

friend Mackintosh, has gone out in the direction of San Cristobal in search of him. Santa Anna, just before he left the city, grossly insulted Gen. Terry, who commanded at the Belen gate, for deserting his post. It is also said that he has quarreled with Lombardini. These are the old tricks of the tyrant—throwing the blame upon others to cover his own shameful conduct.

City of Mexico, Sept. 24th.—Not a little joy has been manifested by all at the arrival of the American prisoners—Capt. Clay, Heady and Smith, Lieut. Churchill, Davidson, Barber, and 16 privates—who have recently been confined at Toluca.

Major Gaines has been serving on the staff of Gen. Scott, Middleman Rogers on that of Gen. Pillow, Major Borland on that of Gen. Worth, and Capt. Danly on that of Gen. Quitman. The latter was severely wounded on the 13th, but will recover.

Mexico, Sept. 27.—The Mexican loss it is impossible to ascertain, but it has been immense. Among the killed at Chapultepec were Gen. Juan Nepomuceno Peres, Col. Juan Cano, a distinguished officer of engineers, and Lieut. Lucian Calce, one of Gen. Bravo's aids. Gen. Saldana was badly wounded, as were many other distinguished officers. Five companies, three colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, and near one hundred majors, captains and lieutenants, were taken prisoners, together with eight hundred or more rank and file. At the garitas of Belen and San Cosme many officers were killed or wounded, but their names are not known.

The total number of deserters hung at San Anzel and Mixcoac was fifty, and well did they deserve their fate. Thirty of them were hung at Mixcoac on the morning of the 13th. Not one of them complained that his fate was undeserved.

We are still without any positive or definite information as regards Santa Anna's great army, but all agree that it is disorganized and broken up. There is a report that Gen. Herrera has reached Queretaro with 4000 men in a body but it requires confirmation.

Gen. Bravo's official report of the loss of Chapultepec, has been published in a Toluca paper. He blames Santa Anna for not sending him reinforcements as he requested.

In the same paper, we see it stated that Santa Anna has renounced the Presidency of the Republic, and in this juncture names Don Amaniel Pena y Pena, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, as his constitutional successor. Pena y Pena is at a hacienda of his close by, is a lawyer of a great standing, and may possibly assume the reins of power in the present crisis.

The "American Star" published by Peoples and Barnard, made its appearance to-day in neat form, and the talk is that another new paper, the "North American," is to come out in the course of the week. Meanwhile, the city is rapidly becoming Americanized.

Additional Particulars.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22, 1847.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta, of the 15th, have been received by mail, but their contents have been anticipated, I omit sending any abstract from their columns.

The Commercial Times, on the authority of a correspondent of La Patria, states that Gen. Scott has given orders for the immediate and unconditional release of Gen. Valencia, as a well-merited reward for his valor and patriotism, displayed at the battle of Chapultepec. He remained quiet, at his hacienda, four miles from the Capital.

According to several letters, Gen. Parades remained at the Capital, innocently, and has witnessed all the recent operations, without taking part in them; having been deterred by the threats of Santa Anna. Parades has since been in intimate communication with the principal officers saved from capture, and has now gone to Jalisco, to place himself at the head of 20,000 men, collected by 6 of the Mexican States, that had formed a coalition to oppose Santa Anna, so says some rumor.

Gen. Quitman had caused all the churches of the Capital to be re-opened.

A deputation of merchants had requested General Scott to employ every possible means to re-open the communication with the coast. To this Gen. Scott replied that he would immediately apply himself assiduously to this object, and he hoped with success.

A letter, published in La Patria, from a highly respectable Spanish gentleman at Vera Cruz, dated the 2d instant, says that Gen. Santa Anna and Rea were endeavoring to prevent the entrance of the detachment of Gen. Lane into Puebla. Santa Anna has 3000 men under him and Gen. Rea 2500. It is also said that if he does not succeed in obtaining the advantage in this enterprise, he will retire to Oajaca and re-assemble his forces, which are in the immediate vicinity of Tuxtla.

Santa Anna's lady is at this moment in a small town in this neighborhood. It is believed that Santa Anna will in this, as in all his former enterprises, be equally unfortunate, and finding himself out and pursued by the malignities of his countrymen, take refuge in Spain.

