

Court Proceedings

First Week.—Court called Monday Nov. 15, 1847. Commonwealth vs. Geo. W. Stark for larceny of money—verdict, not guilty. Three true bills were returned vs. N. I. Post, for libel; 1 vs. Wm. C. Chandler, Uriah Chandler, Ezra Chandler and Henry Chandler for conspiracy to defraud, &c.; 1 vs. David Waterman and Harlow Simons, for larceny; 1 vs. Evan Richards and Mary E. Richards, of Liberty, for keeping a tippling house; 1 vs. Geo. W. Stark, and 1 vs. Wm. C. Chandler, for passing counterfeit money; 1 vs. David L. Meeker, of Silver Lake, for keeping a tippling house; 1 vs. John C. Clark, for obtaining goods under false pretences; 1 vs. Abel Green, Wanton Green, and Elam Hawley, for forcible entry and detainer; 1 vs. Norris Fargo for colluding with debtors, to defraud creditors; and 1 vs. Orrin W. Taylor for disposing of property to defraud creditors. Bills vs. Benj. G. Gonder, for assault and battery, and Mableton Twining, for malicious mischief, were ignored—prosecutors to pay the cost. Grand Jury discharged on Wednesday. Comth vs. Geo. W. Stark, for passing counterfeit money—verdict guilty, and prisoner sentenced to two years and ten months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Comth vs. Waterman & Simons—prisoners pleaded guilty—Waterman sentenced to County Jail ten days, and Simons one month, and each to pay a fine of one dollar and costs. Evan Richards, indicted with his wife, for keeping a tippling house, pleaded guilty, and fined \$25 and costs. [Not pros. entered as to his wife.] Sherwood vs. Pock—plf. took consuit. Elmer S. Page was appointed Constable of Jackson in place of Nathaniel Hill. Court adjourned Thursday. Second Week.—Jenkins against Hinds & Taylor—verdict for plf. for \$35.62. Backus vs. Seaman, for usury, verdict for def. Smith vs. Beeman & Margott—Jury sworn and case settled before trial. Case vs. Seaman, ejectment—new trial granted. Jury discharged Tuesday night.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions. On delivering his speech at Lexington, Mr. Clay objected to newspaper reports being made of it, he wishes not to be misrepresented in a single word on the momentous question before him. He desired his speech to go before the world with his revision in order that no after explanations should be required. We have therefore received but an imperfect synopsis of the speech, but we present our readers with the Resolutions offered to the meeting by Mr. Clay and upon which his speech is founded.—They in fact embrace the whole pith of his argument. The meeting was large, and Mr. Clay was introduced to it by Gen. Leslie Combs. On motion of Gen. Combs, the Hon. John Robinson was appointed President, with a long array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. CLAY then rose and offered the following deeply important resolutions:— 1st. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens. That the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was imprudent and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by its subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national. 2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as chief magistrate, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require. 3d. Resolved, That by the consent of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest and most complete war-making power of the people of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of wars when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of their existence. 4th. Resolved, As the farther opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official capacity, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defence of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measure to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance until they were attained by a treaty of peace. 5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to the great difference of race, laws, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and the large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force; in other words, by despotic sway, exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deplore, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion, and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself. 6th. Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the war with Mexico, unattested by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor, suffering the slightest tarnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas. 7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory, whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory. 8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, or if desirous that its purpose and object shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character, are urged, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions on the subject.

