

ANOTHER NEW WORK.—We were shown yesterday a prospectus for a new Historical work, entitled, "A Pictorial History of America," including the several Countries of the North and Southern portions of the Continent, by S. G. GOODRICH, Hartford, Ct. Said Book will contain nearly 1000 royal octavo pages, and be illustrated by 300 engravings, including some recent battle scenes in Mexico. The agent, Mr. C. Watson, will canvass this country for a short time soliciting subscriptions.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for July is an excellent number, commencing the twenty-first volume. The character of the work—it being the standard work in America—and the extremely moderate price (\$3) ought to place it in the hands of a vast many of our readers. We perceive that it is hereafter to be published by John W. Moore, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y., T. P. Kottrell, remaining as editor.

The Register-booby (pardon us read we are trying to reciprocate epithets this week) says that several men in this county have received letters from Gen. Irvin. Wonder if they are negotiating for a berth in his cabinet so soon!

"Dare they deny the \$150 he [Gov. Shunk] received for free days service as clerk for the Locooco House in 1843, during the illness of J. B. Andrews?"—Register.

Yes—it is a falsehood, black with infamy. It was not for free days but more than twice that length of time that he was compensated as above. And we dare the perpetrator of the above piece of deception to publish the whole truth relative to the case. The facts are, during Mr. Andrews' illness, Mr. Shunk was waited upon by the Speaker and requested to act as Clerk—he consented. After a lapse of ten or twelve days, Mr. Andrews got able to resume his post, and nothing more was heard of the matter, it being of a private nature, until quite as much to the surprise of Mr. Shunk as any one else, the House, as a mark of its high estimation of his services, unanimously voted him the \$150, about which our neighbor so wolfishly prates. Will he now dare to state these facts, coupled with another, viz: that every "Whig" member of the House voted for the resolution appropriating that amount? We shall see.

ALYDOWNE UP.—The very veracious (?) quill-driver of the Federal organ up town has at last been forced to admit that the story he coined about Gov. Shunk having received \$70,000 salary for office, was a sheer falsehood. He states that a second "Charley Ogle" has been ransacking the records at Harrisburg, and all he could do he could not find the amount specified. That must be peculiarly grinding to our nervous cotemporary.

By the way, supposing Gov. S. had received that amount of perquisites, what does it show? That he has not been a faithful officer, and therefore is not worthy of re-election? No, but directly the reverse. If he has "been faithful in a few things," as it is evident he has, or the people would have dropped him from their service long ago—then it is an important reason why he should be intrusted with "many." But does our neighbor dare, with all his lying predilections, to accuse him of having received the first farthing which did not legally belong to him. No: we dare him to do it. He may growl and clamor for Irvin and Federalism, and prate about a life-office, (if Irvin has not been always in office it has not been because he did not desire it, as the records prove him to have tried hard enough) perhaps spurred on by the hope of getting a "seat in the Senate" again, but with all his recklessness he dare not accuse Gov. Shunk of having aught but his legal fees.

The num-scul of the Register continues to prate about Irvin and his vote for the tea and coffee tax. We have no doubt it galls him to the quick to realize this fact, and its probable effect upon the people, if known; and hence are not surprised that that topic, and bandying blackguard, home-merited epithets make up the sum total of his labors. He has satisfied the public that he dare not publish the article which we proposed, from the Democratic Union—the one which evolved the controversy—even though we promised to publish his masterly reply in return. What he says about the speech of Irvin is mere bombast utterly unworthy of notice. He delivered no speech in Congress in '42, upon that question, that the records show. If he delivered one at any previous time he belied his position by voting for the vetoed, bill of '42 which did tax tea and coffee. It is an easy matter to make a speech in favor or against any question, and it is a very common thing to contravene it by a vote. A Representative from this county made a speech against the "relief act," but he voted for it. And until our neighbor can show that a man can vote for a bill taxing any certain article and still not vote for that article, we shall pay no further attention to his nonsensical clamor.

When the Register asserts that we have admitted that several manufacturing establishments have been compelled to stop in consequence of the new Tariff, it asserts what is unqualifiedly false. We have admitted no such thing. All that we said about any stoppage, was, that two did stop across the new tariff into operation, and in consequence of debts contracted prior to the passage of that act.

Such misrepresentations, and patry, insignificant quibbling is infamous beyond all parallel, and no person but the grinder of that organ would dash to it. We again defy him to name a single establishment that has stopped work since the new law went into operation. Such hypocrisy as he evinces in relation to his long-predicted but now vanished "rain," is enough to disgust even the arch-apostate himself.