The Mexican Congress was to meet at Queretaro on the 5th, which date the new President Pena y Pena was to be there. He is appointed Don Luis de la Rosa, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is generally believed that his cabinet are decided advocates of peace, and would enter on negotiations with Mr. Triest, yielding by necessity to the demands of the American Commissioner.

It is stated in the extra Patria that an aid of Santa Anna had been seen and spoken to at Vera Cruz, where he was preparing the means for his master's escape from the country.

A correspondent of the same paper, who writes from Vera Cruz, under date of the 2d, says that a private express had reached that city from Puebla. The express rider stated, that at the moment of starting from Puebla, on the night of the 29th, he had heard sharp firing from the neighboring heights, from which Col. Childs continued to throw shells into the city, and would not doubt be able to maintain his position. The convoy, under Gen. Lane, was already at Perote, and would march the next morning for Puebla.

Gen. Scott proclaimed martial law in the city of Mexico on the 17th of September. For the protection of the Mexican Capital, its inhabitants, and religious worship; its inhabitants and property he has ordered a contribution of \$150,000 imposed upon the city, to be paid in four weekly payments, by the corporate authorities.

From the correspondence of the Delta we clip the following interesting extracts:

Vera Cruz, Sept. 29.—Some of our volunteer troops set fire to the dwelling house of Santa Anna, at his hacienda near Cerro Gordo, and it, with all its valuable contents, was consumed.

Col. Miles is pursuing the even tenor of his way, and gives general satisfaction. Gen. Patterson and staff are here. The brave old general will remain here long enough to organize a force (and transportation for it, large enough to enable him to override all impediments which may be thrown in his road to Puebla; where he will most likely make his headquarters.

Gen. Cushing and staff, with about 1000 of his command, have also arrived.

ANNUAL MEETING And Show of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1847.

Meeting called to order by the President, Judge Jessup. The various committees were called, and on their report, the following premiums were awarded.

For the best acre of winter wheat to Abel Cassidy, of Dimock, \$5.00. Product of the acre ploughed land.

For the best acre of corn, to Rodney Jewett, of Brooklyn, \$5.00. 1194 bushels to the acre. 2d best, to Michael Hill of Silver Lake, \$3.00. 98 bushels per acre.

For the best 1/4 acre of Ruta Baga, to N. P. Wheaton, of Franklin, \$3.00. Product of the 1/4 acre, 520 bushels.

For the best acre of Sugar Beets, to C. J. Curtis, of Bridgewater, \$3.00. Product of the 1/4 acre 282 bushels.

For the best specimen of Butter, to Mrs. B. A. Butterfield of Bridgewater, \$3.00.

For the best cheese, to Mrs. Charles Tingley, of Harford.

For the best Cow, to Orrin Pritchard, of Springville, \$5.00. 2d best, to Wm. C. Ward of New Milford, \$3.00.

For the best Heifer, to Samuel Gordon, of Springville, a copy of the Cultivator for one year.

For the best Calf, to Garry Law of Liberty, a copy of the "American Veterinarian."

For the best Bull, to Thos. Nicholson of Springville, \$5.00. 2d best, to Geo. Fuller of Montrose, \$3.00.

For the best pair of working Oxen, to Garry Law of Liberty, \$5.00.

For the best pair of Steers, to E. T. Tiffany of Dimock, \$3.00.

For the best Buck, to Judge Jessup of Montrose, \$3.00.

2d best, to Thomas Nicholson of Springville a copy of Johnson's agricultural Chemistry.

For the best Ewe, to Benj. Lathrop of Bridgewater, \$3.00. 2d best to the same, a copy of Morrill's American Shepherd.

For the best Stallion, to A. B. Scamans of New Milford, \$5.00. 2d best to Dillis Justin of Springville, \$3.00.

For the best pair of Geldings to H. Drinker of Montrose, a copy of Younst on the Horse.

For the best breeding mare, to Harry W. Kent, of Brooklyn, \$5.00.

For the best pair of Dung hill fowls, to Thos. Nicholson of Springville, a copy of Beemans "Poultry's Companion."

For the best Boar, to Abel Cassidy of Dimock, \$3.00.

