



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONROES.

Thursday, January 20, 1848.

Particular attention is invited to the Card of the Messrs. WATSON & BURWELL in our advertising column to-day.

We regret to learn that our Representative in Congress, Mr. Wilson, is unable, owing to ill-health, to be in his seat. He is now, we understand, in Harrisburg.

The Democratic Meeting.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention held at the Court-house on Monday evening last. The assemblage was quite large, larger than we had anticipated, considering the bad state of the roads, and the proceedings were characterized with the utmost harmony and decorum.

The resolutions which were reported by the committee, were of the right stamp, and were enthusiastically received, with but one exception, viz: that relating to a tax on tea and coffee, as a measure to aid in liquidating the expenses of the war. Upon this some considerable discussion was elicited, and the vote when taken showed the friends and opposers of the measure to be nearly equally balanced. After two votes had been taken, however, it was declared adopted.

The arguments offered pro and con we will briefly state so far as we can recollect them. By the advocates of such a measure it was contended, first, that, taking the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to mean what it said, a sum of three or four millions of dollars must be raised in some manner, either by direct taxation, or by a tax on tea and coffee, (they being the only articles in the catalogue on which a revenue can be augmented by an increase of duties.) Second, because to raise that amount by such a method would be attended with less expense and trouble than by a direct tax, third, that it could be made more readily available, which is a great desideratum to the government.

On the other side it was contended, first, that no necessity for either alternative would exist, and second, that admitting it would exist, direct taxation would be decidedly preferable to a more Democratic, inasmuch as each individual would then have to pay in proportion to his wealth, and not in proportion to the amount of tea and coffee he might consume: a course of policy which has a general tinge, especially if we do not consider in connection with it the necessity for something to be done immediately and speedily to enable the government to negotiate the requisite loan upon the best possible conditions.

We suppose we make no new avowal in saying that we are the decided opposers of duties on tea and coffee, and such other articles of general consumption as are by habit ranked among the necessities of life. This sentiment we have before avowed, and we think with a very unanimous response from the people. And did the resolution in question contemplate a tax upon tea and coffee for any other purpose than as a speedy method of relief to the Treasury, we are frank in saying it would meet our warmest opposition. Under the circumstances, however, and expressly as a war measure it may perhaps be tolerated, and as such we are very sure it was introduced and adopted on Monday evening. Yet even with such an object in view, we are not clear that it is the best measure that can be adopted. Direct taxation for the support of government, in our view, being the only fair, equitable, and certain way under ordinary circumstances, and as a general policy, we are not certain that it is sound policy to deviate from it under extraordinary ones. Others, of more experience and better judgment, perhaps, may disagree with us, and we will not therefore be tenacious of our opinion lest we may be in the wrong.

The remaining proceedings of the meeting were conducted with great propriety, and but little discussion. The remarks of Mr. Snow upon the war question were admirable, eloquent and impressive. Seldom have we listened to an address with more interest and pleasure.

The Small Pox.

We hear, has found its way into this county in several points. In Silver Lake, we are informed, there have been several cases already, and many more exposures. In Forest Lake, and in Lewis also, we hear that the contagion has appeared. Would not the "ounce of prevention" be well thought of by our citizens?

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, about which much anxiety and apprehension has been felt, at last arrived. She had a severe passage across the Atlantic, during which she lost her forward wheel-house and guards, and was compelled to put into Halifax to be refitted. Her arrival is but one day later than by the schooner, and is quite barren of interest.

Ohio.—The Democratic State Convention of 1847, have, by a vote of 237 to 22 nominated Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as a candidate for President of the United States.

The President of the Senate has appointed Hon. Jefferson Davis a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in the place of the Hon. Lewis Cass, resigned.

The Presidency.

We have refrained for some time while nearly all of our contemporaries have been speaking out, manufacturing public opinion, from making any remarks which could possibly be construed into an expression of preference for a candidate for the next Presidential canvass, awaiting instructions from the people through the agency of our Democratic county meeting, which has just been held. That meeting, however, has been assembled, transacted its business, and dissolved again; and singular as it may seem, we are left as utterly destitute of authority from the people as we were before. True, a Delegate to the 4th of March Convention was appointed, and with reference to that object; but his preferences were not inquired into, and no instructions were given him by which he is expected to act; neither is there sought in any of the resolutions adopted whereby any choice of the people might be even inferred. Under such circumstances we are left to either lead off with some candidate of our own choice, and endeavor to manufacture public favor for him, or to remain entirely neutral as before. The latter alternative we shall of course adopt, for the present at least, rather than take the responsibility of dictating to the people, which in the other case we must assume. We will, however, as we conceive it to be not only a privilege but a duty, as a matter of general information, briefly survey the field as it is now presented before us.

