same spirit as that which animated John Knox and his followers in the Reformation of Scotland, three hundred years ago. We make ample allowances for the prejudices of Protestants, whether supporting the war, or opposed to it, but we are bound to say, that considering the triumphant position of our arms in Mexico, the character of our country will be elevated in the esteem of foreign nations, in consequence of the defence and respect paid by our gallant army to the religious rites and worship of the Mexican people."

good. The newspapers of both parties in the interior, are generally conducted with ability and industry, and with a few notable exceptions, with taste, good sense, and exemplary courtesy. They deserve to be encouraged, and to regard it as the duty of every member of a party to patronize his party organ. Many of the burdens of the political battle are borne by the political editor. He is compelled frequently to take the most unpleasant responsibilities, and is often thrust forward to bear the brunt of the contest entirely. He is quite as often a studious, energetic, and sincere partisan—with a dependent family to support, and a dangerous opposition to encounter. He needs the countenance and substantial assistance of his political friends, and he should have it. Failure to this respect is to fail in a plain duty—often talked about by those who should see to it, and quite as often neglected. We hope, therefore, that the combined efforts of the interior press will be crowned with success. No cause ever deserved it more."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July has been received. It is a rare number, well embellished, and of excellence of contributions combined with beauty, is a passport to public favor, the "Book" certainly has it.

Gen. Taylor out at last.

The following important letter from Old Rough and Ready, (says the N. Y. Globe,) will fall, like a wet blanket, upon the aspirations of those Whig demagogues, who, after abusing him, indirectly, for the part he has taken in so nobly fighting the battles of his country, have sought to appropriate his fame and name to the advancement of their political schemes. Gen. Taylor says, distinctly, that "IN NO CASE can I permit myself to be the candidate of ANY PARTY, or yield myself to PARTY SCHEMES."

We shall be much mistaken if the Whigs do not now drop Old Rough and Ready, like a hot potato. For a man who will not yield himself to "party schemes," is no man for the political schemers of the Whig party.

The letter is written to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, and is a frank and manly expression of the writer's independence of Whig influences. We have taken the liberty to italicize one or two sentences, to which we wish the reader's attention particularly directed. The Signal thus explains the circumstances which drew forth the letter:

"The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the editor, are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist. In reply to that communication, we have received the admirable and significant letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the Signal of the 13th April. At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes, neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all that have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not emanate from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial. With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself,

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

TRY 'EM.—We have observed it as a universal fact that in every instance where you get arguing with a Federalist, upon the National currency question, he will not know that the Independent Treasury is now in existence! We heard a fellow of this kind declare the other day: "Your infernal Sub Treasury would ruin the country." The goose wanted to be us that Polk vetoed the bill renewing it.—Eastern Argus.

TELEGRAPH TO BINGHAMTON.—The citizens of Binghamton have subscribed a sufficient amount of stock to ensure the construction of the Telegraph from Ithaca to that place. Arrangements are being made to put up the line immediately.

Hon. Spencer Jarnagin, a distinguished Whig of Tennessee, has been read out of the party, for saying that we had ample cause for war with Mexico apart from the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande.

From the Lancaster Tribune of May 18.
"We don't wish to take from old Frank the word 'honest,' but what do the Records of his life prove? Besides many similar ones, we have no doubt a bill and receipt something like the following has been filed away among the public papers:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
To Francis R. Shunk, Dr.
For five days services as Clerk during the Session of the Legislature of 1843, at \$30 per day,
Received payment in full,
\$150 00
FRAS. R. SHUNK."

This is a regular Job shop, for, under the pretence of a desire to think Mr. SHUNK honest, as he truly is, if ever a public officer was a malicious inuendo is trumped up along with it, to prove that he is dishonest. Now the whole truth is, that there is no such bill on record any where. There never was, and never could be, because for the services rendered there was no charge made, either on the Commonwealth, the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, or Major Andrew, then Clerk of the House.

The whole story, without various or superfluous words, is as follows:
In 1843, after Gov. Porter had removed Gov. SHUNK from the office of Secretary, Maj. Andrew, then Clerk of the House of Representatives, was taken ill.

No one was at hand acceptable to all parties and qualified to take his place—the then Speaker waited on Mr. Shunk, requesting him to do so—he consented—and acted some 10 or 12 days. Andrew got well and no one heard any thing more of the transaction, it being a private one, until quite as much to the surprise of Mr. Shunk as any one else, the House, as a mark of the high estimation in which they held his services, unanimously voted him \$150.