For the best Sow, to R. J. Niven of Montrose, \$3.00.

For the best specimen of Garden Vegetables, to Judge Jessup, a copy of "Family Kitchen Gardener."

For the best specimen of Needle work, to Mrs. Geo. W. Stephens of Dimock, an annual.

For the best specimens of works of art for the best bed quilt, to Mrs. E. Dimock, second best to Miss Lucy Warner, a girl of 4 years of age. Best carpet to Miss Sally Sweet. Best Plaid to Mrs. Wm. C. Ward. 2d best to Miss Jane Tingley. Best white Flannel to Mrs. F. Bailey. Best Coverlet to Mrs. D. Tiffany.

On motion of C. Carmalt a discretionary premium of \$5.00 was voted to Rodney Jewett for his successful effort in raising corn. Relinquished by Mr. J.

It may be proper to remark that a large proportion of premiums were relinquished by the successful competitors, for the benefits of the society. There were many articles exhibited, which were not included in the list of premiums; among which, was a super corn sheller, by A. Lathrop, and a straw and corn stalk cutter, by B. Lathrop. The attendance was large, and the products of the farm and dairy far superior to that of last year.

Adjourned to meet at the Court House on the 2d Tuesday of April 1848.

B. H. MILLS, Rec'g Sec'y.

We subjoin the statement of Mr. Jewett, giving a description of the manner in which the acre of corn was cultivated which obtained the premium, and also the certificate of Mr. Newton and others who assisted in harvesting it, and measuring the ground.

GENTLEMEN OF THIS SOCIETY:—In presenting my claim before you again for the premium on corn, it is with pleasure that I can inform you that by the bountiful bestowment of a gracious Providence my expectations for my labors have been more than realized. Last year I selected a portion of my field to compete for the premium and the yield was at the rate of 216 bushels of ears per acre. This year I have selected another part of the same field containing one acre and one perch, from which I have harvested 2304 bushels of ears of the white flint corn. Last year I manured this piece heavily, with barn yard manure which I spread and turned under with the sword, then harrowed and planted with corn, cultivated it with the harrow and hoe; did not break up the sword in the process. This spring I gave it a dressing of horse stable manure well rotted which I spread upon the land before ploughing, about 20 cart loads to the acre; ploughed it under the last week in April, harrowed the ground the second week in May, rided it in high ridges, (being careful to move all the ground under the ridge with the plough in the process, throwing the ridges about 5 to the rod) planted across them at about the same distance (cutting the ridge down with the hoe so as to lay the corn as low as if the ground had all been harrowed level.) Soaked the corn 12 hours before planting, in a strong solution of copperas and vitriol. After the corn had been up a few days I gave it a good dressing of ashes, plaster and lime, with some bones burned and pulverized. As soon as it was large enough, harrowed (crossing the ridges) and hoed, hilling but little, which left the surface nearly even. About a week after the first hoeing I went through it putting on the same composition as before; went through the corn with the plough each way and hoed it the last week in June, elevating the hills; considerable above the spaces between them. Sowed plaster on, broad cast, one bushel to the acre the first week in July. Cut it up and put it in stacks the last week in September, 25 hills to the shock. Finished harvesting in the 16th inst. The remainder of the field is not harvest-

ed and there are portions of it that will equal the yield of this acre, I think. So that any one wishing to see such corn can have their curiosity gratified by calling. My field contains 5 acres and 88 perches, from which I harvested last year 910 bushels of ears. This year it will probably exceed 1000. I am firmly of the belief that 100 bushels of shelled corn may be raised from the acre, which is one bushel to the square perch, from these facts, that corn will grow and ear well, at three feet distant between hills each way which would give 30 1/4 hills to the perch, five ears to the hill would be 151 ears. Well, 120 of my full grown ears will make a bushel of shelled corn. It can be easily tried that two ears will exceed a pint.—It is not unreasonable to calculate as much as 9 of the largest ears from a hill, which would give 160 bushels to the acre.