LATE FROM MEXICO. Escape of Santa Anna—Death of several Pennsylvania Officers—Battle of Huamantla—the loss of the Pennsylvanians engaged in it. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18, 1847. New-Orleans papers of the 11th furnish additional items of news brought from Vera Cruz by the steamer James L. Day. The Commercial Times correspondent says that just as the Day was getting under way, news reached Vera Cruz from Tampico, announcing the astounding fact of the embarkation of Santa Anna at Tampico in a British steamer. He has escaped out of Mexico. Col. GATES, ascertaining that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, had taken every precaution to prevent his escape, but, as the result proves, he was unsuccessful. This news was discredited at Vera Cruz but generally believed at Tampico. A long and graphic account of the battle of Huamantla, from the Puebla Flag of Freedom, is published. Capt. Walker's whole force did not exceed 195 men. Those killed, beside Walker, were Corp. Mooyken, Privates Hugo-noun and Tarbox. Wounded: Corp. Glanding, (since dead,) and Private Weaben severely; Raborg lost a leg; Welch, Wayne, McGill, Scott and Myers slightly. Missing: Serg. Gosling; Privates Dement, Darlington, Collins, McClary and Richards. Of company C, rifles, Capt. Lewis and Private Murray were wounded. Of Capt. Logg's company, killed: Private Richardson; slightly wounded: Privates Forny and Milton. Gen. Marshall had issued orders, in consequence of the fever that all troops arriving at Vera Cruz should proceed immediately to the interior. Col. Wynkoop was to return to the Castle of Perote, with four companies of his regiment. At the battle of Huamantla an interesting struggle occurred between the Indiana Volunteers and a detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, as to who should first reach town and plant the American Flag on the walls. Lieut. Began and Private Stebbes of Pennsylvania were successful. Gen. Marshall had issued orders, in consequence of the fever that all troops arriving at Vera Cruz should proceed immediately to the interior. Col. Wynkoop was to return to the Castle of Perote, with four companies of his regiment. At the battle of Huamantla an interesting struggle occurred between the Indiana Volunteers and a detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, as to who should first reach town and plant the American Flag on the walls. Lieut. Began and Private Stebbes of Pennsylvania were successful. The remains of Capt. Walker were at the Castle of Perote, and would be forwarded to the United States. Feeling in Mexico. We give the following from the Union of Wednesday, as even speculations about peace, in the absence of positive negotiations, may not be uninteresting: Extract of a letter from an intelligent French gentleman, for many years a resident of the Mexican Republic dated Vera Cruz, October 30, 1847. While General Scott prosecuted the war with moderation and policy, it is certain he had the sympathies of the people of the villages and towns where he passed; but the principal persons of those retired to other places, distant from the scene of war, where they formed "juntas," in which they continued the war cry, persuaded that in this way they could neutralize the sympathies thus expressed in favor of the American army; because they published false and exaggerated bulletins, in which appeared excesses and horrors which they wished the American army should commit. But the stroke which has just been made by a division of the Americans, composed of 1,500 men, on "Atlixco," (a town 10 leagues from Puebla,) where the Legislature of the State had met, and where those who advocated the war had assembled, has caused the greatest impression. The consternation caused thereby has seized the principal families, who now know that war can no longer be preached without causing the greatest danger; they see that the invading army is every day increasing, and they consider themselves unsafe everywhere. The magnates of Mexico—those who subsisted upon the Government at the Capital—can no longer live separated from the theatre of their fortunes. But, for a few days, Queretaro is wise enough, for appearances, to cover the shame of national dishonor; but it has neither the elements nor amusements of Mexico, so indispensable to a Mexican, and for which they would sacrifice everything; and this is the class of men who have the most influence, and will in the end control the wishes of the duping. My opinion is, from my own observation in the interior, that the United States can at this time obtain whatever they may wish, because all—although not publicly manifested—are in favor of peace. But one who knows the Mexican character, will not be surprised that they sacrifice war, notwithstanding they think differently. The same letter states that "there are several parties in Mexico, composed of the wealthy and influential; the peace party wishes our projection for some time; the annexation party desire to merge their nationality in that of the United States; and another favors a military occupation of the country until they are prepared to take care of their own interests."

