



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONROSE.

Thursday, January 27, 1848.

The Railroad meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening was a spirited affair, and numerously attended. A memorial to the Legislature in favor of the project was adopted, and a committee of five to take the general supervision of the work necessary to accomplish the object, appointed.

Prescription-Treason Rewarded.

Below will be found an article from the Bradford Reporter, entitled "The Reward," every word of which, if predicated upon facts, (of which we have not the slightest doubt,) we conscientiously endorse, and which is worthy the attention and serious consideration of our readers. If it has come to this, that honest, steadfast Democratic Journals, which have stood as true to the party and its principles, through good and evil report, as the needle to the poles, must be proscribed because they do not pronounce the shibboleth of a few individuals in power, or emblazon the name, accompanied with the most fulsome and disgusting eulogies, of some aspirant for the Presidency, while others, rotten with perfidy, must be regarded with special favors from those who may chance to have the disposal of Government patronage in their hands, it is high time that the people were apprised of it. We speak not thus plainly from feeling but from a sense of justice; "more in sorrow than in anger." This paper, thanks to the good People of Susquehanna county, can be, and is, sustained without the patronage of the General Government. But the thought that so venal, corrupt, mercenary a thing as that in question, should, by the countenance, and even express solicitation of the Secretary of State, be chosen as the special organ of the Government, and that too in defiance of the earnest protest of the Representatives in Congress from this district, is, we confess, painfully astonishing, if not calculated to fire the citizens of this district with an immediate degree of indignation and disgust.

The reasons which it is most probable influenced, this manifest act of supererogation, not to say of palpable wrong, on the part of the worthy Secretary of State, we shall not pretend to canvass now. It is sufficient for us to know the facts as they are, and are stated very plainly below, leaving to our readers the privilege of drawing their own conclusions. Whether such a course of conduct is calculated to strengthen Mr. Buchanan's claims for the suffrages of the eight thousand Democrats of this district, in the event of his being the candidate, we submit to even himself and his friends to decide. We menace him with no desertion, if nominated—for we pledge our support to the candidate of a regular National Democratic Convention, wherever he may be, as the featly we owe to our principles—but we do think his interference as set forth in Mr. Wilmo's communication, calculated to do him essential injury with the people, as well as to dampen the ardor, if it does not seriously impair the obligations of the accredited Democratic press of this district to render him that service and support which is due to the candidate for so important a trust as that of President of the United States. We regret exceedingly that so unpleasant a circumstance should have transpired, in which Mr. Buchanan stands implicated as its propounder. And we are confident that all of his friends in this district will also regret it, as much as ourselves. But such appears to be the case at present, and we cannot but meet it with our unqualified disapproval. If, however, the matter shall be found to have been exaggerated, and a satisfactory explanation of the case given, we shall be happy to see it, and promise to make all necessary correction. But we will give way for the Reporter's article:

THE REWARD.

The Democracy of this Congressional District, will long remember the severe struggle and glorious triumph of Labor over Capital, which took place upon the re-nomination of the present Member of Congress, and his triumphant election in 1846. The issue was clear and distinct. The only vote in Congress from this State for the People's tariff, was given by the Member from this District, and upon that vote, the friends of the tariff of 1842 took issue, and opposed his return.

The Tioga Eagle, professedly a Democratic paper, in that eventful struggle, struck its colors to the enemy and secretly and invidiously favored their cause. Its opposition to the principles avowed by the Democratic party, was unmitigated. The friends of the low tariff and the Administration in that struggle came in for a large share of denunciation and abuse. It was declared that the "odious tariff of 1846," was "foisted upon the people by Executive dictation"—that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had been shamefully betrayed and deceived. The Federal press found in the Tioga Eagle a worthy coadjutor. If the Democracy of Tioga County were not successfully betrayed, it was not for the want of exertion by the Eagle. Its course met the condemnation of the entire Democracy of the district, and it was pronounced unworthy of respect.

Tyler, Minn. But it was all of no use. The Tioga Banner, the Northern Democrat, and the Bradford Reporter were recommended, but at the instance of the Secretary of State, the Democracy of this District, have the delightful satisfaction of seeing a paper which denounced the Administration and attempted to defeat the party of this District, upon a question vital to the interests of the country, taken into especial favor, and made the recipient of government patronage. We do not as yet know, whether this reward is for opposing Mr. Wilmo's election, or for raising the name of James Buchanan. We presume for both.

