That "Wet Blanket."

The *N. Y. Tribune*, a leading Federal paper in the nation, (but one that did not exactly fancy the Taylor movements of its co-laborers of the press,) holds the following language:

"At the commencement of this [the Taylor] agitation, some of our papers started off in favor of Gen. Taylor. They have now ALL RECEDED from the position thus suddenly taken."

The object in quoting the above is threefold: first to disprove an assertion in the *Register* that Gen. Taylor's "Signal" letter was *not* a "wet blanket" to the Whigs, as we had affirmed; second, to show the fulfilment of our predictions upon that point, and third to exhibit the *reasons* for this Whig desertion of the old hero.

1. In relation to the first point anything further seems superfluous. That the *Register*, while commenting upon our introduction to the "Signal" letter, did unequivocally deny that it was a cooler upon "Whig ardor," and endeavor by a chain of sophistry and lame reasoning to shift its effects upon the Democratic party, is notorious. Which told the truth, the *Tribune*, which avers that "some of our [their] papers started off in favor of Gen. Taylor," but "have ALL RECEDED," or the *Register*, which denies this fact, or which is the best authority, our readers can judge.

2. That we predicted this cool abandonment of the old hero, by his Federal new-born admirers, or rather admirers of his popularity and honors, (about which they cared far more than for him, and which they meanly sought to appropriate to their "party schemes,") needs not here be repeated, nor will it be denied. That it has been most signally and completely verified the above incontestibly proves.

3. The reasons. Are they not apparent? so clear and transparent that he who runs may read? That "Signal" letter sealed his fate with them and procured him his "walking papers." *He refused to be a candidate of any* "PARTY OR CLIQUE," *or lend himself to the furtherance of any* "PARTY SCHEMES," and still further, he (indirectly) pledged himself to make public his *principles* after the close of the war, which was enough to damn him in the estimation of the Federal party, that never has any "principles," especially "for the public eye." No: such a man would not be so very "available" after all, and overboard they have thrust him—our *very courteous* neighbor of the Register to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have one or two questions to propound in connection with this subject, which we should like to have answered.

1. Will our neighbor tell us why the *North American* and *U. S. Gazette*, which were the first to run up the name of Taylor for the Presidency, and most boisterous in urging him upon the people, hauled down his name *immediately* after the appearance of his "Signal" letter? This is a question full of significance, and we should like to see it answered.

2. Why did nearly all of the Federal ("Whig," if more palatable) papers pronounce that letter a "forgery" upon its first appearance, and when its genuineness was established beyond a doubt, why did they pounce upon and ridicule and denounce the old hero's objections to being a "candidate of any party or clique?"

Such being the case, we know not how to reconcile it with our cotemporary's denial alluded to above.

Fruits of Federalism.

Inasmuch as the Federalists avow no set of principles or measures for the future, in case they should succeed next fall, but rather maintain a dogged silence—an unmistakable evidence of "rottenness in Denmark"—we have concluded that the "revival of old memories," in relation to their past principles or measures might not be wholly *inappropos*. The following, which we find prepared to hand in the *Pennsylvanian*, does it most effectually:

But their performances in Pennsylvania ought not to be forgotten, inasmuch as they are at this time asking to be trusted with its government. For the sake of the militia General from Centre county, who wants to be Governor, we are willing to let the public remember how bravely, how admirably, and with what consummate ability, discretion, judgment and honesty, the affairs of the Commonwealth were managed under the rule of his party when it was in power before.

1. They chartered the United States Bank, which defrauded the people, including widows and orphans, out of at least fifty millions of dollars, by the most stupendous swindle that ever was practised on the face of the earth.

2. They gerrymandered the State in a manner that was intended to prevent a fair representation of the popular will.

3. They started and partially finished the Gettysburg Railroad, a monument of folly and dishonesty.

4. They expended about *thirteen millions* of the Commonwealth's money, without putting into operation one mile of canal or railroad.