Clay and Taylor. The immediate Federal partisans of General Taylor do not affect the new notions of the Lexington oracle, no more the idol of all his former adherents. We see that such papers as the New York Courier, the New York Mirror, and Washington National Whig, all denounce it. They understand its main object instinctively, and they are not inclined to submit without first expressing a hearty dissent. Pretty soon we shall have old Zachary himself, and shall then see how ready he will be to "get out of the way for old Kentucky."—Pennsylvania. Not long since a Catholic clergyman, in Massachusetts, refused to dedicate a church because it had not been paid for. He told the congregation plainly that he would not be their agent in giving to heaven what did not belong to them. This excellent example has not been lost on other congregations. STEERAGE PASSENGERS TO ETERNITY.—The congregation who worship in one of the most gorgeous churches in New York, are about to construct a separate and cheaper place of worship for the poor. This, says the New World, is making steerage passengers of the poor on the voyage to eternity. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, after an exile of thirty two years, has received permission of the government to reside in France. He has been introduced to Louis Philippe, and dined with him. A pleasant meeting. New Advertisements. THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE FORESTS. STRONG & OSGOOD'S VEGETABLE PHYSICANTHROPIC PILLS. THE Proprietors take this method of making known to the world this most valuable and important discovery ever recorded in the history of medicine. In testing by chemical experiment, the medicinal properties of a rare plant, which grows along the banks of the Wasatch Mountain River, in Iowa, they discovered the cause of a leading and restoring power, which, in their opinion, in combination with other remedies, the result of their medical research, would render it a GRAND CATHOLICON for a suffering world. The remedial powers of this plant were tested with the least possible delay, and in hundreds of instances, they proved fully adequate to the complete and perfect removal of disease in any and every form, and it is confidently believed that the remedy is destined to produce an entire revolution in the medical world. Facts in their possession fully warrant them in making the astounding announcement, that it immeasurably surpasses in its power to uphold and expel disease, every other medicine known. This Great Remedy has been administered in order to test its power to vast numbers of patients, in the most hopeless cases, such as had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and had proved too obstinate to be removed by any of the numerous remedies of the day, and the perfect attainment of all, it effected complete and permanent cures; thus brilliantly triumphing, not only over the greatest remedies known to the medical profession, but over all the Pills, Syrups and Powders, whose virtues are so loudly trumpeted throughout the length and breadth of the land. AS A GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, the proprietors challenge the world to produce its equal. It is entitled to the fullest confidence of the community. An immense amount of suffering, time and money has been saved by a timely use of it. It has already crossed the Atlantic, and measures are now in progress to extend the blessings of this GREAT REMEDY throughout the world. The proprietors invite the sick to try a single box, and they feel assured that they will be perfectly satisfied with the entire truthfulness of their representations. As a Preventive of disease, it is entitled to the fullest confidence of the community. An immense amount of suffering, time and money has been saved by a timely use of it. It has already crossed the Atlantic, and measures are now in progress to extend the blessings of this GREAT REMEDY throughout the world. The proprietors invite the sick to try a single box, and they feel assured that they will be perfectly satisfied with the entire truthfulness of their representations. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 85 BOWERY, N. Y. Sold also by C. BALDWIN, Agent, Montrose. Price 25 Cents a Box. STRAY STEER. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in October, last, a red and white STEER—No artificial mark noticed. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charge, and take him away. HUGH MEAD. Lenox, Nov. 15, 1847. CASH paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs—also for Sheep Pelts, &c. by M. C. TYLER. Nov. 11, 1847. MORE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY for sale by MILLS & SHERMAN. Nov. 10th. WANTED. In exchange for Goods, for which we will pay the highest market price—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Beans, Butter, Lard, Flannel, Socks, Feathers, Beechwood, Tallow, Wool, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Nov. 9, 1847. BENTLEY & READ. AGAIN IN THE FIELD OF HONORABLE COMPETITION. H. J. WEBB, WOULD inform his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he is again on hand, at his old stand, in full blast—having just returned from New York with an entire new stock of Goods; suited to this market, which he is now opening and offering for sale, cheap for ready cash. Having made his purchases for Cash, he will be able to sell at such rates as cannot fall to please. Those who wish to save 25 per cent, will please call and examine. Montrose, October 3, 1847. TIN & STOVES. THE largest and best lot of Cook and Parlor stoves ever offered in this market; and at lower prices than can be found this side of Albany, at F. B. CHANDLER & Co.