We have no disposition to permit such an insult to go unresented, or such a wrong to go unrebuked. We have not yet reached that "lower depth" of political dependence as to abide in silence such grievances. We are not so abject, so servile, so debased. We consider this act of Mr. Buchanan's, in thus taking to his bosom such political profligacy, in preference to sustaining those who have stood by the Administration, a great wrong to the Democracy, and a premeditated, intentional, deliberate insult to the member of Congress and the Democratic papers of this District. If he expects to prop up his cause with such rotten appliances as the Tioga Eagle, he will find himself fast sinking.

The Secretary of State once sheltered himself behind his station and his dignity as a member of the Cabinet, to evade expressing his opinion, when the usages of the party were trampled upon by a combination, and its candidate defeated; but he now finds it easy to put it off for the purpose of aiding his own cause. He finds no difficulty in making this editor postmaster, and in giving to another government printing, for services rendered,—surely not to the party—but to himself. We know of no one thing operating more powerfully to defeat him, than the support of such papers as the Tioga Eagle, and their eagerness to nominate him. One thing is certain, the Democracy of this District have poor encouragement to stand by the Truth, when those who seek to betray them are rewarded from Washington.

Treachery to the Democratic party during John Tyler's administration, was a sure and unfulfilling avenue to reward at its hands. The unblushing and bold prostitution of the press by that administration has done much to make it as it is "a hissing and by word." One of the most greedy devotees of John Tyler was the Tioga Eagle. It was rewarded in precisely the same manner that it now is by James Buchanan. Nor is this the only instance where he has employed the patronage of the government in bringing papers of easy virtue to his aid. Surely we may pray that the disgraceful scenes enacted under the last administration are not to be repeated by him? For the credit of the Administration and the Democratic party, we trust not. Yet there were papers in the State, friendly to James Buchanan, whose democracy all respect, and who have never been recent to their party and their principles. Why not give to them the patronage which his influence commands, rather than seek in the purloins of political prostitution, to find the most abandoned character upon whom to bestow his favors, and whose support, he must have known, would be an injury, rather than a benefit to him? Can it be possible that he wishes in so doing to rebuke the sturdy and honest Democracy of this District for daring to differ with him upon the merits of the Tariff of 1842, that he thus rewards those who sought to betray and sell them; or that he wishes to show them that opposition to his compromise proposition arrays against them the whole influence of the General Government? We can view it in no other light; and if so, we beg leave to inform him, that the Democracy of Bradford, at least, stand as firm as the "everlasting hills" upon their principles, and that all the influence which power and patronage can command cannot affect them.

The communication which we publish below, was addressed by Hon. DAVID WILMO, to the Post Master General, upon this subject. It shows in strong light, the mercenary conduct of the Tioga Eagle on several occasions. It will be seen by it, the claims that are made upon the Administration, and the reasons why it is especially favored.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1847. Hon. C. J. JOHNSON—Dear Sir: From the tenor of the conversation had with you yesterday, I am apprehensive, that the advertising of the mail routes for Pennsylvania, which you have given to the Tioga Eagle. That such a wrong shall not be inflicted upon the Democracy of my district, except under my earnest and solemn protest, I have thought it my duty, to address you upon this communication.

The Eagle does not possess the confidence of the radical and sound Democracy of Tioga County; nor has it merited, or enjoyed that confidence for years. It is venal and mercenary, ever ready to betray the Republican party, its principles, and its candidates. It opposed this Administration, upon a measure vital to its safety and success. It labored secretly, (the tracheatus are never bold) to defeat my election, in the canvass that immediately followed the passage of the new Tariff Bill, and when the policy of that measure was the only issue involved. In the same contest, it opposed some of the local county candidates, who were regularly nominated and triumphantly elected in the face of its opposition. So flagrant were its departures from political integrity and principle, that the Democracy of Tioga, immediately after the election, established another paper as the organ and exponent of their principles; and the public county patronage, at the disposal of democratic officers, was refused to this paper, that now seeks the reward of its unfaithfulness at the hands of a democratic national administration.

Its editor has been twice a candidate for important public trusts, and no causes operated against him but the charge of gross inefficiency and rank cupidity, and while he was the candidate of a party which gives no less than one thousand majority for its nominees, yet the people would not support him.

Under the Administration immediately preceding the present, at a time when treachery to the Democratic party was a passport to favor, and patronage was unblushingly employed to purchase the venal, the Tioga Eagle received the advertising, which it now has the effrontery to ask at your hands; while the paper I have commended to your favor, would not ask it at that time, fearing the gift would bring with it, the loss of partizan standing and character.