5. They were guilty of enormous corruptions on all the public works.

6. They committed the most shameless frauds at the elections in the country, as well as in this city.

7. When the election terminated against them, they attempted to treat it as if it had never been held.

These would be fair grounds to put IRVIN's election upon; for these are the glories which Federalism gained when it was tried; and no doubt these are just the kind of measures it would carry again, if it had the State government in its hands.

It may perhaps be objected to this view of the case that General IRVIN ought not to be held responsible for the misconduct of RITNER and STEVENS. But why not? The principles of the party have undergone no change that we have heard of. What Federalism could make RITNER do, it could make IRVIN do with more ease; for we speak advisedly when we say that IRVIN is a weaker man than RITNER was. Besides, Mr. IRVIN *approved* all those absurd and wicked measures at the time they were enacted and since. Instead of turning away from them with disgust and loathing as a just and wise man should, he loved the RITNER administration with an affection which increased with its wickedness and grew with its folly. He was then and is now, the most devoted admirer of the men who composed it.—He was a candidate on the same ticket with RITNER, and thought it "glory enough to serve under such a chief." Who pretends that he is a wiser or a better man than the leaders he followed with such obedient reverence?

☞ The *Register* Chap is welcome to all the glory he can derive from the low, witless blackguardism to which he has been compelled to resort to "keep up his end." It is the province of any man in a desperate situation, we believe, to appeal to a vulgar prejudice to make up for a deficiency in argument. In this light his late attacks upon the junior of this paper are generally understood. As regards his insinuation that the senior editor is ashamed of the character of this paper, libelous and contemptible as it is, it is no less an insult, gross and direct, to our *thousand patrons*, and betrays a recklessness eminently characteristic. The single fact that he is at liberty to assume joint control of its editorial department, at any time, and that the paper itself, under its *present editorship* has *doubled its circulation*, AND IS STILL INCREASING, is of full as much weight in proving *its character*, as the mean insinuations, or reckless assertions of the *dignified, courteous*, and *truthful* (?) gentleman who conducts a certain waning concern called the "Susquehanna Register." If by that fell swoop, our cotemporary thinks he has destroyed the reputation of this paper, we can assure him that he has bunted his head against something harder than a "street-post!" That's all.

☞ We were about squaring ourselves to the task of inditing an article upon the subject of the revival of the thrice exploded "home market" humbug of the Federalists, when the subjoined, from the *Evening Post* came to hand. It is not less pungent than opportune, and we gladly avail ourselves of it without further apology:

An Old Absurdity Revived.

An error with an interest attached to it, whether the interest be political or personal, is prodigiously long-lived. The cat, in the old adage, which could bear killing nine times, was nothing to it. It rises again.

With twenty mortal murders on its crown, and often even the twentieth does not finish it; the error is revived from time to time as long as the interest lasts.

The old nonsense about a home-market, for example, which in all reason should have been dead months ago, has again made its appearance in the whig and protectionist journals.—The pretext for reviving it is the recent decline in the price of wheat and bread stuffs generally. "You now see your folly," say the whig journals to the people, "in desiring a foreign market. How much better would it have been to create a market at home and secure steady prices."

But do not these persons see that by the new impulse given to our commerce under a freer system of trade, we have been creating a home market for American produce, and a most extensive one, for several months past? What have all the boatmen on our rivers, the forwarders on our canals, the persons employed on our railways, the seamen who man our vessels, the builders of boats and ships and steamers, been doing since the new activity of trade began? This vast multitude have been consuming the grain and the beef raised by the American farmer. Add to these the inhabitants of our commercial seaports, rapidly increasing in population: add the inhabitants of our towns on the lakes and the interior springing up under the new impulse given to commerce; add the hungry swarms whom our ships are bringing over from Europe, and you have a home market for the products of American farms, far larger and wider than could be created by all the manufactories filled with machinery which the strictest application of the protective system could force into existence. It should not be forgotten however, that in the mean time our manufacturing establishments have been as active as ever, and that even new ones have sprung up in almost every part of the Union.

Let it not be pretended, then, that under the free trade system we forego a home market for the fruits of the earth. By no means; we keep the home market; we enlarge it, and we add to it the market of the world. It is the shallowest of pretences to say that we can have a home market for our farmers only by granting exorbitant advantages to the owners of mills. As long as we have an active population, well-employed and well-paid, we possess the best home market that it is possible to have. Such a population purchases the most and consumes the most.