This is the whole tale, and we think it needs no comment. Indeed we know that every member of all political parties in the House voted for the resolution.—Pennysonian.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The public grounds at the Capital comprise 540 acres, as follows: President Square, 83 acres; Park 28 acres; Capital Square and Mall, 227 acres; other squares, 202 acres. The Government has expended, since the year 1800, the sum of \$10,038,454. The President's house and treasury building, each cost \$700,000. The patent office and general post-office, each \$50,000.

MILK AND STRAWBERRIES.—The two daily trains upon the Erie Railroad bring to New York Market 50,000 quarts of milk per day, giving the road a revenue of \$250 per day, and making to the city a benefit of \$350,000 a year in the article of milk only. The quantity of strawberries brought down this week exceeds 60,000 baskets a day.—Sci. American.

A BIG BONE.—In the process of digging for the foundation of a new building at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, last week, an immense bone was found at the depth of 17 feet below the surface of the ground. It is apparently the thigh bone of a Mastodon, 3 feet 6 inches in length, and weighs 28 lbs. A rusty bayonet of an ancient fashion, was found near it, at the same depth.—Sci. American.

BRITISH POST OFFICE.—The number of letters that pass through the post-office, annually, for London and its environs alone, is 75,000,000. Their average four inches in length, and three inches wide. If this immense number of letters were laid in a horizontal position, lengthways, they would reach to the extent of 4,631 miles.

THE GALLOWES.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, of England, has stated that since the year 1800, no less than fourteen persons have suffered death for crimes in that country, for which it was afterwards clearly shown that they were innocent.

THE ROAD TO MEXICO.—The whole road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is paved in a manner that streets in our cities are. The bridges over the streams and ravines are of solid masonry, and excellent workmanship.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT had an enthusiastic reception at Natchez. Colonels Davis and McClung were "crowned" by Miss Gaines and Miss Montgomery amidst the cheers of the multitude.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL. From the Pennsylvania of Monday we gather later advices from the City of Mexico. They extend down to June 6th. Gen. Arista has been arrested and imprisoned.

On the first of June, all the natives of United States were ordered to leave the City of Mexico for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations.

Bodies of the National Guards are said to be on their way, and constantly arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousand troops will be concentrated for the protection of the city.

The Mexicans have certain information that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcements to a greater extent than two thousand men, and money to the amount of \$200,000 and nothing more. They therefore think it doubtful whether he will march to the capital, and talk loudly in that city of marching out to meet him.

LATER FROM EUROPE. By the Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Saturday, we have 15 days later advices from Europe. The fall in Breadstuffs and slight advance of Cotton is all that is of any importance. Flour has fallen to 40s & 41s; Wheat, 11s & 12s; Corn, 48s & 49s; Meal, 24s & 25s. The rumored reappearance of the Potato rot is not confirmed.

MARKETS. New York.—Wheat Flour, 67 to 67 1/2; Wheat, 61 to 61 1/2; Rye, 61 to 61 1/2; Corn, 62 1/2 to 63; Oats, 62 to 62 1/2; Beef Cattle, 65 to 67; Sheep, 67 to 68; Lamb, 61 to 62. Butter in its demand—price not given.

MONROE: Cash Prices.—Flour 90; Wheat, 61 1/2; Corn 62; Oats, 62 1/2; Dried Apples 60; Butter, 1 1/2; Eggs, 20; Tow Cloth, 20 to 25 cts per yd.; Wool, 15 to 20 cts per lb.

MAILED. On the 8th ult., by Eld. David Dimock, Mr. E. N. KELLER, of Herick, to Miss BETSEY DODGE, of Terrytown, both of Bradford County.

In Montrose, June 24th, by Eld. D. TAYLOR, Mr. WILLIAM STRUBING, to Mrs. SARAH WOOD, both of the above place.

DEED. In Bridgewater, on the 1st inst., Mr. DENNIS BUSH, in the 43d year of his age.

In this Borough on the evening of the 6th inst. of Consumption, Mrs. FLOA A., wife of Silas Baldwin, and daughter of Am and Ruth Hawley, aged 30 years and 3 months.