Pennsylvania will, judging from present indications, send Delegates to the next National Convention instructed to support the nomination of James Buchanan. This we say is probable, although we by no means close our eyes to the fact that Geo. M. Dallas has hosts of friends who are not inactive or indifferent to the subject of his claims. Ohio has already spoken for Gen. Cass by a very decided vote, and we think we may safely calculate upon Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and several of the Southern and South-western States, to cast their influence in the same manner, while in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and several other ultra pro-slavery States, Gen. Taylor will be pretty likely to get the Delegates if any are appointed.

For Mr. Buchanan, therefore, we confess we see but little prospect, except with Pennsylvania and Virginia, which will probably favor his nomination, unless he should chance to receive the support of one or two of the New England States, which is possible although not certain. That New York will not favor his nomination is as certain as that the Convention will meet; and if she should, we are fully satisfied that she never could bear his name through the campaign in triumph; the failure to accomplish which would prove his utter defeat, and the overthrow of the Democratic party for the next four years. The sentiments of the Democracy of that State upon the question of the extension of slavery, and those of Mr. Buchanan as expressed in his Berks County letter, are too dissimilar for hope of reconciliation. Hence we arrive at the conclusion that Gen. Cass stands far better chance for the nomination to the Presidency than Mr. Buchanan; even though equally obnoxious in consequence of his pro-slavery doctrines to a large portion of the Democracy of the North. And it was doubtless in view of the dim prospect of Mr. Buchanan in New York and New Hampshire, as well as in one of two other New England States, that induced the Convention of Monday evening to reject the resolution that related to that subject.

Judge Woodbury is also talked of in some quarters for that office, and so are Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Polk, Governor Shunk, and John A. Dix; but they make a faint show, and will probably all be lost sight of by the superior display of Messrs. Buchanan, Dallas and Cass—at least until about the time of the assembling of the National Convention, when it might not cause any surprise if they should all of them be beheaded and a new man, "fresh from the ranks of the people," put upon the Presidential course. Such a policy has once been found essential to the success of the party, and we greatly misinterpret the signs of the times if it will not be again.

Susquehanna County Bank.

We notice that some of our exchanges, are setting down this institution as broken, "failed," &c. Now all this is certainly new to us; for although living within a "stone's throw," as the saying is, of the banking house, we had not, except from the aforementioned source, learned that any such calamity had befallen it. If a Bank can be broken, that steadily and without fail redeems its notes at its counter, (the only place where the law directs,) whenever presented, then is the Susquehanna County Bank broken; but not otherwise. It is true, as we said last week, that a "run" upon it was got up by a set of unscrupulous brokers, or "Sharks," as they are called, solely for speculation, and which forced the redemption within a very few days of something over three quarters of its circulation, and we are informed, but we have yet to learn that the Bank has either failed or suspended. And we therefore repeat our caution to bill-holders not to part with its notes at a sacrifice as we have been told some have already done, for they are good for their face here in the "genuine stuff."

New York on the Proviso.—The Legislature of New York has lately adopted a resolution re-affirming the principles of the Willmot Proviso by a vote nearly unanimous, and which Senator Dickinson, and some others will not fail to understand. In the House the vote stood, Ayes 108, nays 4. In the Senate, Ayes, 26, Nays, 1. It was offered by a leading Democrat, from St. Lawrence county.

Proceedings of Court.

The Grand Jury found True bills vs. John Tobin for assault & battery with intent to kill one vs. High McCoulogh for Larceny; one vs. John Prime for passing counterfeit money; one vs. Elijah Christie, Lewis Christie, & Reuben Baker for conspiracy to cheat and defraud; one vs. S. F. Keeler for keeping a tipping house in Montrose; one vs. Alonzo Barber for Arson & Malicious mischief, but ignored as to Henry L. Button. Grand Jury discharged Wednesday morning.