But those journalists inveigh against a foreign market. We answer, that but for the opening of the foreign markets, the wheat of western farmers would still have remained in their granaries. If it be a misfortune that the settlers of Illinois and Iowa and Wisconsin have been able to part with the produce of their lands for prices which in any degree reward their labor, then we admit that one mischievous consequence of free trade is proved. Had they been obliged to wait for a home market, their harvests would have rotted on their hands.

Neither is fluctuation in price one of the results of being allowed access to a foreign market. On the contrary, it is the opportunity of disposing of our surplus produce abroad that keeps the market steadiest at home. It is a well established commercial maxim, that the wider the market the less danger of sudden and extreme fluctuation in prices. If they who raise wheat and maize in this country are confined to the United States for a market, they will obtain large prices when their crops are small; but, when the crops are abundant, prices will immediately decline, and the farmer who lives remote from the market will often find, as was the case under the tariff of 1842, that his wheat will not pay the cost of sending it to market.

Give them the market of the world and what will be the result? More wheat will be raised; when the crop is small it will suffice for the consumption of the nation, at reasonable prices, and when it is large, the surplus will be taken off to foreign countires and the price at home will be such as to repay the tiller of the soil. Two evils will be avoided in a greater degree than would be possible in a mere home market—occasional scarcity and occasional excessive production.

As to the decline in the price of bread stuffs which has recently taken place, it is owing to causes which whether the market be at home or abroad, narrow or wide, cannot wholly be avoided. They are causes, however, which produce a worse effect the more limited the market.

Good News from the Interior.

The intrepid editor of the *Bedford Gazette* gives a very cheering account of the prospects of SHUNK, and LONGSTRETH in the interior counties of this State. He says:

We happened in old Westmoreland in Court week, and was thus afforded an opportunity to consult with Democrats from every section of the country, all of whom concur in the opinion that the "Star of the West" will give to FRANCIS R. SHUNK and MORRIS LONGSTRETH the largest majority ever yet given to any Democratic candidates. We had a long conversation with our talented and worthy Congressman, Gen. H. D. Foster, who gave us the most encouraging and cheering information in reference to the prospects in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties, and says he has no doubt but that we will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

We also had the pleasure of meeting with the Hon. James Burns, (Canal Commissioner,) at Pittsburgh, who assured us that he had found the best of feeling prevailing in those parts of the Commonwealth, in the vicinity of the Public Works, through which he had recently passed, and spoke of the re-election of Mr. Shunk as placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Burns is of the opinion that his own county, (Mifflin) will give one of her largest Democratic majorities at the coming election, and Mr. Power, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Portage Rail Road, gave a very flattering account of the union and harmony that exists at present in Cambria county.

Those that advocated the nomination of a *new man* prior to the 4th of March, are now the most warm and enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Shunk, and are acting shoulder to shoulder with those who preferred him from the beginning, as a matter of justice to a faithful public officer. Democrats who, last year, were "warring to the knife" on the subject of Canal Commissioner, by which means the Federal Mexicans obtained a temporary triumph, have now not only laid down the weapons of their rebellion, but embrace such other as brethren once separated by some unmeaning or unnatural cause—a fact which cannot fail to satisfy the world that our triumph next fall will be complete and overwhelming in the noble old Keystone. To prove that what we say is correct, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that the Federalists are unable to point to a single individual in our ranks that is not faithfully supporting the election of Shunk and Longstreth; and under such circumstances, every man of the least discernment must see that Federalism will be a mere "obsolete idea" at the coming election. We discovered, too, that the ill-feeling that was engendered by the election of Gen. Cameron to the U. S. Senate, has been happily lost sight of and swallowed up in the general harmony and good feeling that prevails throughout the State—and we are truly gratified to be able to state that we found his particular personal friends among the most ardent and enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Shunk—and, on the other hand, those that had been the most denunciatory of Gen. Cameron spoke of him as kindly as though no hostile feelings had ever existed. We, therefore, proclaim to the world that "all is well" in Pennsylvania, and we trust in God that many years will be suffered to roll by before we again are found quarrelling among ourselves. *We are all together once more*, and let us hereafter move forward in one grand, solid column, in support of our glorious country and democratic principles, without even referring to the difficulties that have heretofore existed, and which were so happily and honorably settled at the last State Convention to the satisfaction of all.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of the county of Susquehanna, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, at the place of holding the General Election, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, and elect two delegates in each district to the County Convention to be holden at the Court House, in Montrose on Monday evening the 16th of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy of the County for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election.