Hooping Cough and Croup. To Parents.—JAYNE'S EXpectorant is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for a mild and tractable disease, and shortens the duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infants and young children, in half an hour's time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT. Dr. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD Street, is willing to guarantee that his CATHARTIC BALM will cure Diarrhoea, Colic, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time than can be effected by any other means. It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effective for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S OPINION. The following additional testimony in favor of Dr. JAYNE'S EXpectorant has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lancaster Co., Minn., under date of August 9, 1846. Dr. D. D. JAYNE, Dear Sir:—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carmine Balm I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have not seen any other combination of medicines, that have had so answered the purpose for which they were prepared than the above, &c.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by N. MITCHELL & CO., Drug, Gift and Fancy Store, 120 N. 2d St. Where may be had the AMERICAN HAIR DYE, warranted to change the hair to a beautiful Auburn or perfectly Jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin.

Rheumatism, Cough & Tic Dolorous. A respectable gentleman called at our office, as he said, to inform us that he had been afflicted for fifteen years with Rheumatism of Gout, and occasionally with Tic Dolorous; that he has been frequently confined to his room for months together, and often suffered the most intense and excruciating pains, but that lately he had been using JAYNE'S EXpectorant, which he found the most signal and unexpected relief. He says he found the medicine very pleasant and effective, and that he now considers himself thoroughly cured.—Spirit of the Times.

LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!! "All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases. Dr. JAYNE'S EXpectorant never fails to give relief and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances. Dr. JAYNE has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Though not recommended as a universal "cure all," have nevertheless proved superior to every thing of the kind, especially in Liver Complaint and Dropsy. It is when used in conjunction with his Tonic Vermifuge Alternative, will not fail one time in a hundred, of effecting a permanent cure. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by N. Mitchell & Co., Druggists, Montrose, Pa. A. B. Jayne's Carmine, a never failing remedy for Bowel Complaints, Colic, &c.

New Advertisements. MISS WILLARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN MONTROSE ACADEMY.

THE next term will commence on Wednesday, July 7th. Grateful for the liberal patronage already received, she would respectfully inform Parents and the friends of Education generally, that her school will continue the usual system of grammar and instruction, pursued in the Female Seminary of Massachusetts. Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms in respectable families.

TERMS OF TUITION. Common English Studies, \$2 50 History, Botany, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, 3 50 Painting and Drawing, (Extra) 3 00 Music on the Piano, French and Latin will be taught, if desired.

REFERENCES. Hon. Wm. JESSUP, J. W. RAYBURN, Esq., Mrs. JOHNSON, Esq., N. C. WALKER, M. B. WELLS, R. C. HENRY A. RILEY, M. B. WELLS, Wm. BOND, Montrose, July 5.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

J. B. SALISBURY most respectfully announces that he is just receiving a fresh supply of

SUMMER GOODS, of every variety, carefully selected, and which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and no humbug.

N. B. J. B. S. is also the only agent in the county, for the CANTON TEE COMPANY.—Those desirous of procuring FINE TEAS at low prices, had better give him a call. July 1, 1847.

MORE NEW GOODS. TREAS. Sugars, Codfish, &c. &c. just opened and going cheap. Molasses at 25 cts per gallon. J. Lyons, July 5.

PAMPHLET LAWS OF 1847. NOTICE is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws for Susquehanna County, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its recent session, have been received, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. Prob'y's Office, Montrose, June 26, 1847.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE Subscribers having this day entered into a co-partnership for the practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, under the firm of SARRIS & SARRIS, hereby tender their professional services to the good people of Lancaster and vicinity, with the full confidence that if an acquaintance with, and a punctual attendance to, their business is a passport to public patronage, they will enjoy a liberal share of the same. Those whose infirmities it is to need medical attendance are invited to give them a call. Office and lodgings of the first named of the firm, over the Engineer's office, and of the latter, at his residence. E. N. SARRIS, H. SARRIS, Lancaster, June 1st, 1847.

CASH paid for WOOL at the Hat Store by Wm. M. POST & Co.

DRAWN GOODS. A GREAT variety of tucks, Barred and stripe Muslin, Irish Linens, Jacobins, &c. at

SPINNING WHEELS & REELS for sale by New Milford June 13, 1847. E. Burritt.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. AT M. S. WILSON'S, may be found a general assortment of Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine Goods and prices before they purchase elsewhere. June 16, 1847.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crochery, Bonnets, Flax, Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.

Thankful for past favors we would most respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, and will endeavor to sell them the goods as LOW for the Quality, or for approved credit, as those who have bought, and draw longer. M. C. Tyler.

WANTED. IN exchange for goods all kinds of grain, Tow Cloth, Butter, Hams, Eggs, Beans, Specie and Bank notes of gold, By M. C. Tyler.