MONTROSE SALOON! WE, the undersigned, tender, for thanks to the people generally, for the extensive patronage we have heretofore received in our line of business, and would inform them that we have fitted up a new and Splendid Saloon on the first floor at the west door of J. N. Bridges' Cabinet Ware establishment, two doors west of M. S. Wilson's Store, and opposite L. Post & Co's. Store. Please call and we will be happy to wait upon you in a better style than we have been able to do heretofore. We have one fine room expressly for the Ladies to eat Oysters and Pic-nics, &c. Also, see by a new and splendid style of China, Tea and all kinds, the best assortment that ever was in Montrose, which will be sold cheap. Confectionaries, Rock Candies, and Jubbe Paste, upwards of forty kinds, from New York. Fresh supply of Nutt, Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Sausages, &c., Fine as good as ever. HINTS, APPLES, &c. &c. Ginger-bread, Cakes, Crackers, Biscuits, and Cheese, constantly on hand. C. BALDWIN & E. BACON. Montrose, Nov. 3, 1847. 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. In his stock will be found a full assortment of Dry Goods, including a splendid selection of Dresses, Gaiters, Cloakings, and Shawls, consisting in part of Rich Cashmeres at 25 cents and upwards. Muslin de Laines at 10 do Black and Fine Alpaca. Mohair and Gauze, Plaid, Extra rich Twilled and plain English and French Ginghams, and an extensive assortment of new Calicoes from 5 cents and upwards. Rich Erythra, Wool net, California Plaid, and Red Boy Shawls, &c. Also, as heretofore, a large assortment of Groceries: Crockery, Hardware, Axes, Saws, Nails, &c. &c. Medicines, Burrato Balm, &c. &c. to which he would invite the attention of purchasers, and which he is determined to sell cheap or cheaper than the cheapest for cash, most kinds of produce, or approved credit. He would be glad 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 of lead and Soap, perfines Wheat Flour at the most reduced prices. New Milford, Oct. 23, 1847. MURPHY'S & HANTRA'S MAKING. THE Messrs BREXES have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public, that having received the latest FALL & WINTER FASHIONS for Ladies' Bonnets, Dresses, &c., they are now prepared to execute all work in their line in the most approved style. Great for past encouragement, they solicit a continuance of the same. Shop 2 doors east of M. S. Wilson's Montrose, Nov. 1, 1847. NEW GOODS. FIRST IN MARKET. WE invite the attention of the citizens of Susquehanna County, to our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which is now being received; assuring them we will do goods as well, if not a little better than at any other shop in town. F. B. CHANDLER & CO. Montrose, Sept. 17, 1847. 1000 Yds. Ginghams, 6000 " Prills, 500 " De Lain, 600 " Alpaca, 150 " Bro' Cloth & Cassimers, 100 " Satinets & Fall Cloth, 2000 " Bro' & Bleached Shaws, Shawls, sherts, shirts and shaws. And every thing that the goods use. CHANDLER & Co. TAKEN! LOOSE & JARVIS'S FASHIONABLE TAILOR'S, HAVING just received the New York and Philadelphia reports of Fashion, for the Fall and Winter of 1847, &c. &c. are prepared to do work entrusted to them in such a manner as will please the most fastidious. Cutting done in order, and warranted to fit and please, if put together O. H. Shop opposite Mack & Roger's wagon shop, at the old stand of R. B. Locke's. Montrose, Sept. 28, 1847. Susq'a Academy. THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, under the charge of A. J. BOGUE, B. A., Graduate from Madison University, N. Y. Tuition, per Quarter, Writing, Reading, Orthography, Judgments of Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, &c. &c. Latin Grammar, and Lessons, Chemistry, 50 Philoosophy, Etymology, Logic and Metaphysics, &c. Algebra, Surveying, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. &c. Latin and Greek Classics, and French, &c. &c. By order of the Board, W. M. JERBY, President. Montrose, Nov. 2, 1847. Lands in Sullivan County. THE County of Sullivan, and the town of Montrose, are hereby notified, that the County Seat located by the Legislature, is now in the hands of the Subscribers, who are invited to purchase the same, and that the same is now being surveyed by the Subscribers, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made. F. B. CHANDLER & CO. Montrose, Nov. 1, 1847. DR. TOWNSEND'S MARIAPARILLA. JUST received, a good stock of this celebrated medicine—put up in Quinary Bottles, and for sale by the Agents, BENTLEY & READ. Groceries. THE largest and best lot of Cook and Parlor stoves ever offered in this market; and at lower prices than can be found this side of Albany, at F. B. CHANDLER & Co.