The Court appointed John H. Dimock Deputy prosecuting atty. for the term. In case of Com'th vs. Abel Green and Wanton Green, indicted at last term for forcible entry & detainer, convicted & fined \$25, each & costs. Richards for Com'th, R. B. and Henry Little for defts. McCoulogh being arraigned, pleaded guilty and was fined \$1, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the County jail. Com'th vs. Keeler, deft. pleaded guilty but moved an arrest of judgement, on the allegation that there are no laws now in force against the sale of liquor in townships that voted no sale at last Spring's election. The question to be disposed of on Monday. The Jury returned a verdict vs. Tobin of guilty of an assault & battery but not an intent to kill; Dimock & Little for Com'th, Bentley for deft.

From Harrisburg.

We have for some time been conning over the reports of the sayings and doings of our State Legislature, to find if possible something worth noting, for the satisfaction and amusement of our readers; but so far we confess our labors have been unavailing. Very little if anything has been done of public interest since the election of its officers. A great many petitions for a numberless variety of objects have been presented, and some bills of a purely local character passed. A joint resolution approving and sustaining the war has been introduced; but no definite action had.

Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER of Venango, was nominated by the Legislative caucus for State Treasurer. He is spoken of as the right kind of a man in every sense, and his election is certain. [Elected on Monday last.] We have been requested to state that the meeting of the Bridgewater & Montrose Temperance Society, which was to have been held on Monday evening last, was adjourned to Monday evening next.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the Standing Committee, a large number of the Democratic citizens of the county convened in the Court-house in Montrose on Monday evening, January 17, 1848. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, Thos. Johnson Esq. In motion on A. N. Bullard, Col. AMBERST CARPENTER was chosen President; DANIEL PICKET, ISAIAH MAIN, JOS. L. MARRIMAN, and DAVID O. TORRELL, were chosen Vice Presidents, and Abel Turrell, O. G. Hempstead, and O. B. Tyler, Secretaries.

On motion of Geo. Fuller, Esq., a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon Geo. Fuller, Thos. Johnson, Geo. Bahlwin, Wajkman C. Handrick, Perrin Wells, Henry Hoag, Wm. C. Ward, Amasa Chase, Calvin Lett, M. C. Tyler, R. T. Stephens, John Young, F. M. Williams, J. H. Dimock and Jonas Carter, were appointed said committee.

During the absence of the committee, G. A. Grow, Esq., being loudly called for, came forward, and in his usual eloquent and happy manner, entertained the meeting with an able and impressive speech in vindication of the country and the war, which was received with marked attention and rapturous applause. The committee then reported the following resolutions through their chairman, Mr. Fuller, all of which, (excepting that favoring a tax on tea and coffee,) were unanimously adopted. [That excepted was subsequently taken up and after some discussion by Messrs. Fuller, Wm. J. Turrell, M. C. Tyler, and Lect, in favor of, and Messrs. Lusk and Abel Turrell in opposition, was finally pronounced adopted by the chair.]

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived in the affairs of our Government demanding an expression from the people, such as shall leave no doubt of her true position in the eyes of the world on the great question now before the country. Resolved, That we are for our country—when she is right—that we are for her country now, because we BELIEVE HER TO BE RIGHT. Resolved, That the present war with Mexico is in the part of our Government, a war of defence—just, by the force of necessity and circumstances; and that we will stand by the Government in the prosecution of it, until an honorable peace is secured—indemnity for the past, and security for the future, obtained.

Resolved, That deeply as we deplore war and its attendant horrors, we see no cause for attaching blame to the present administration on account of the war with Mexico in which we are now engaged.

Resolved, That Mexico commenced the WAR by crossing the Rio Grande and invading our territory. She struck the first blow, and shed the first blood, as the glorious fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma testify. Texas to the Rio Grande was the Texas which achieved her independence on the battle ground of San Jacinto. Texas to the Rio Grande was the Texas, too, whose independence was acknowledged by the sovereign power of Mexico at a subsequent period, and by the United States, England, &c. Texas defined her boundary at the Rio Grande—Santa Anna, the treaty-making power of Mexico for the time, acknowledged the boundary. From the 10th December, 1836, to the time of her annexation to the United States, a period of nearly nine years, she exercised jurisdiction over the territory extending to that river. She organized counties, established courts, custom-houses, post-offices, &c., in it. Representatives from that territory were elected to her Congress. That territory forms a part of one of the Con-

gressional districts of the State of Texas, now represented in the Congress of the United States. Such was Texas before the annexation; such is Texas now—Texas to the Rio Grande.