The President has completed his tour and returned to Washington well pleased with his reception in the North.

The Organ man rather thinks the letter of Gen. Irvin's which we printed two weeks ago is not genuine because it did not have the name of the reciever affixed to it! Wonder fall! What shall we say of his silly roorback about a member of the Shunk party "being in this place (there was no name given here, either) electioneering for Irvin? Quere!

We will just say to our neighbor that the letter was published in the Centre Democrat in 1841—before its imbecile author was ever thought of for Governor—and that its genuineness was never disputed until it chanced to pass under his sap-i-ent eye.

Complimentary.
The Binghamton Courier of Wednesday last has the following:
ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last two persons hailing from Montrose, were thrown from a buggy in this village and severely injured. They had started for home; and being in a state of drunkenness, fell to abusing their horse, represented as a noble spirited animal, which run with them a quarter of a mile or more, and brought up against a fence. The beast, we are sorry to add, was also badly hurt. One of the individuals was very properly lodged in jail until he had time to become sober. On the same day, we are told, four or five other persons were seen drunk in our streets. This is a new era for Binghamton, where sobriety through the week, and especially on the Sabbath, has hitherto been the order of the day.

Paroxysms of the Organ.
Under this head the editor of the organ worked himself into a perfect rage last week about the prospects of his second Joe Ritner, really fancying (judging from his bombast) that they were superordinary. We certainly would be the last to object to our neighbors consoling himself in his agonies with any sort of a picture which best comports with his liking; but still, reluctant as we may be to mar his reveries, or dash the cup from his lips, unrealized, we cannot refrain from offsetting the subjoined articles to his column of deceptive twaddle mentioned above. The following is from the Reading Jeffersonian Democrat:
"Never since the days of Simon Snyder, have the principles of Democracy triumphed so gloriously, or her prospects been so bright and clear. From every quarter we hear intelligence of the most gratifying kind; men who have stood first and firm by Democratic principles in the most trying times are now congratulating themselves on the rich fruits of their well tried principles. Our country is prosperous—prosperous in the highest degree; the farmer reaps the fruit of his toil and labor—he finds a ready market and good prices for all he can raise. The mechanic has constant employment, good wages, and is paid in good money. The manufacturer is enjoying a good profit on his capital, and the daily laborer is well rewarded for his work. On every countenance there is joy, and no one but the blindest bigot who travels our land, can avoid the exclamation: 'That of all people under the sun, we are the most free and the most happy.'"

The people know too, moreover, that this happy state of things exists in the year 1847—the third year of the administration of JAMES K. POLK and FRANCIS R. SHUNK—two prominent candidates of Democracy in the year 1844; one for the President of these United States, the other for Governor of this blessed Commonwealth; both of whom were triumphantly elected by the indomitable Democracy. They know, too, that their opponents were high Tariff and Bank candidates, and that with their fall, fell the United States Bank and the oppressive Tariff of 1842. They know also that Federalism predicted and called the country to witness and remember that in the election of these men and the repeal of their tariff—ruin, famine and haggard woe would bestride this happy country, and crush its rising energies in its lion grasp; manufactures would cease; the fery blast of our furnaces would be chilled and silenced; the sound of the hammer would cease on the anvil; the price of provisions would fall and this life-land would become a dreary waste. The people remember all this and they have marked the party, and press that made them. Another election is close at hand, and FRANCIS R. SHUNK—that same well tried, honest Democrat, is again the candidate of the Democratic party; he is known to be anti-Bank, anti-Protective Tariff, anti-Corporation, and anti everything else that infringes upon the rights and privileges and happiness of the people, and against his honesty the tongue of slander is silent as the voice of death. On the other hand, Federalism presents a candidate, not the least abashed with the mortifying failure of all her predictions; she asks—modestly asks the honest yeomanry to vote for James Irvin—the favorite of the Philadelphia politicians—who, laying aside all other things in dispute, they frankly and freely confess is the friend of a NATIONAL BANK, and voted for it in Congress—the friend of a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF, and a friend of CORPORATIONS without individual liabilities about them. In a word, these men who stand convicted before the country as false reasoners, and the authors of false predictions now ask the honest Democracy of the Old Keystone to desert their principles, their men and their measures, and poll their votes for a man who will change everything, and introduce the Federal theory in all its glory.