The above, Gentlemen, is very respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Yours, RODNEY JEWETT.
Brooklyn, Oct. 18th, 1847.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16th, 1847
We assisted Mr. R. Jewett in busking and gathering his corn on a portion of his field surveyed by Mr. Newton, containing one acre and one perch, on which stood one hundred and fifty six shocks of corn, which yielded one bushel and a half of ears to the shock, upon an average, as measured in the field; the tally of unloading at the corn house exceeded that amount, two and a half bushels of ears.

ORPHINEA DARROW.
ISAAC A. NEWTON.
JAMES M. NEWTON.
FRANCIS BIRGE.
GEORGE BARRON.

I hilled shell and measure the corn, husked from one shock (which filled a bushel and a half basket with ears.) and the amount of shelled corn was three pecks, one pint and a half. I helped under the whole of the above corn at the corn house and kept the tally of the number of shocks. The basket used was the one from which we shelled the corn, and I endeavored to have the measure as uniform as possible with that. The number of baskets was one hundred and fifty seven and one bushel of ears over, including the basket shelled.

ORPHINEA DARROW.
Messrs. Cassidy, Carpenter, and Turrell in your official capacity, as "a committee on the varieties of grain," it is with pleasure that I have the honor to make the following statement of my admeasurement of Mr. Rodney Jewett's corn crop, for your consideration. At his request, on the 13th of Oct. inst., I measured his whole field of Indian corn, the whole area of which is 5 acres and 88 7/8 square rods, or 88 7/8 square rods. The whole field was planted in rows each way with the design, that each square rod should contain twenty-five hills, which should also compose a shock; and the whole was cut and put up accordingly.— There were on the ground thirty-one rows of shocks one way, and twenty-nine the other; hence there were eight hundred and ninety-nine shocks, ten and three tenths over and above what had been designed. I have been thus far particular in noticing his mode of laying out his ground in rows, that additional improvement may be elicited.

The part of his field which he selected to compete for a premium, had shocks in rows standing thereon, thirteen by twelve, making in aggregate one hundred and fifty-six entire shocks. I accurately, with compass and chain measured the ground on which the shocks had grown, including one half of the adjoining spaces between the rows on each side, the exact area of which is one hundred and sixty-one and twelve hundredths square rods, being six and twelve hundredths more than the number of shocks. This variation was probably occasioned by straightening the rows on an adjoining margin of the field, which was in some measure irregular. I then selected two shocks from different parts of the plot, of average appearance, from which, severally, was husked a bushel and half basket slightly crowning full, no difference in the yield of the two being apparent. One of which we shelled; and the yield was three pecks and one and a half pints, weighing forty-three pounds avoirdupois. According to the above data; then, the whole yield of the 161 1/2 square rods, must be one hundred and twenty bushels, two pecks and three quarts, or one hundred and nineteen bushels and three pecks of shelled corn to the acre, and the weight, fifty-five pounds and ten ounces to the bushel. This statement may appear to some to preclude credibility; yet it is my opinion, from the specimen I saw, that, on the same or similar soil, a still greater yield might be obtained. Perhaps I ought to state, that the above named piece of ground contains no part of that, for the crop of which a premium was last year awarded. The kind of corn is, I think what is known as the long white flint.

There were two other specimens on the same field, viz: the brown and common yellow corn; but, in the cultivation of the three kinds there was no visible difference. Neither the brown nor the yellow will yield with the white; still, should say, either kind will considerably surpass our common yieldings.

Single penning the above statement, the entire crop, presented in competition, has been harvested, my elder sons having assisted in the harvest of the same. I saw a part of the corn measured in and the whole counted up, the actual gross measurement of which, as I had expected, surpassed my own computation by one and two thirds bushels full, or one bushel, one peck and a half pint. I say I had expected this result, because the small measure used was evidently above the proper capacity.

S. A. NEWTON.
Brooklyn, Oct. 16th, 1847.

That I may do ample justice to my neighbor and myself, I would also say, that it was gratifying to have the privilege of measuring Mr. Jewett's cornfield and of making computation for myself and him. His last year's statement was, to me, truly astounding. If any had doubts of the fact, even I had as many. I was not, however, willing to believe that my neighbor, who had ever sustained correct veracity; had given intentional misrepresentation; but I was, at the same time, apprehensive that some unforeseen and unaccountable error had crept into his computation. It did look, really, to me, too much like what we yankees "doze" used to chuckle over and call "up-country stories." Little, little indeed did I think, by yielding to a welcome importunity, that I was getting myself into a fix for telling one of those stories of wonder! But it was even so. However, up or down, high or low, far or distant, my story is true, and I have only to say that I do not no longer that his was also true. With due consideration, the above is most respectfully submitted. S. A. NEWTON.
Brooklyn, Oct. 16th, 1847.