Resolved, That in the measure of annexation, neither the United States nor Texas committed a wrong against Mexico. As two independent republics, they had the right to arrange their own affairs without interference on the part of other nations. In the act of annexation, then, no right was violated—on the part of the United States it was but a just and righteous act. Yet it is said to be the true cause of the war. Suppose it to be so, are we to blame for it? Are the people of these States to be deterred from doing what is right, because a neighboring nation should please to add to the long catalogue of murders, robberies, insults and various other less infamous wrongs, committed against our Government and her citizens, for a long series of years, another and a greater wrong? No! No! "Let justice be done, though the Heavens fall."

Resolved, That we deplore war in all its forms—we justify no war but that of necessity and defence—but there is a thing to be more dreaded, and which inflicts a deeper and a deadlier sting, than war with all its attendant horrors—it is dishonor and disgrace. And we envy not that man or that party within our borders, who, influenced by party prejudice or political animosity, would now inflict this greater evil upon us.

Resolved, That the charge of Hon. Henry Clay against his brother Whigs in Congress who voted almost unanimously with the Democrats, "that war existed by the act of Mexico to be a lie," is a matter with which we have nothing to do. But we hope for the honor of the American name, and of humanity, that but few will be disposed to follow the lead of those who, after having voted to send our brave soldiers to the battle field—supplied them with the means to penetrate to the centre of the enemy's territory—placed them within the reach of the lance and the lasso—where they are surrounded with hostile foes—subjected them to all the trials, exposures and dangers of a soldier's life—now propose to withdraw from them the means of defending their lives, and of protecting and sustaining their bodies against nakedness and starvation.

Resolved, That in the present war with Mexico, marked as it has been thus far, by a succession of brilliant victories, and a continued series of successes, unparalleled in the history of modern times—we are bound to recognize the finger of an all-wise and over-ruling Providence. And we look forward to the time when Mexico, under the spirit of light, liberty and knowledge—and the influence of American principles and manners, infused throughout her borders, by means of that intercourse resulting from this war, will rise disenthrall'd from the bondage of vice, ignorance and superstition, which now grinds the mass of her people, reducing them to the level of slaves and beggars.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the wisdom, prudence and integrity, of our present National Administration—that in the future history of this Government, no past administration will occupy a more honorable place, or fill a brighter page, than that of James K. Polk, President—James Buchanan Secretary of State—Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War—John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy—and Cave Johnson, Post Master General. To the wisdom, energy, and foresight of the President and his Cabinet, is the country indebted mainly, for a degree of prosperity seldom if ever before enjoyed. Look where we will, there is a healthiness and energy pervading our whole country, unparalleled in its history. And but for the war into which we have been forced, the Treasury has never been in a better condition.

Resolved, That as a measure of temporary relief to the Treasury, for the purpose of sustaining the war, we prefer a tax on tea and coffee, to the adoption of a system of direct taxation—in case either becomes necessary.

Resolved, That we recommend the restoration of the Postage law of 1845, so far as relates to the passing of newspapers through the mails free, for all distances not exceeding 30 miles from the office of publication. And that for the purpose of enabling the Post Office department to sustain itself, and to extend P. O. accommodations among the people, we recommend a reduction of the weight of letters established by the present law, one half, retaining the same rates of postage as now fixed.

Resolved, That the Democratic policy, as carried out by the Sub-treasury and Tariff of '46, is proved by the test of trial and experience to be the true policy of our Government. Every where are the beneficial effects resulting from the operation of those two great democratic measures seen and acknowledged.

Resolved, That our confidence in the present State Administration is unabated. Our Treasury is in a more flourishing condition at this time than it has been for years—our public improvements appear to be prudently managed, and a general healthiness pervades all the affairs of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the late annual Message of Gov. Shunk to the Legislature generally meet our approval, and more especially those in reference to Corporations and Banks.

Resolved, That the patriotic sentiments of Gov. Young, as expressed in his recent Message to the Legislature of New York in reference to the Mexican war, are entitled to all praise. Breaking forth as they do from amid the murky cloud of political treason which enshrouds a large portion of his own party, they shine with a brilliancy that commands our admiration.

F. Lusk, Esq., offered the following resolution, which, after some considerable discussion by himself in favor of, and Messrs. Lect, Grow, and others against it, was laid on the table by a very decided vote.

Resolved, That we have unqualified confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the Hon. James Buchanan the favorite son of Pennsylvania—and trust that higher honors await him.

The following offered by J. H. Dimock Esq., was adopted after some discussion: Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in our State Legislature be instructed to support a tax of 25 cents a ton on Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Col. Lusk offered the following: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the late appointment of Walter Follet, Esq., to the office of Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Ophan's Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Hiram Finch Esq., was made

without due consideration of the wishes or choice of the County. Laid on the table.