The Committee respectively suggest that not less than six notices be put up in each township and that the time of opening the polls and the hour at which the same will be closed, be distinctly set forth in your notices—and that so far as practicable the hour of opening the election be 3 o'clock, P. M., and the hour of closing the polls be 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

In accordance with the usages of the Democratic party the Standing Committee here appoint the following township Committees who are requested to give notice in their respective townships of the delegate meetings, and attend the same and serve as the board for the election of Delegates.

Auburn—Thomas Adams, Thomas W. James, Harry Carter.

Appalacian—William Robbe, Harry Barney, Timothy Griffin.

Bridgewater—Enos Newcomb, Orrin J. Williams, Reuben Wells.

Brooklyn—Wm. L. Richardson, Eli B. Goodrich, R. O. Miles.

Clifford—Thomas Burdick, John Baker, J. T. Langdon.

Choconut—Charles L. Brown, Jasper Stanley, Benj. Glidden.

Dimock—Charles M. Tingley, Alanson W. Maine, John Young.

Franklin—Titus Smith, jr., Edward T. Stevens, N. P. Wheaton.

Forest Lake—Salmon Hamlin, Benjamin Platt, C. B. Griffis.

Gibson—S. Payne Chandler, G. Curtis, Almon Clinton.

Great Bend—Geo. Baldwin, David Thomas, Benoni B. Tuthill.

Harmony—Harry Shutts, Levi Westfall, Wm. P. Conklin.

Harford—N. W. Waldron, Wm. C. Tiffany, J. J. Roper.

Herrick—J. T. Ellis, Walter W. Dimock, Erastus Day.

Jackson—Seymor J. Griffis, A. J. Seymor, Moses B. Wheaton.

Jessup—Lory Stone, Daniel Picket, John Bedell.

Liberty—Ira Comstock, Lambert Smith, David O. Turrell.

Lenox—John Marcey, Elisha Bell, Luke Read.

Lathrop—Seth Bisbee, Elisha Lord, Ezra S. Brown.

Montrose—Henry J. Webb, C. F. Read, O. G. Hempsted.

Middletown—W. G. Hendrick, John Bradshaw, Otis Ross.

New Milford—L. A. Smith, Allen Tenant, jr., Wm. Green.

Springville—Justus Kemp, Wm. B. Handrick, Amos Williams.

Silver Lake—Benoni T. Gage, Wilber Hillard, Philip Leonard.

Rush—Buckingham Stewart, Matthew Dunmore, Alanson Lung.

Thompson—Ebenezer Messenger, Charles Writer, Chester Stoddard.

F. B. STREETER,	JOS. L. MERRIMAN,
C. M. GERE,	DANIEL BREWSTER,
THOS. JOHNSON,	JONAS CARTER,
M. C. TYLER,	WALTER FOLLET,
HARVY TYLER,	ISA CARPENTER,
ELISHA GRIFFIS,	GEO. FULLER,

Democratic County Committee.

July 22, 1847.

☞ Through the exertions of Mr. Jacob Reel, Treasurer of Bradford county, we learn that the State taxes due from that county for 1847, have just been paid into the State Treasury. This is creditable all around, and saves to the county upwards of $450, which she gets as a bonus.

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTING.—In spite of the terrible stories of the sufferings of the volunteers, many of those who have returned to their homes are re-enlisting. Lt. Col. Irvin, of the Second Ohio Regiment, calls upon the officers and men to volunteer again for the war, and the Ohio Statesman says: "As far as we can learn, there will be but little difficulty in reorganizing the Second Ohio Reminent under Col. Irvin. The returned volunteers, very generally, are highly pleased with their campaign in Mexico, and feel a pride in seeing the war out."