"We were greatly interested," said a well known Republican who resides in the western part of the State of New York, in an incident which took place while upon a voyage over Lake Erie, last summer. We saw two young ladies carefully perusing a paper which we happened to be a correspondent in, and having been absent some time, and not having seen the paper for a month, we borrowed it: the young ladies informed us that it was no ordinary old paper, as they had obtained it around two bottles of medicine they had purchased at Buffalo, and producing one of the bottles I saw the well known Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic. I asked the ladies where they were going which required so great a precaution as regarding health, a fortification of such character as this well known remedy, they stated to me with considerable feeling that they had left their home in the centre of New York State, and were to reside with one of the bottles I saw the well known Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic. I asked the ladies where they were going which required so great a precaution as regarding health, a fortification of such character as this well known remedy, they stated to me with considerable feeling that they had left their home in the centre of New York State, and were to reside with one of the bottles I saw the well known Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic. I asked the ladies where they were going which required so great a precaution as regarding health, a fortification of such character as this well known remedy, they stated to me with considerable feeling that they had left their home in the centre of New York State, and were to reside with one of the bottles I saw the well known Dr. Vaughn's Lithontriptic.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?—If not do not delay a moment, but send immediately; if you have been one of the wise and prudent, and already bought a bottle, the question is settled—you have recovered your young children.

WHY WEAR A WIG?—A majority of the Wigs worn are wholly unnecessary. The use of Wig and Hair Tonic will always prevent the hair from falling off, and its continued use will in most cases re-secure the head with a beautiful crop of new hair.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE WARRANTED: JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS ARE WARRANTED TO CURE the worst forms of Fever and Ague. The money will be refunded in all cases (if they fail to cure); but they never do fail.

A STRONG EVIDENCE that Dr. Jayne's Expectant is a specific cure for Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, and other pulmonary affections, is that the same persons who commenced the use of it in their families ten years ago, still prefer it to all other remedies of the kind; and where they have been induced to try other preparations, they have almost invariably been disappointed in receiving the benefit which was reasonably expected from the high prices bestowed by the proprietors, and have returned to the use of Jayne's Expectant, as a remedy that never has failed to relieve suffering humanity from every form of pulmonary distress.

Prepared only by Dr. J. C. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by N. Mitchell & Co. druggists, Montrose, Pa.

New Advertisements.

STRAY HORSE.
Came into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 5th inst, a dark brown horse, with one white hind foot, about ten or eleven years old. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charge and take him away.

RUBEN WELLS.
Bridgewater, Oct. 19th, 1847.

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a large and well-selected assortment of Goods embracing almost every article called for in a Country Store, which they offer on their usual accommodating terms for READY PAY.

We would tender our thanks to a liberal public for the generous patronage extended to us during the past year, and would only say in fair dealing and low prices will merit, we hope to receive a continuance of it.

MILLS & SHERMAN.
Montrose, Oct. 25, 1847.

BOOTS & SHOES. one of the largest assortments ever offered in Montrose at

MILLS & SHERMAN'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Dress Goods, at all prices and quantities.

MILLS & SHERMAN.

TEA TEA.—The genuine Pekin Tea Company's Tea, for sale at the "Farmer's Store" our up street neighbors to the contrary notwithstanding. **MILLS & SHERMAN.**

TOBACCO from 61 per pound up to

MILLS & SHERMAN.

WANTED, any quantity of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Flax seed, Butter and Cheese, for which the highest prices will be paid.

MILLS & SHERMAN.

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.

HENRY BURRITT is receiving a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, which he is offering at a small advance from cost.

His stock will be found a full assortment of Dry Goods, including a splendid selection of Dress Goods, Cloakings and Shawls, consisting in part of:

Rich Cashmeres at 25 cents and upwards. Must de Laines at 16 do do
Black and Plaid Alpaccas.
Mohair and Gaited Plaids.
Extra rich woolled and plain English and French Ginghams.