The following, by Thomas Johnson, Esq., was finally adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter, in all appointments for the County of Susquehanna, the Governor be most respectfully requested to delay the appointments until the citizens of said County can have an opportunity to be heard. On motion of Wm. J. Turrell.

Resolved, That Geo. Fuller be a delegate to represent this County in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

Resolved, That if Wyoming County concur, we concede the Senatorial Delegate to Wayne County, and that we concur in the appointment of the delegate, on the part of our democratic friends in Wyoming.

Resolved, That we repudiate in toto, the two third rule forced upon the Democratic National Convention of 1844. We hold to the right of the majority to rule.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District, in the Harrisburg Union, and the Pennsylvaniaist, at Philadelphia.

The Railroad Meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening next, at the Court-house.

THE WESTERN FLOOD.—It is estimated that the damage by the late flood, between the Mississippi river and the Alleghany ranges, will amount to \$10,000,000. At half cost, says a writer in one of the papers, \$1,000,000 would not replace fences alone. At least fifteen millions of bushels of corn and other grain are wholly lost; and three hundred thousand bales of cotton, mostly unbranded in the fields, is wholly destroyed; besides some \$300,000 worth of wood, prepared for steamboat fuel.

THE PEA PATCH CASE.—Little Delaware has got her own again—the Pea Patch Island case has been decided against New Jersey and in favor of the right of Delaware. Now we hope a substantial and elegant fort will be erected there by the government. The important position of the Island makes it proper that the construction should commence immediately.—Pennsylvaniaian.

Donation Visit. The friends of Rev. Mr. Riley design to make him a donation visit at his house on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next, (26th inst.) A general invitation is given; January 20th 1848.

Donation Visit. At the Rev J. Long's on Friday the 28th of January. The friends from Springville and New Milford are invited to attend. Visits received from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, Butter, Dried Apples, and prices for Montrose and New York.

New Advertisements.

CALEB WEEKS, Saddle, Harness, Trunk, Valise & Whip maker and repairer, &c. Shop two doors above the "Democrat" Office.

ABOUT U. BURROWS & CO'S CHEAP GOODS.

We are now receiving additions to our large stock of goods, which comprising as it probably does a greater variety of articles than any other in the country, we offer to purchasers on the most reasonable terms.

Wanted in exchange for goods and on debts, oats at 3s. 6d., corn at 6s., and other kinds of grain, and produce generally, at the highest market prices. U. BURROWS & CO. Gibson, Jan. 17, 1848.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

U. BURROWS & CO are receiving a large supply of Crockery and Glass Ware, which they will sell at much lower prices than has ever been offered at in this section of country before.

Enamelled cups & saucers, 1s. per sett. Printed do do 3s. to 4s. do. Tea Sets, 6s. 6d. to 8s. do. Dishes, and Bakers, 50 per cent. and other articles, including tumblers, &c., 30 to 50 per cent. below former prices.

Texas keepers, young house keepers, and all other house keepers, wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine our stock. Gibson, January 17, 1848.

10 P.S. Appraisals, at 1s. 10d. per Yd. ALSO a great variety of handsome dress goods, and Cloaking, very cheap, at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. Jan. 17, 1848.

1400 lbs. good Muscovado at 7 cts. 1100 do do Portorico, " 83 " 500 do Double refined " 124 " at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. Jan. 17, 1848.

WANTED, 5000 Bushels of Oats at 3s. 6d. 2000 " " Corn, " 6s. 500 " " Buck Wheat, at 2s. 6d. —ALSO—Wheat, Rye, Beans, Flux seed, Timothy seed, Bees wax, Grease, fat, &c. &c. at the highest market prices, in exchange for goods, or on debts, at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. January 17, 1848.

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Note drawn by the subscribers to James T. Carter, on June 24th, 1847, for Forty Five Dollars, payable in cash on the first day of April 1848. The subscriber having received no value for said Note, will not pay the same unless compelled by process of Law. NELSON J. HUFF. Middletown, January 14, 1848.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL MURPHY, deceased, of Silver Lake, Township, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement. TIMOTHY MURPHY, Adm'r. Silver Lake, January 17, 1848.

LECTURE & EXHIBITION.