"The World must be peopled."—The wife of Mr. Wm. Tinker, a fisherman in New York, lately presented him with *three little female Tinkers*. A Mrs. Dunn of Detroit, recently presented her loving lord with *three little Dunns*. Mrs. F. B. Canton, of New Salem, on Tuesday night week, presented her husband with *four small Cannons*.

DEFINING THEIR POSITION.—The Boston Post and the Washington Union are both out warmly in favor of holding a National Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

MARRIAGE.—Miss Mercer, whose brother shot her seducer and escaped conviction, was lately married in Philadelphia to Henry W. Klapp, a writer of some celebrity there.

LATEST NEWS.

By the *Pennsylvanian* of Tuesday we have New Orleans dates to the 10th inst., but nothing further from Mexico. The *Commercial Times*, reiterates an account which it had previously published, and which had been contradicted, that the overtures of peace mentioned elsewhere, have been *rejected* by the Mexican government.

NOTICE.

The proprietors of the Montrose Burying Ground are requested to meet at the Court House on Friday evening the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing suitable persons to take charge of said Ground and see that individual rights are not infringed upon.

By request of a number.

July 27th, 1847.

DIED.

In Dimock, on the 11th inst., Mr. CHUZA HOLLISTER, in the 54th year of his age.

His sickness was long and very painful, which he bore with christian patience and resignation, and died in the full assurance of the approbation of his divine master, whom he had served faithfully about thirty years. He was a native of Ct., where he received his first religious impressions, but he made no public profession, until he removed to the State of N. Y., where he united with a Baptist Church, and removed to his last place of residence about ten years ago. He then joined the Bridgewater Baptist Church at Montrose, and died in full fellowship & communion with that Church. At the time of his death, he was living with his second wife, whom he has left to mourn his loss, together with a number of children he had by his first wife. But all these, together with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, and the Church have the consolation, that he has "rested from his labors and that his (good) works will follow him."

His funeral took place on the 12th, and a sermon preached by Eld. D. Dimock, from Ps. 116: 15, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." [Com.

Everybody Praises Jayne's Hair Tonic.

And for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald-headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair, with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it, all of you who need more or handsomer hair. It is the very thing for you.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

To remove these 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.

HEAR DR. HIGBY'S OPINION.

Dr. L. J. Higby, Milwaukie, W. T., Nov. 1845, writes to Dr. Jayne, and says, Your Carminative Balsam, Hair Dye, and Hair Tonic, all go well, and the Balsam goes finely. It has saved many lives this season. I had to get twice supplied from New York in September last. I shall want of you at least 200 bottles. I have on sale, and have seen tried many of the "crack articles" for this Bilious Diarrhœa, which we are subject to; and of all, yours is invaluable. I could get $5 per bottle for it, if it could not be had for less, and any quantity of certificates of the strongest kind. These Diarrhœas are the worst diseases we have here, and your *Balsam* is the only thing that *cures* them.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by N. MITCHELL & CO., Druggists, Montrose Pa., where may be had Jayne's Ague Pills, *which never fail to cure* FEVER AND AGUE.

New Advertisements.

STRAY MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on Thursday the first day of July instant, a bright bay mare supposed to be about twelve years old, blind of one eye and of about common size. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John A. Smith.

Harford, July 17, 1847.

LIVERY STABLE IN MONTROSE!

THE undersigned, having established a LIVERY STABLE at Gen. D. D. Warner's, in Montrose, is prepared to accommodate the public with fast and gentle

Horses, and Carriages

of every description, on reasonable terms.

Pleasure parties will be furnished with two and four horse Carriages, and careful Drivers, on short notice.

Believing that a LIVERY STABLE of good horses and carriages will be a great accommodation to the citizens of Montrose and the public, if not profitable to the proprietor, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the riding public.

D. M. Denison.

Montrose, July 28, 1847. 30-tf

TAILORING! TAILORING!!