Thanks to our country, the people are intelligent; once they may be misled—last fall they were partially—but twice they will not be. It is the boast of Democracy that she never was beaten twice in succession; and we are satisfied she will not be this fall. We hear daily from the unshaken Democrats of our own firm Old Berks, and it would be idle to say they are firm, and intend to vote next fall, rain or shine; but we hear also of many who have hitherto voted with the opposition, that this fall they will vote for SHUNK. They say, let well enough alone; and we have not yet heard of the first man who voted the Democratic ticket in 1844, who will now vote for James Irvin. If such a man can be found, let us have his name, and we promise our Federal friends to publish it; we are willing to announce it for their benefit, and every man who turns Federal this fall, we have heard the best of news from Indiana, Centre, Westmoreland, Dauphin and other counties. A friend, and former member of the Legislature, writes Shunk's majority at not less than 25,000; and the lowest estimate is 15,000.

Life-office—Life-office—Life-office—Register.
Letting off the Gas.
The North American, a few days ago, published a very oracular letter from Easton, in which it was predicted that SHUNK would have but three hundred majority in Northampton, and in which, also, among other changes to IRVIN, a "conspicuous" Democrat, a "Dr. JAMES BRADY," was named. The Easton Argus disposes of this story as follows:
Now that is truly a pretty specimen of the reckless means the Federalists will resort to, in order to gain their ends. When we assure the people that there is no such man as "Dr. James Brady" living in this county, and NEVER WAS to our recollection, they will know what estimate to place upon the rest of the statements contained in this lying letter. Our staunch and unwavering Democrats will no doubt be surprised to hear that they cannot give their favorite, honest Old SHUNK, more than 300 majority. Why Old Shunk can give nearly the whole of that herself. When men resort to such lying and misrepresentation to bolster up their cause and encourage their friends, they must be "hard run" indeed, and if the Federalists depend upon carrying the State by such calculations, they will be sadly disappointed.

The High Court of Appeals of Delaware has pronounced the License law of that State recently enacted (similar to the late act in this State), unconstitutional. In this decision all the Judges, Messrs. Chancellor James, Chief Justice Booth, and Judges Milligan, Harrington and Hayard, concurred.

The Hanover Gazette, an able and widely-circulated paper, heretofore neutral in politics, has hoisted the names of Shunk and Longstreth. This augers well for the Democratic cause in York.

More from our old friend, the complete Letter-Writer.
It was more than we expected of Mr. Clay, says the N. Y. Evening Post, that he should favor the public with an explanation of the reason why the new tariff, which, according to him, ought to have ruined the nation, had been actually productive of so much advantage.—This is a matter concerning which, we thought it probable that a politician of Mr. Clay's character would have preserved a prudent silence. He has spoken out on this subject, however. A Mr. Bragaw, of Salisbury in Connecticut with a natural anxiety to advertise his wares as widely as possible, sent Mr. Clay a pocket knife of American manufacture, accompanied with a letter, to which Mr. Clay has written an answer, lately published in the wig prints. Mr. Clay gives, in the following passage, his solution of the difficulty which so much embarrasses his party:
"I have been very desirous to learn the effect upon American manufactures produced by the last tariff. But Europe has been so occupied with supplying herself with necessary food, and our country has been so benefited by the high price which all articles of subsistence have attained, that the competition between foreign and domestic manufactures has been much less unequal than it would otherwise have been. The struggle so far has been between well-fed operatives; and raw capital diverted from purchase of the raw material to the purchase of bread, and capital greatly augmented by the sale of food; and between manufacturers working short time, and full time. Whether, when Europe is no longer starving and shall be again blessed by Providence (as I hope it will be) with abundant harvests, we shall be able to sustain a successful competition, remains to be seen. I fervently hope that our manufactures have struck such deep and strong root, that they will be able to stand up and flourish against all adverse causes."

So the ruin is postponed—the eclipse is put off till the weather is favorable and people afo at leisure. We are not to be ruined till the potato disease has ceased its ravages. When the potato produces its usual crops in Ireland and Belgium, and Germany, the period of bankruptcy and distress, and want of employment is to come upon this country. Some time after the middle of the present century the nation is to be ruined to its heart's content.—WELLES, for Mr. Clay is cunning enough this time to leave an opening for escape—unless our manufactures should in the mean time have struck such strong and deep root, that they will be able to stand up and flourish against all adverse causes. If after Europe begins to dig its usual quantity of potatoes, the wheels of our factories are still turning, their spindles humming, and their looms clashing, the reason is to be that manufactures have struck such strong and deep root as to defy adverse causes. That such has been the case at any time within the last ten years there is not a doubt, and it will be just as true after 1850 as it is now.