But the Democracy of my district have been guilty of no act of desertion, or abandonment of principle, that can justify a democratic administration, in turning a deaf ear to their reasonable and just demands. Those that I have the honor to represent, have ever been first and foremost in battling for the great principles of the Republican party. No portion of the people

of this Union, have stood with more firmness and constancy, around this administration, in support of the important measures it was called upon to vindicate and carry out. Upon the Tariff, when the Democracy of Penn., under the lead, and upon the summons of its old Captains, wheeled out of line, and joined the cohorts of Monopoly, the democrats of my district stood like a Spartan band, and sustained the whole heat and burden of the fight. Upon the Independent Treasury, they were its early, and have ever been its constant advocates: they have not changed upon this question, but stand now where they stood in 1837, when Mr. Van Buren called the attention of Congress and the country to that great constitutional measure of reform. When the Administration finds itself deserted, by the Democracy of an entire and powerful section of the Union, upon its policy touching Internal Improvements by the General Government, it can look with confidence for support to the Democracy of my district; and upon the policy of a continued vigorous prosecution of the war, and of acquiring a just indemnity for its expenses, no people are more united in sentiment and in action.

Such, Sir, being the relations which the Democracy of my district, hold towards this administration, why should they be exposed to the wrong, in the distribution of its patronage, of having a piratical paper preferred, over the honest and true organs, in which they have confidence. Are those organs of an intelligent and unswerving Democracy to be proscribed, because they oppose the extension of slavery over free soil? or because they have not seen fit to raise the banner of some aspirant for the Presidency? If so, I protest against the first ground as unjust, and as to the second, I claim the right for the press of my district, to counsel public sentiment at home, in determining upon their action as to Presidential candidates. I trust, Sir, that no such course of proscription will be adopted for such reasons; but your declaration to me, "that you could not pass by the Eagle, a paper that had taken ground against the 'Proviso,' without exposing yourself to assaults from the south," has led me to fear that the Democracy of my district, were to have a gross wrong inflicted upon them, in order to ward off a threatened or probable wrong from yourself. I am unwilling to believe that the south would exhibit such a want of magnanimity, as to assault you, for doing justice to those firm and true democrats who alone in Pennsylvania stood by that section, in the final struggle that gave a permanent victory to principles of commercial freedom. I was also constrained to fear, that considerations connected with the next Presidency, might possibly have an influence favorable to the Eagle, from the fact mentioned by you, that you had received through the hands of the Secretary of State, letters commending that paper to your favorable consideration. You will judge if those fears were wholly unfounded, when to the fact stated by you, the other fact is added, that the Tioga Eagle is the only paper in my district, that has raised the name of the Hon. Secretary of State as a candidate for the Presidency.

There are three democratic papers published in my district of character and influence—the Bradford Reporter, the one in behalf of which I speak to you—the Tioga Banner, and the Northern Democrat, either of which is eminently deserving your confidence and kind partiality. The Eagle is wholly unworthy of either, and ought not to receive that favor at the hands of the party here, it has justly forfeited at home; and against such flagrant injustice and wrong, I do now most earnestly and solemnly protest, in the name and behalf of eight thousand democrats, by whose suffrages I am here, and whose confidence I am proud to enjoy.

I have spoken frankly, but I trust respectfully. Towards yourself Sir, I entertain respect and cordial good will, and no people hold in higher estimation than my own, those high qualities and republican virtues, that have distinguished your career as a public man.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. WILMO.

A Nut for Clay Whigs to Crack.

A writer in the Boston Post (and a Whig of course) while defending Mr. Palfrey, thus relieves the President from all responsibility as regards the commencement of the war. Speaking of the Bill, the preamble of which asserted that the war began "by the act of Mexico," for which every Senator but two, and every member of the House but fourteen voted, he says:

"The bill gave authority to the President to raise fifty thousand troops, and it placed ten millions of dollars at his disposal for military purposes. Now, without any preamble, did not such a bill recognize upon its face the existence of a war, or at any rate, if passed with a knowledge of the purposes of the Administration, insured its existence? What but a war, and the very war which has actually occurred, could be expected to grow out of such a bill? What was to be done with fifty thousand troops, unless a long series of offensive operations, including the capture of California and New Mexico, extending even to a contingent bombardment of Vera Cruz and the seizure of the Capitol, were originally contemplated? What was the bill, in short—without the preamble—but a virtual declaration of war, sufficient of itself to relieve the President from any further exclusive responsibility, and depriving Congress, should they pass it, of the right to complain of any consequences, which the prosecution of the war might involve."