P. A. LOCKE, & R. F. JAMESON, having associated themselves in the Tailoring business, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Fashionable Public, pledging themselves to do all in their power, to please those who may favor them with their custom.

Judging from past success, they flatter themselves, that they can give perfect satisfaction to all who may employ them.

Cutting done on short notice and warranted to fit if properly made up.

N. B. Shop in the building formerly occupied by R. B. Locke, as a Tailoring establishment, opposite Mack & Roger's wagon shop.

P. A. LOCKE,
R. F. JAMESON.

Montrose, July 27, 1847.

SMITH & SHUTTS,

Physicians & Surgeons, Lanesboro, Pa. Office of the first named in the firm, over the Engineer's office, of the latter at his residence.

E. N. SMITH. H. SHUTTS.

CODFISH.—A fresh supply just received by *Bentley & Read.*

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, Alterative, Tonic Vermifuge, Carminative Balsam, Hair Tonic and Sanative Pills, a new supply just opened, and will be sold right by

Bentley & Read.

SHEETINGS & COTTON YARN.—A good supply of these goods on hand, and will be sold extremely low by *Bentley & Read.*

STRAYED,

FROM the enclosure of the Subscriber about the 1st of May last, a sorrel three years old mare colt, with a white stripe in its face, and one 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.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

STATE BOOK of Pennsylvania—containing an account of the Geography, History, Noted Citizens, &c., with a Map of the State and each County—by T. H. Burrows—

ALSO, The Business Man's Assistant (containing a variety of Practical Rules, Tables & Forms, Book-Keeping, &c.—Just received and for sale by *J. Lyons.*

CHEAP GOODS!

YOUNG Hyson Teas at **18, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 63, 75** and **100** cts. per lb.

14 *lbs. Sugar for one dollar.*

Loaf & Pulverized Sugar, & Box Raisins, 12 1-2 *cts. per lb.*

20 *yds. Calico for one dollar.*

And all GOODS remarkably low, now selling for the Ready at the Store of

July 20. *J. Lyons*

American Eye Salve.

A Sovereign Remedy in all cases of acute or choice inflamation of the Optic Nerve, *Weakness*, and affections of that delicate organ symptomatic of other diseases, viz: Scrofula, measles, scarlet fever, scurvy small pox, spinal diseases &c. &c., restoring its brilliancy and strength in cases of debility and dimness of sight, incident to old age, and all whose vocation requires its intense action, for sale by

BENTLY & READ.

Montrose, July 21, 1847.

ORIENTAL
SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.

THE subscribers are agents for these invaluable Pills, and would confidently recommend them to persons afflicted with INDIGESTION, impure BLOOD, BILLIOUS diseases, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEAD ACHE, COUGHS, COLDS.

Bentley & Read.

July 13, 1847.

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 embrace the usual system of government and instruction, pursued in the Female Seminaries of Massachusetts. Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms in respectable families.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Common English Studies,	$2 50
History, Botany, Nat. Philosoy, Chemistry,	3 50
Painting and Dawing, (Extra)	3 00

Music on the Piano, French and Latin will be taught, if desired.

REFERENCES.

HON. WM. JESSUP.	J. W. RAYNSFORD, Esq.,
THOS. JOHNSON, Esq.,	N. C. WARNER, "
B. S. BENTLEY, "	REV. HENRY A. RILEY
M. S. WILSON,	" WM. ROUND.

Montrose, July 5.

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 10, 1847.

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

SPINNING WHEELS & REELS for sale by *H. Burritt.*

New Milford June 12, 1847.

WANTED,

IN exchange for goods all kinds of grain, *Tow Cloth, Butter, Hams, Eggs, Beeswax, Specie and Bank notes if good,*

By *M. C. Tyler.*

MORE NEW GOODS.

TEAS, Sugars, Codfish, &c. &c. Just opened and going cheap. Molasses at 2s 6d pegallon.

J. Lyons.

Jiuy 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 TEA COMPANY.—Those desirous of procuring rare teas at low prices, had better give him a call.

July 1, 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 upper 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, for cash, or satisfactory credit, 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.