MUSLIN DE LAINES, Laces, and splendid Ginghams, for sale low at Tyler.

FRESH TEAS selling low at Tyler.

NEW Rice just received at Tyler.

COFFEE & SUGAR low at Tyler.

FISH. MACKEREL, Shad, Pickled Salmon, and Codfish at Tyler.

BONNETS. TUSCAN, Straw, Laces, and Laces Shaved Bonnets, cheap at Tyler.

NEW GOODS. AND CHEAP. THE Subscribers are receiving a well selected stock of

NEW GOODS, which will make their assortment very complete, and they are determined to sell as cheap as that will be satisfactory to purchasers. U. Burrows, & Co. Gibson, June 6, 1847.

CHEAP DE LAINES. 25 PIECES Mousseline De Laine, hand-some patterns, 1s 2d to 2s 3d per yard. U. B. & Co's.

BONNETS. A GOOD assortment of Flowers, and straw Bonnets, and Bonnet trimmings at U. B. & Co's.

PRINTED LAWN, GINGHAMS, and other dress goods very cheap at U. B. & Co's.

2,000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER, very cheap, also Grand Stones, Cod Fish, Mackerel, Pickled Hams, &c. at U. B. & Co's.

PAINTS & OIL. 1000 lbs. White Lead in Oil at last year's prices, (the price has advanced in market.) Paris Green in oil, best quality, which is a much handsomer green than any other, for window blinds, &c. Varnish, Spas, Turpentine, Putty, &c. at U. B. & Co's.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL! 50,000 pounds of WOOL wanted at the Hat Store one door above Seale's Hotel, for which the highest price will be paid by Merrill & Root.

Any kind of Fur, Brush, Male Skin, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Sporting and Wool Hats, also Men and boy's Cloth, Silk, and Cotton Goods, and Velvet Caps, also Children's caps selling cheap by MERRILL & ROOT.

20,000 lbs. WOOL wanted at the store of J. Lyons.

CASH FOR WOOL. M. S. WILSON will pay cash for Wool at his store. June 16, 1847.

WANTED. 10,000 lbs. of WOOL—Also, any quantity of Butter, Eggs, Beans, Wax, and Flour, Grain, Tow Cloth, Flannel, Stock, &c. in exchange for Goods. Bentley & Root. Montrose, June 8, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Montrose, Pa. July 1st, 1847.

- Ayres Squire
- Es-to Mrs Sarah A
- Buckley William
- Evans James
- Babcock Benjamin
- Bushnell Geo W
- Botes James
- Bronson Lake
- Boyd F T
- Beaumont Edward A
- Beiry Mrs Mary A
- Conk D J
- Catlin Geo L
- Cushman Rev M K
- Churchill Mrs Louisa
- Cole Miss Fermania
- Clemons F J
- Chamberlin Mary C
- Chamberlin Miss Ruby Pratt Lafayette
- Dorsey Miss Caroline
- Dolaney Hiram
- Dieland Edward
- Dean Jackson
- Erle Miss J C
- Evans Martin
- Euler M J
- Faller Mrs Matilda
- Fargo Simeon
- Guard Elnora
- Geer David
- Hillier F H
- Huston Rebecca A
- Hogge John
- Hogan Martin
- Hicks Geo B
- Hose John
- Harvey Charles
- Holcomb Wm J S
- Ralway Samuel P S
- Howard James
- Irwin Miss Jally H
- Jackson Thomas J
- Kelley Mrs Mary
- Kellan James
- East Peter
- Leathrop Miss Ruth B S
- Lyon William
- Lynch Martin
- Lewis James
- Leathrop Miss C
- Belcher M S
- Black John
- Miller John
- Miles Parker
- Maxwell Robert
- Moody Ebenezer B
- McLaren James
- Oltham J
- Parson Miss Elizabeth
- Patch Br J L
- Perkins Miss' Eliza O
- Finney Henry S
- Paoline Thomas
- Ferrigo Charles
- Foster Miss Margaret
- Edgely Nick
- Rand Wm
- Richardson John G
- Roberts F A S
- Roberts M S
- Smith Wm
- Smith Mrs Thomas
- Smith Elizabeth
- Smith Dr Horace
- Taylor Dr. E
- Thornton Chan
- Tracy Miss E
- Tomson James
- Tory Sub L
- Wardlaw Geo
- Watkins Wm
- Warner John
- Webster Geo N
- Weston James
- HENRY J. WEBB, P. M.