But Mr. Clay traces the success of our new tariff to the fact that there has been little competition between domestic and foreign fabrics, on account of the deficient harvests of Europe. So far is this from being true, that the dearth in Europe is one cause of an increased importation of foreign manufactures. We send out bread and take manufactures in return—not to so great an extent as if the duties were as they ought to be, and as we hope they soon will be, more moderate, but still in considerably larger quantities than if foreign countries had not purchased so largely of our grain.—The circumstance, therefore, to which Mr. Clay alludes as checking competition, had actually increased it, and as soon as the harvests of Europe are more abundant, and its inhabitants become less dependent upon us for supplies, we may expect that the competition will in some measure decline.

"The committee at Independence Hall have received, since the last report, \$372,69, of which \$51,50 was through Mayor Swift from Montrose Lodge, No. 151, per hands of Wm. Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pa. I. O. of O. F."—Phila. Ledger.

General Taylor's Letter.
Those who are fond of finding fault with the tricks and changes of politicians—often their critics with injustice—will find a subject for their most insatiable appetite in the present position of the Federal press with reference to Gen. TAYLOR's letter. This mischievous misdeed has taken them wholly by surprise—in some places it is denounced as a forgery, and in others boldly attacked—while the silence of many of the opposition prints is significant of mortification and surprise. All the Federal papers that embarked in favor of General TAYLOR, did so under the strongest—in the case of the United States Gazette and others, amounting to alleged direct assurances, that he was with their heart and soul. At least he was asserted by them over and over. The Gazette went so far as to commit him openly to the Federal policy on the Tariff—and he a southern slave-holder and a cotton-planter! We doubted these things then, because they were improbable, and we reminded those who were so full of such promises, that a fearful day of reckoning would overtake them. But we did not then believe it was so close at hand.

General TAYLOR's letter is doubly a damper upon Federal enthusiasm! It forever prevents him from accepting the nomination which the Federalists offer, and moreover, it more than indicates his hostility to them on several great questions. His promise to give his views on the dividing questions of the day, is a hit at the favorite expedient of having a candidate who has no opinions for the public eye. It appears he has opinions on these questions, and that he intends avowing them.—What they will be, we must wait before we decide. And however strong the probabilities are, that his views will be contrary to the views of the Federalists, we prefer to await his enunciation of them. If they are right and proper, we shall then be free, according to our principles, to select our candidate. If they are not, we shall oppose General TAYLOR.

The immediate effect of General TAYLOR's letter upon the Federalists is, that it takes him completely and utterly out of their hands. It also indicates his opposition to them, if taken in connection with the editorial of the Cincinnati Signal, a neutral paper conducted by a Democrat, on several great questions. Add to this that it deprives them of the hide-and-seek policy which so distinguished them in 1840.—Either of these, but the first especially, is conclusive as to the effect this letter will have upon the Federal party.

It will not do, therefore, for the North American to attempt to shut its eyes to these considerations, by re-hashing the stale charges of the hostility of the administration to General TAYLOR, and his alleged reciprocity of this apopustious opposition. It will not answer for that paper to attempt to fasten itself and its partisans upon General TAYLOR. It will not do to cite what he has probably said, when we have what he has certainly written. He disowns all connection with Federalism. His letter is a rebuke of Federalism—for it is Federalism which proposed to monopolize him. To a very great extent the Democratic party preferred to stand off, and wait. This is the spirit of his own letter. He will wait. He thinks there is time enough; and so does the great Democratic party of the Union. The North American, therefore, talks without the book, when it still claims General TAYLOR as a Federal candidate. And it shows its alarm so soon in attempting to break the effect of his letter by reviving the calumnies against the administration. He has solemnly withdrawn himself from Federal embraces, and our neighbor has no right to drag him out for being kindly disposed towards him, and to his aspirations, if he has any. We repeat, it speaks without authority. "The glory of Ichabod has departed."—Pennysonian.

FACTS IN A NUT-SHELL.—Texas was annexed before Mr. Polk was inaugurated as President.

It was his sworn duty to protect Texas, as much as any other State.

Mexico commenced an invasion of Texas, for the avowed object of conquering it.

Had he refused such protection, he would have been guilty of subordination of perjury, and justly liable to impeachment.