Librey Stable Removal. THE undersigned, having removed his LIBREY STABLE to the stable formerly occupied by Stephen Hinds 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 LIBREY 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 thriving public. Montrose, Nov. 16, 1847. UP TOWN CHEAP STORE: HEAD OF NAVIGATION. NOW landing (since the prices have fallen) direct from New York, and since the arrival of the steamers Cambria and Missouri, a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, of almost every variety suited to the season, which will be offered for sale as low for Cash or other good pay, as at any other store this side of Canton or Peking. Among his DRY GOODS may be found 2000 yards of American and London Prints mostly entire new patterns, 500 yards Plain black, brown, stripes and Plaids for Ladies dresses and cloaks. Also DeLaines, Madras, Laces, Edgings, Tables, Flowers, Gyp and Bonnet Ribbons, new styles. Shawls, Bleached Goods, Linsies, Checks, Tickings, Canton Flannels and Wool do, Cotton Yarn, Bating, Wadding, Twine, Candle Wick, and 1500 yards Bw, Sheatings. ALSO Iron, Steel, Nail Rods, (best kind) Mill Saws, Straight Belts, Grain and other Shovels, with general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Nova Scotia Grind Stones, &c. Also, Cod Fish, Mackerel, Pickled Salmon &c. GROCERIES, Among which will be offered good Brown Sugar, for 9d per lb. Crushed and Powdered the do. for 12 1/2 cts. also fresh Tens just landed from ship HORATIO, and cheaper than any humbug tea, in the city or country, warranted pure and sweet, also Treadwell's N. Y. butter crackers, Soda Biscuit and pilot bread. MISCELLANEOUS, Men's and Boy's thick water proof Boots, Also Ladies French Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Buckins, India Rubber Over Shoes, Children's Shoes, Sole Leather, Upper do, also Calf and Kip skins. Men and Boys' Ready Oil Cloth Caps for Rain and Sun, also Cloth and Fur bound hats, Ladies' Muffs, Drawers, Goods, &c. Also Blue Black and piece Black Wool Dyed Broad Cloths, Olive Brown, &c. Bought at Auction, some as low as \$1.57 1/2 cts. the yard. TYLER'S. WANTED, Flannel, Socks, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grain of all kinds, Beef, Tallow, also Cash, and a settlement with all whose accounts have stood over 3 years, and some others. Nov. 4th, 1847. M. C. TYLER. A Few Doors East of Public AVENUE, ON TURNPIKE STREET, IS M. S. WILSON'S STORE! WHERE can be found the most extensive assortment of GOODS in Town—and not only found but purchased as low and many articles lower than elsewhere—he has just replenished and added largely to his former stock. Dry Goods as usual in variety, and in addition, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, etc. GROCERIES, CROCKERY, IRON, STEEL, &c. HARDWARE—a more extensive assortment than over—Malleable Castings for Wagon makers, Horns, Saddle Trunk and Carriage Trimmings, Shoe Kit and Findings. Nov. 1, 1847. MUFFS!!! NOW opening at H. BURRITT's a large and splendid assortment of dark and fancy colored Muffs, of almost every quality, and price from \$1.25 to \$7.00. Also some beautiful BOAS, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. Ladies interested, will please call. Nov. 1, 1847. H. BURRITT. Administrator's Sale. NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Susquehanna, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the house late of Jas. Shearman, deceased, in the township of Dimock, on Thursday the 23d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those two certain lots, pieces of parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Dimock aforesaid, late the estate of James Shearman, late of the said township deceased, and severally bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first piece or parcel thereof, being the same formerly owned and occupied by Allen Upson: Bounded on the North, by land of Richard Garretson—on the East, by lands of Gordon D. Hempstead, and Eliza Tully—on the South, by lands of Charles Greenwood, and George Gates, and on the West, by lands of Jacob S. Mills, and Dudley B. Smith—containing one hundred and sixty-five acres, with about one hundred and twenty-five acres improved, and having thereon, one dwelling house, two barns, two orchards, and a cider mill. ALSO—At the same place and time, the other piece or parcel of land being the farm known as the Henry Barkley farm: said farm being bounded on the North, by lands of Avery Bolles, and Francis Tigley; on the East, by lands of James Dennis; on the South, by lands of E. T. Wilber; and on the West, by lands of E. T. Wilber, and John Woodhouse, containing 147 acres, or thereabouts, with about 110 acres improved, and having thereon two dwelling houses, two barns, three orchards and other improvements. Terms made known on the day of sale. B. T. STEPHENS, Administrator. Dimock, October 26th, 1847. DR. TOWNSEND'S MARIAPARILLA. JUST received, a good stock of this celebrated medicine—put up in Quinary Bottles, and for sale by the Agents, BENTLEY & READ. Groceries. THE largest and best lot of Cook and Parlor stoves ever offered in this market; and at lower prices than can be found this side of Albany, at F. B. CHANDLER & Co.