WATSON & BURWELL, Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montrose and vicinity that they will give a course of experiments illustrating some of the wonderful effects of Electricity, Electro Magnetism, and the principles of Morse's Telegraph, at the Court-house on Thursday (this) evening.

The following will be nearly the order of exercises, with the names of some of the instruments used— Introductory Remarks. How Electricity is produced. Galvanism, or Voltaic Electricity—how produced, and its effects. Description of Grove's improved Galvanic Battery. Instruments for showing the heating effects of the electric current, explained. The explosion of Gun-Cotton by an instrument called the powder cap. Also, a Galvanic Pistol, and a newly constructed Lamp will be lighted by means of the wonderful heating effects of the electric current, at a distance from the battery. The decomposing effects of electricity explained. The new science of Electro-Metallurgy, by which Messrs. Medall, Dies, plates of type, engraved plates, &c. are copied by the galvanic battery—and the mode of gilding and silvering or galvanizing Metals, will be shown by experiment. MAGNETISM will be explained and illustrated by magnets. Also, the effects of a current of electricity upon magnets. Terrestrial Magnetism will be illustrated by an instrument called Helix on Stand; also, Magic Circle and Ring provided with handles for pulling. Electro Magnet, an instrument very convenient for communicating Magnetism to Knives, Scissors, or any bars of steel. By means of the ELECTRO-MAGNETISM we are able to move machinery with a most astonishing velocity. This will be illustrated by an instrument called revolving Armature engine; also, a Revolving Electro Magnet, which can be made to revolve 40,000 times a minute; also, a newly invented engine contrived by Dr. Page, called Re-circulating Armature Engine, beautifully illustrating the application of electricity to machinery. An Electro-motor and Flat Spiral for showing the galvanic light; also, an instrument called the Separable Helices for giving galvanic shocks. The principles of Morse's

ELECTRIC MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, "that last and most wonderful birth of this wonder-teeming age," will be explained and shown by one of Johnson's improved Telegraph Registers, by sending communication on that instrument across the room. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Mr. Messrs. W. & B. will also give an exhibition at Dimock on Friday evening, and at Springville on Saturday evening next.

To Hunters and Trappers. THE highest market prices will be paid in CASH, for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by the subscribers. Wm. M. POST & CO. Montrose, Jan'y 17, 1848.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

59 Gold, corner of Ann street, New York. THE subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business as usual, conducted by ROBERT TAYLOR. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and dispatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be Hand Cast; and they will furnish all kinds of Printer's Materials, of the best quality, at Mr. J. A. T. Oserend's still employed in superintending the manufacturing department. WHITTING & TAYLOR. (Successors to Robert Taylor.) CHARLES WHITTING, TAYLOR TAYLOR, New York, Jan'y 14, 1848.

REMOVAL.

Locke & Jameson, Tailors, HAVE removed from their old stand on Turnpike street, to Public Avenue, over J. B. Sainsbury's New Store, one door south of the Post Office, where they may be found ready to execute work in the best style, and for ready pay on the most reasonable terms. Cutting done on Short Notice, and warranted to fit if correctly made up. Also—ready made clothing—trimmings, &c. &c.—which they offer cheap for Cash. LOCKE & JAMESON. Montrose, Jan. 13, 1848.

ALL HEALTH LINIMENT.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Swelled Limbs, Pains in the chest and back, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, and all complaints requiring an external application, for sale by BENTLEY & READ. Dissolution of Partnership. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Fuller & Hempstead, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. FULLER, O. G. HEMPSTEAD. Montrose, January 5, 1848.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

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 pay. Having made his purchases for Cash, he will be able to sell at such rates as cannot fail to please. Those who wish to save 25 per cent will please call and examine. MONTROSE, October 6, 1847.

MONTROSE SALOON!

WE, the undersigned tender our 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 foot of J. N. Eldridge's 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 Oranges and Peaches, &c. Also, we have a new and splendid style of China Toys, of all kinds, the best assortment that ever was in Montrose, which will be sold cheap.

Confessionaries, Rock Candies, and Jubbe Patie, upwards of forty kinds, fresh from New York. Fresh supply of Nuts, Groceries, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, &c. —PIES, as good as ever. MINTS, AP-LES, &c. —Ginger-bread, Cakes, Crackers, Hartsigs and Chees, constantly on hand. C. BALDWIN & E. BACON. Montrose, Nov. 3, 1847.

GROCERIES.

TEA, sugar, vanilla, molasses, spice, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, mace, alum, &c. at F. B. GRANDLER & Co's.