The Mexicans commenced the war by an invasion of Texas.

The Americans are bringing it to a close.

Hereafter, American rights will be respected by Mexico. Heretofore they have been most foully trampled upon.

These assertions are all true, and present the matter in as few words as possible.

NOT BAD.—They tell of a volunteer who returned to Dayton, Ohio, after having reached Cincinnati on his way to Mexico. Many were the jibes he encountered on his return; and among the rest a couple of his Whig friends asked him what he had come back for. He replied that fearing he might fall into the hands of the Mexicans, he had returned for a copy of Tom Corwin's speech; as he was confident all that could not injure him among the Mexicans while in possession of that document.

GENERAL PILLOW has greatly distinguished himself in fighting the Guerrillas, on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and the Federal papers are now trying to injure him by stories, in regard to his want of Generalship in marching out of Vera Cruz at mid-day, &c. &c. Very small business.

MR. POLK.—In Mr. Polk's reply to the Committee of Reception, in Baltimore, he took occasion to declare his unalterable intention that it is his desire to retire to private life. This is in accordance with his previous declarations to his friends.

A western editor declares that some of the young women who pass his village in the arks on the river, are perfect divinities. He means, says a northern paper, ark angels.

A MEXICAN TROPHY.—One of the Westmoreland, Pa., volunteers lately returned from Mexico; with a trophy of victory, in the shape of a live Mexican wife, with black eyes, long flowing black hair and a bewitching figure.

"I cannot imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers turn gray so much sooner than the hair on my head." "Because," observed a wag, "you have worked so much harder with your jaws than your brains."

ROBBING A PORTAGE.—While Mr. Sigourney was addressing President Polk in Hartford, some thief entered the house and robbed her of valuable jewelry.

WILKINSON, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hung in due form by the people under the Lynch code.

PROSCRIPTION.—A vote to exclude from the Jury box all Old-Fellows was carried at a late town vote in Westfield, Mass.

Appointment.
Bishop ALONZO POKER, will officiate in the Episcopal Church in this place, on Sunday, July 16th, 10 o'clock, A. M., and in Springfield, at 4 o'clock, same day.

An Important Cure by Dr. Jayne's Alternative.
We have been informed by Mrs. Mahan (a grand-daughter of old Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Gouty Tumor, which besides great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed, she says, the pressure upon the wind-pipe was so great, as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared inevitable.—She also labored under severe indisposition from LIVER COMPLAINT & JAUNDICE, with horrible train of nervous affections, for which she used Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sanative Pills, and her general health was thereby completely restored. She is now enjoying some quietude in the city of the Gouty Tumor, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the ALTERNATIVE, until every vestige of the painful Tumor was entirely removed. We cannot speak too highly of this important preparation of Dr. Jayne, and for the sake of suffering humanity, hope that it may become more generally known.—Public Ledger.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!
To remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the most valuable preparations in the world. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold by agents by N. Mitchell, & Co., Druggists, Montrose, Pa.

MANUMITTED.
In Jessup, on the 4th inst. by J. W. Smith, Esq., Mr. MERWIN P. BARBER, of Towanda, to Miss AMANDA C. STONE, of Jessup.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAYS.
FROM the enclosure of the Subscriber about the last of May last, a sorrel three year old mare colt, with a white stripe in its face, and a white hind foot. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded. Amos Burrows, Bridgewater, July 14, 1847.

ORIENTAL SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.
THE subscribers are agents for these invaluable Pills, and would confidently recommend them to persons afflicted with INDURATED IMPURE BLOOD, BILIOUS DISORDER, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEAD-ACHE, COUGHS, COLIC, &c. &c. Bentley & Reed, July 13, 1847.

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY.
NO. 56, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

LEE, JUDSON & LEE,
(LATE LEE & JUDSON.)
OCCUPY the spacious FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 56, CEDAR STREET; the whole of which is devoted to the exhibition and sale of the single article of

PRINTED CALICOES.
Their present Stock consists of nearly

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,
Embracing some THOUSANDS of different patterns and colorings, and comprising every thing desirable in the line, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

All of which are offered for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices, by the

PIECE OR PACKAGE.
New Styles are received almost every day, and many of them are got up for our own sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

UP Printed lists of prices, corrected from day to day, with every variation in the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Merchants will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assortment, when we state that the value of our usual stock of this one article is, at least, twice the value of the entire stock of dry goods usually kept by our largest wholesale jobbers. This fact, together with the fact that our means and our attention, instead of being divided among a vast variety of articles, are devoted wholly to one, will render the advantages which we can offer to dealers perfectly obvious; and it shall be our care that none who visit our establishment shall meet with any disappointment. Our assortment is complete at all seasons of the year.