☞ 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 Lord & Lees, 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 pre-eminence in this branch of the trade, which formerly distinguished the other two houses to which he belonged.

27-1y

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Susquehanna, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All those two certain pieces of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Harford, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania.—The first of said lots butted, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones in an original line between the Drinker and Poyntel estates, being the South East corner of a lot of land surveyed to Silas B. Goile—thence by the said Drinker estate south three fourths of a degree west one hundred and forty one perches and three tenths of a perch to a post and stones thence by land of William Knapp, south eighty-five degrees west nine perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Joseph Peck south sixty five degrees west, one hundred and sixty one perches and five tenths of a perch to a post and stones; thence by land of Harlen Fuller north forty five and a half degrees west twenty one perches to a post and stones;—thence by the same North forty four degrees west two hundred and six perches to a post and stones in a line of a lot of land surveyed to Darius Tingley;—thence by land of Widow Richardson north forty six degrees East twenty nine perches to a post and stones, formerly a sugar tree; thence by land formerly of Jacob P. Dunn north eighty three and three fourth degrees East fifty seven and five tenth perches to the centre of the "Richardson Road"; thence along the same south sixty and a half degrees East fourteen perches; thence south seventy six and a half degrees East sixty perches to a post a corner of the Blake lot; thence along the centre of the said road and along the Guile road and by land of the said Guile north seventy six degrees East, one hundred and twenty four perches and five tenths of a perch to the place of beginning—Containing two hundred and forty four acres and one hundred and thirty nine and a half perches strict measure.

And the other of said lots bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Beech in the southern lower corner of the original survey; thence, north eighty six and a half degrees west ninety eight perches to a beech; thence North thirty six and a half degrees west along the original line of survey one hundred and seventy perches to a post and stones; thence north seventy four and a half degrees east, one hundred and seventy one and quarter perches to a heap of stones in the Eastern most line of survey; thence along the original line of survey south one degree and thirty minutes west, one hundred and thirty seven perches and three fourths of a perch to the place of beginning, containing ninety six acres and thirty four perches of land and being part of the lot firstly above described, together with the appurtenances, a framed house, framed barn, wagon house, orchard and about seventy acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of Peter V. Dann to the use of Mariah Bartley vs. George Gamble.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land, in Dimock township in Susquehanna County, bounded as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post in the state road thirty six perches of an easterly course from the road leading from J. Miles, thence by land of Urbane Smith, south, seven degrees; east one hundred and 23 perches to a post in the south line of the Smith lot (so called) thence along said line by the Vosburg lot, now owned by J. Miles, east eighteen perches to a hemlock tree; thence by other land of Urbane Smith north 7 degrees west 117 perches to the state road; thence along the middle of the same, north 88 degrees, west 76 perches to the place of begining, containing 60 acres more or less—with the appurtenances—a framed house, a barn and an orchard and about forty five acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of Isaac P. Baker vs Joseph Baker.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Siver Lake township in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, butted bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a corner of Samuel Howard's lot where the turnpike intersects the Eastern boundary line, of Charles B. Johnson's lot 50 perches north of said Johnson's S. E. corner running up said turnpike to Samuel Howard's N. E. corner 20 perches E. of a post on the southern boundary line of Stephen Soul's lot, thence along Robert H. Ross land 131 & 10 perches 87 degrees 30 minutes E. to a post;—thence S. 38 perches to Samuel Howard's N. E. Corner 56 perches N. of a post on the N. boundary line of Alpheus Finch's lot; thence W. along by the said Sam'l Howard's land to the place of Beginning, Containing about one hundred acres more or less, with the appurtenances, a framed house, barn, and Orchard, about fifty or sixty acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of the Bank of Susquehanna county vs. Enos J. Howard, Isaac Howard.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in Rush township in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the lands of Titus Waterman, on the east by lands of Tho's P. Cope, on the south by lands of John Cottrell and on the west by lands of Seth Blakeslee, containing about 75 acres, with the appurtenances, a log house, framed barn, and about 30 acres improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of George G. Graves vs. John Cantrell.

N. C. WARNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montrose, July 21, 1847.