And an extensive assortment of new Calicoes from 5 cents and upwards. Rich British Woolen, California Plaid, and Rob Roy Shawls, &c.

Also, as heretofore, a large assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, IRON & STEEL, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, MEDICINES, BUFFALO ROBES, &c., to which he would invite the attention of purchasers, and which he is determined to sell as cheap or cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, most kinds of produce, or approved credit.

He would beg leave to present his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon his establishment, and to assure them that, stimulated by his success thus far, he shall strive to secure a continuance of their confidence and support.

N. B. Salt by the barrel or load, and Superfine Wheat Flour at the most reduced prices.

New Milford, Oct. 28, 1847.

FLOUR.
WHEAT and Buckwheat Flour for sale by

DR. TOWNSEND'S
SARSAPARILLA.

JUST received, a good stock of this celebrated medicine—put up in QUART BOTTLES, and for sale by the Agent.

BENTLEY & READ.

GROCERIES.
TEA, sugar, saleratus, molasses, spices, gin, soap, clothing, buttons, hardware, &c. **F. B. CHANDLER & Co.**

New Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold for cash as cheap as can be bought in Northern Pennsylvania. Friends, customers, one and all, please accept my thanks for your very liberal patronage during the past year, and Remember that any thing in my line will be furnished you on the principle of "Live and let live." Ready pay and small profits is my motto.

All kinds of produce received in payment. **EDWIN TIFFANY.**
Brooklyn, Oct. 19th, 1847.

WANTED—Butter, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Foreign and Poultry by

E. T.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Ewings, Jeans, Vestings and Winter Goods now selling by

E. T.

BLACK, Striped, Plaid and various colored Blankets, Celerines, Cassimeres, Janny Lind, Oregon Plaid and Earlston Ginghams at

TIFFANY'S.

PRINTS—a large variety now selling at

TIFFANY'S.

SOLE Leather and Morocco Skinners cheap at

TIFFANY'S.

BOOTS and shoes a large assortment at

TIFFANY'S.

NAILS, Iron and steel at

TIFFANY'S.

FRESH Teas selling very cheap at

TIFFANY'S.

HATS, Caps and Muffs for sale by

TIFFANY'S.

PAINTS, OILS, Drugs and Medicines by

E. TIFFANY.

NEW GOODS.

BENTLEY & READ.

ARE now receiving a very large and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been brought for Cash, and will be sold at a very small advance from cost. We still adhere to our old motto,

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, by any establishment this side of the Delaware, and invite our customers and the public generally, to give us a call and test the truth of our assertions.

Montrose, Oct. 13, 1857.

BROADCLOTHS, plain and fancy Kerseys, Cassimeres and Satinets, (a very large assortment) Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Vestings, Linsey Woolsey's, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Batting &c., as cheap as the cheapest.

BENTLEY & READ.

FRENCH Merinos, Alpaccas, plain and fancy, Cashmeres, Mouslain, De Lains, Gingham, Oregon Plaid, Calicoes, &c. for sale right by

BENTLEY & READ.

HARDWARE, a good assortment, including Collins' Celebrated Axes, for sale by

BENTLEY & READ.

IRON and Steel, of almost every size and quality ever brought to this market.

BENTLEY & READ.

SOLE and Upper Leather—also—Calf and Morocco Skins. Boots, coarse and fine, Brogans, Ladies and children's shoes, and India Rubbers, a first-rate assortment selling right by

BENTLEY & READ.

A FULL stock of Groceries, Crockery, Stone and Tin-wares, Paints, Oils and Dye stuffs, Medicines, Brogans, Pails, &c. by

BENTLEY & READ.

WATCHES and JEWELRY—Patent Lever, Lapine and English Watches (an entire new stock) Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Brackets, Pins, Rings, Sides, Spectacles, Silver Spoons and Thimbles, Furze Twist and Trimmings, for sale cheap by

BENTLEY & READ.

BONNETS, Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Tabba, Laces, Bedings, Jacquets, Muslins, &c. by

BENTLEY & READ.

CODDISH and Mackerel by

BENTLEY & READ.