Precisely so. But supposing this were not the case, as Mr. Clay and Daniel Webster have alleged, and as the Whigs in Congress, whose names are given, with their votes, on our fourth page, have declared; what is the proper step for these patriots par excellence, as they would have us believe them, to pursue? If the President committed the war unconstitutionally, then is he liable to impeachment, and to be turned out of office. But why is this not done? Why does not Daniel Webster carry out his threat, made more than a year ago, and thus terminate the controversy at once? Is it pretended that if he could "see his way clear" he would not do it? Every body knows that he has made no such toward this Administration in his heart to do it if it were possible for it to be done. Why then is it not done, if the Whig majority in Congress the other day did not vote what they knew to be a plump impudent lie? Will some one, better acquainted with Whig tactics and consistency (?) than we ever wish to be, tell us?

The Register has failed as usual to publish the Governor's Message. Why so?

How shall We Raise Money?

Under this caption the New York Evening Post, one of the oldest, ablest, and most influential Democratic Journals in the Union, holds some very good remarks. Of course it does not go a tax on tea and coffee, but it hits upon another method of replenishing the Treasury which strikes us as being sound and practical, and which, we are of the opinion, would be more acceptable to the masses of the people. It says:

We may fairly expect, therefore, that whoever rises in Congress to propose any addition to the public debt, any use of the public credit company to the public wants, will accompany it with a plan for immediate or early democratic policy of accompanying a proposal to make a debt with the proposal of a tax to a democratic member. But what sort of tax would he propose?

A direct tax without doubt, the fairest kind of taxation,—the most equal mode of raising money, since its principal burden falls upon those who are most able to bear it,—and the most honest mode, since it informs the people to what extent they are taxed. There never was a better opportunity of resorting to a method of obtaining money for the use of government, which so many wise men have commended as the most equitable and just. The country was never in a better situation to bear a direct tax; the money is wanted, and the resources of indirect taxation are either exhausted or unpopular. If we increase the duties on imported goods, if we put an additional tax on the manufactures of Europe, we shall be sure to lessen the revenue derived from the customs. We have obtained a larger income by diminishing these duties, and if we go back to the high duties we go back to small receipts. The proposal to lay a duty on the principal articles now imported without a tax, namely, on tea and coffee, is so little acceptable, though it be the most reasonable of all indirect taxes, that we fear it will not be laid; it failed of success with the last Congress, and it has a much worse chance with the present. The only alternative, it appears to us, is direct taxation, and the occasion seems offered expressly for its introduction.

If direct taxation was once introduced under such favorable auspices, it might gain a permanent footing in the country, and become at length the established mode of raising money to carry on government. At all events it would remain, for a while, side by side with indirect taxation, where the people could compare the respective merits of the two modes, and those that which should appear to be best for the community, best suited to our institutions, and most worthy to be adopted by a people which administers its own affairs by stewards whom it elects and instructs, and which should therefore know when it parts with its money.

For the immediate necessities of the government, while preparations were making to collect the tax laid, an authority might be granted to issue treasury notes. The expedient of a loan we have not resorted to. A loan is a device to obtain a long credit. When a government finds a debt it most generally makes it a debt to be paid by posterity; it stacks up its pecuniary obligations into a structure built to last, and puts them among the institutions of the country, like the national debt of Great Britain, which is likely to endure longer than its church establishment.

A treasury note is the expedient of the day; it contemplates an early repayment, or an early absorption of the note into the revenue, and is therefore best suited to that policy which, when it contracts a debt, provides the means of its seasonable extinguishment. Treasury notes, also being issued in comparatively small amounts, do not wait for the good pleasure of the large capitalists, but are taken by persons of moderate means, as a convenient, though temporary investment.

From Harrisburg.

Our reports of the doings of the Legislature are still as meagre as ever. Little of general interest has been done, and nothing of a local interest that concerns our citizens, if we may except a bill for the incorporation of the Brooklyn and Lenox turnpike company, reported by Mr. Streeter, which has reached a third reading in the Senate. [A supplement to the N. Y. & E. Railroad right of way bill, allowing said company to construct their road through Susquehanna County, has been reported to the House by Mr. Smith, of Bradford.