Lee, Judson & Lee.

P. S.—B. F. Lee, formerly of the firm of Lee & Lee, and late senior partner in the original firm of Lee & Brewster, from which connection he withdrew some time since, has resumed business with Messrs. Lee & Judson, under the firm of LEE, JUDSON & LEE; and he ventures to assure his friends and the public, that the new firm will maintain the same prominence in this branch of the trade, which formerly distinguished the other two houses to which he belonged. 27-17

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, they would respectfully inform Parents and the friends of Education generally, that her school will embrace the usual system of government 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. Philology, Chemistry, 3 00
Painting and Drawing, (Extra) 3 00
Music on the Piano, French and Latin will be taught, if desired.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Wm. Jewett, J. W. RIVINGTON, Esq.,
Thos. JOHNSON, Esq., N. C. WANNER,
B. S. WILSON, " Rev. HENRY A. RILEY,
M. S. BENTLEY, " Wm. Round,
Montrose, July 5.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
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 CARRON TUN COMPANY.—Those desirous of procuring extra rates at low prices, had better give him a call. July 1, 1847.

MORE NEW GOODS.
TWEES, SUGARS, CODFISH, &c. &c. just opened and going cheap. Montrose at 25 00 pp. gallon. J. Jayne.

CASH FOR WOOL.
M. S. WILSON will pay cash for Wool at his store, June 26, 1847.

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

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
A. T. 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 10, 1847.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THE Subscribers having this day entered into a co-partnership for the practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, under the firm of SHURTZ & SHURTZ, hereby tender their professional services to the good people of Laneshoro and vicinity, with the full confidence that if an acquaintance with, and a personal attendance to, their business is a passport to public patronage, they will enjoy a liberal share of the same. Their office is situated in the town of Laneshoro, and is 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. SHURTZ,
H. SHURTZ,
Laneshoro, June 1st, 1847.

DRAWN GOODS.
A GREAT variety of laces, Barred and striped Mullins, Irish Linens, Jacobites, &c. &c. Tylers.

SPINNING WHEELS & REELS for sale
by New Milford June 12, 1847. H. Burritt.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Bonnets, Fish, Palm leaf Hats, &c. &c.
Thankful for past favors he would most respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, and will endeavor to sell them goods as LOW as the market, and for approved credit, as those who have traded, and done longer.
M. C. Tyler.

WANTED.
IN exchange for goods all kinds of grain, Two Cloth, Butter, Ham, Eggs, Beeswax, Specie and Bank notes if good. By M. C. Tyler.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, Lawns, and
splendid Ginghams, for sale low at Tylers.

SUMMER STUFFS, Croton Cloth, Tweeds,
Gambroons, stripes and plaids uncommon low at Tylers.

TEAS.
FRESH teas selling low at Tylers.

RICE.
NEW Rice just received at Tylers.

COFFEE & SUGAR low at Tylers.

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

BONNETS.
TUSCAN, Straw, Lace, and Lawn Sherrad Bonnets, cheap at Tylers.

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 on terms that will be satisfactory to purchasers.
U. Burrows, & Co.
Gibson, June 8, 1847.

CHEAP DE LAINES.
25 PIECES Mouseline De Laines, hand some patterns, is 24 to 26 3/4 per yard, at U. B. & Co's.

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

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

2,000 lbs.
SOLE LEATHER, very cheap, also Grid S. Shoes, Cod Fish, Mackerel, Iron, Steel, Nails, &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, Spis, 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 Scarle's Hotel; for which the highest price will be paid by Merril & Reed.
Any kind of Fur, Brush, Mole Skin, English Palm Leaf, Sporting and Wool Hats, also Men and boy's Cloth, Silk, and Cotton, Glass and Velvet Caps, also Children's caps selling cheap by MERRIL & REED.

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

WANTED.
10,000 lbs. of WOOL—Also, any quality of Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Flax seed, Feather Grain, Tow Cloth, Flannel, Soles, &c. in exchange for Goods.
Bentley & Reed.
Montrose, June 8, 1847.

Administrators Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH ABSTIN, deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having any claims against said estate are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.
JOHN N. REYNOLDS, Administrator.
Harmony, June 23, 1847. No. 25. C. W.