A resolution instructing the "Committee on the Judiciary system to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law inflicting capital punishment, and report by bill or otherwise," has been adopted—ayes 66, nays 40.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this unrivalled Magazine has been received. To say that the present number is equal to any of its predecessors is certainly saying enough; but in justice to its indefatigable Editor, and also its Publisher, we must say we think it a little better. It is richly embellished, as usual, and its writings possess more real interest and attraction than any Magazine we have seen. Terms \$3, including a copy of the Lady's Dollar Newspaper for one year. L. A. Godey publisher, Phila.

Mrs. KIRKLAND'S UNION MAGAZINE for February has just been received, and from a hasty glance over its pages we are very much impressed in its favor. Its embellishments are of its usual choice character, and its contents, judging from their titles, are of the first order. Israel Post, Publisher, 140 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The Lady's Dollar Newspaper, now under the editorial supervision of the talented and sprightly Grace Greenwood, is really a model sheet, and deserves well of the "Fair." Remember \$3 pays for that and the Lady's Book—one of the choicest magazines of the day, for one year.

ANOTHER M. C. DEAD.—Hon. John W. HORNBECK, (Whig) Representative in Congress from the Bucks and Lehigh district, this State, died at Allentown on Sunday evening week. A special election will no doubt be held. The district is Democratic four times out of five, and will be very apt to return a Democrat in his place.

The Small Pox again.

We have just learned that a case of this loathsome disease, of the genuine, veroloid type, has appeared in Brooklyn Centre, and that quite a number of the citizens of that village have been exposed to it. From present appearances we shall consider it a great marvel if it does not spread all over the county. People cannot be too expeditious in employing the preventives, vaccination and cleanliness.

Inharmonious Whiggery.

The Whigs at Harrisburg seem to be anything but harmonious. On Monday evening week, one branch of the party held what a down easterner would term a rousin' Taylor meetin', if we may believe the one half of their report, by which the party was very generously handed over, "neck and heels," to the heroic old Captain. This seems to have displeased the other wing of the party, which, on the following evening, drummed up all the regulars of Whiggery and Anti-masonry and committed the party in favor of Gen. Scott. Which will carry the day is uncertain; nor is it much matter, as it is very certain that while they are quarrelling among themselves about the shell, the Democrats will slip in and take the oyster.

THE LANCASTERIAN is the name of a new Democratic paper just started in Lancaster city, by M. D. Holbrook, Esq.; a number of which has been received. It is a large, beautifully printed sheet, and goes in for DALLAS for the Presidency.

Nos. 2 and 3 of that truly witty paper, the John Donkey, have been received. If anybody is desirous of real genuine wit and fun he will get the worth of his money thrice over by taking John Donkey.

FOR DALLAS.—The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi has just closed its session by nominating Hon. Geo. M. DALLAS for the Presidency, and Gen. QUINMAN for the Vice Presidency.

INDIANA.—The Democratic State Convention of Indiana concluded its labors on the 8th inst. by electing Delegates in favor of Gen. Cass, for the Presidency.

MORE SUSPENSIONS.—Bicknell's Reporter received last evening says: "The State Bank at Saugerties, N. Y., and Cayuga Lake Bank, Ithaca, N. Y., have suspended."

Borough of Montrose.

At a meeting of the Town Council held on the evening of January 26th 1848: It being represented to the council that the small pox is in the vicinity of this place, it was, after due consultation—

Resolved, That immediate measures be taken to prevent the said disease from getting into the village. And that Drs. Ezra Park and Ezra Patrick be employed, at the expense of the borough, to call on every family in the place and vaccinate every person whom they may deem it proper or necessary to effect the intended object.

By order of the Council,
B. T. CASE, Pres.

THE Saturday Courier case has again been decided in favor of Mrs. Holden, and the property belonging to the joint estate, is to be sold at public auction.

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.

MARRIED.

In Auburn, Dec. 29th, by Eld. J. Baldwin, Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, and Miss MARY E. ROSS, both of the former place.

New Subscribers.

CASH PAID FOR OATS BY MILLS & SHERMAN

FARM FOR SALE.

Inducements to Dairy-men!

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing one hundred and four acres, situated on a quarter mile East of Montrose on the Abington and Waterford Turnpike road, about sixty or seventy acres of which are in a good state of cultivation. The whole is good tillable land—has good and convenient buildings thereon, and an orchard of about two hundred bearing Apple trees of grafted fruit, also a good variety of other fruits, among which are cherries, peaches, plums &c. The portion not cleared, is well timbered, with 200 sugar maples of large size, and the farm is a whole, offers good inducements to any who is desirous of purchasing a farm in this section of country. AMOS BURROWS. Bridgewater, Jan. 25, 1848.

MATHEMATICS.

New York, Aug. 15, 1847. To the Editors of the Daily Advertiser: Dear Sir—Perhaps you have noticed in some of the New York papers, a statement concerning the remarkable powers of a Mathematician in that city, who adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, and performs all other arithmetical calculations, with a rapidity that seems almost miraculous. As I am the person, I will endeavor to give a correct statement of the facts which I hope you will publish. First: Let a column of figures, say 3000 in length, and 10 or 20 in breadth be placed before me, and in less than five seconds of time I will give the sum total, always commencing on the left hand side to write the answer down. It matters not what length the column is, or of what breadth. I will give the sum total, as fast as the figures can be written down. Second: Let a sum be written in multiplication, with 1000 figures in the multiplier and as many in the multiplicand, and I will commence on the left hand side, and write the product underneath, all in one line, as fast as the figures can be written down. Third: Let a sum be written in division, with any large amount for a divisor, and I will commence writing the remainder first, then the quotient. Fourth: At any rate, content, I can perform in the same manner, without using any extra figures. Fractions of every denomination can be summed up instantly, with reducing them to a denominator. These rules can be learned in one half hour by any person having the printed instructions. Please insert this in your paper, and stating that any person wishing these, will enclose \$10 through New York office. Please forward me one paper which will contain this, and on receipt thereof will commence on the left hand side, and write the product underneath, all in one line, as fast as the figures can be written down. I will forward you a full set of the rules (free gratis) by which you may become an expert at figures as I am. I am your humble and obedient servant, PETER M. DESHONG, The Mathematician.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

H. I. 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.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

50- Gold, corner of Ann street, New York. THE subscribers have taken the TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business lately conducted by ROBERT TAYLOR. They will attend to all orders they may receive with promptness and dispatch. All the types manufactured by them will be of the best quality, and they will furnish all kinds of Printing Materials, of the best quality. Mr. J. A. T. Oserend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department. WHITING & TAYLOR, (Successors to Robert Taylor.) CHARLES WHITING, 1 New York, July 14, 1848. THOMPSON TAYLOR, New York, July 14, 1848.

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 county, we offer to purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Wanted in exchange for goods and on debts, one at 2s. 6d., and corn 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 it has ever been offered in this section of country before. Enamelled cups & saucers, 1s. per sett. Printed do 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. Tea, Coffee, 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 PS. Alpacas, 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.

SUGARS.

1400 lbs. good Muscovado at 7 cts. 1000 do do do Portorico, do 12 1000 do do Double refined, do 12 at the store of U. BURROWS & CO. Jan. 17, 1848.

WANTED.

5000 Bushels of Oats at 2s. 6d. 2000 " " " Corn. 500 " " " Buck Wheat. ALSO—Wheat, Rye, Beans, Flax seed, Timothy seed, Bees wax, Geese feathers, &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 certain Note drawn by the subscriber for James Taggart, on June 24th, 1847, for Forty Five Dollars payable in cash on the first day of April 1848. The subscriber having received notice of 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, dec'd, late 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.

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.

REMOVAL.

Locke & Jameson, Tailors, HAVE removed from their old stand on turnpike street, to Public Avenue, over J. B. Salsbury'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 clothes—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.

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

Sylvan Saloon,

on the first floor at the west door of J. N. Eldridge's Cabinet Ware establishment, two doors west of M. S. Wilson's Store, and opposite J. 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 Picnics, &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.

Confectionaries, Rock Candies, and Jujube Paste,

upwards of forty kinds, fresh from New York. Fresh supply of Nuts, Groceries, Figt, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., as good as ever. MINN'S, A. B. ES. & Co. (Ginger) brand, Cakes, Crackers, Herring and Cheese, constantly on hand. C. BALDWIN & E. BACON, Montrose, Nov. 3, 1847.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

H. I. 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.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

50- Gold, corner of Ann street, New York. THE subscribers have taken the TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business lately conducted by ROBERT TAYLOR. They will attend to all orders they may receive with promptness and dispatch. All the types manufactured by them will be of the best quality, and they will furnish all kinds of Printing Materials, of the best quality. Mr. J. A. T. Oserend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department. WHITING & TAYLOR, (Successors to Robert Taylor.) CHARLES WHITING, 1 New York, July 14, 1848. THOMPSON TAYLOR, New York, July 14, 1848.