MAJOR GEN. WORTH.

HIS MILITARY CHARACTER AND SERVICES.

General William J. Worth is said to be the handsomest and most soldierly looking officer in the army. His height is over six feet, and his person commanding. On horseback he presents a figure of unequalled grace. His nature is somewhat impetuous, like many brave and frank men. He is exceedingly popular among his soldiers. As one of the heroes of Monterey, as the victor at Molino del Rey, his name will go down to posterity second only to that of Scott and Taylor!

Worth, like many other able men in the army, has risen from the ranks. He began life as a clerk in a mercantile house in Albany, New York, the latter being his native commonwealth. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, however, fired with that patriotic ardor which is a leading trait in his character, he enlisted as a common soldier. Another clerk was [illegible] panion. Fortunately for Worth, his friend soon committed some indiscretion, for which he was placed under arrest. In this emergency he applied to Worth, who undertook to write a petition for him to the Colonel. This officer happened to be Scott, who, struck with the elegant style of the memorial, enquired the name of the writer, and sending for him, made him his private Secretary. He procured for Worth the commission of a Lieutenant in the 23d regiment of infantry. From that hour up to their unhappy difference in Mexico the closest intimacy existed between Worth and Scott.

In the battle of Chippeway, Worth proved the correctness of Scott's estimate of character, by signalizing himself especially; and was consequently rewarded with the rank of captain. In the battle of Lundy's Lane, Worth, after several hours of severe fighting, received a dangerous wound. In consideration of this he was raised to the rank of Major. After the peace he was, for a considerable period, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, a post which is always a guarantee of high ability on the part of the occupant. In 1824 he was appointed a Lieut. Colonel: in 1832 a Major of ordnance; and in 1838, Colonel of the 8th regiment of infantry, which is the rank he still holds in the line. Subsequently he was raised successively to the *brevet-rank* of Brigadier and afterwards of Major General, the first for his gallantry in the Florida war, the last for his brilliant conduct at Monterey.

The character of brevet-rank is but little understood out of the army, and therefore we shall devote a few words in its explanation. In England, the highest rank known in the line of the army, is the rank of Colonel: all the superior officers holding their appointments by brevet. The commission of colonel is there coveted chiefly for its emoluments. A Major General, a Brig. General, even a Lieut. General, is not paid *as such*, but lives on the pay of his regiment, if he hold a colonelcy. Here it is different; for here the Brig. General and the Maj. General each receives pay proportioned to his rank. Brevet rank was introduced here by Washington, but fell into disuse until the last war, when President Madison conferred the brevet of Major on Taylor, for the latter's gallant defence of Fort Harrison. After this, brevets were of frequent occurrence. Every colonel of ten years' standing is made a brevet Brig. General, by a rule of the army. A brevet is frequently conferred also for merit. Both the brevets of Worth are of this latter character.

When Taylor, Twiggs, and Worth met at Corpus Christi, before the Mexican war broke out, a difficulty arose as to who should command in case of Taylor's absence. Twiggs claimed it, though only a colonel, because an older colonel than Worth. The latter claimed it also, because a breveted Brigadier. But Twiggs asserted that a brevet conferred no right to outrank a full commission. The matter was referred to Taylor, who adopting the rule laid down by Jackson, decided against Worth. On this Worth, following a precedent set by Scott, resigned his commission and hurried to Washington. During his absence the battles of Palo Alto and Reseca de la Palma were fought; on hearing the intelligence of which, Worth recalled his resignation and rejoined the army. Every one knows how gallantly he fought at Monterey! He was rewarded for that bloody day with the brevet rank of Maj. General.

There are but two full Major Generals in the army, Scott and Taylor. Gaines is only a brevet Major General, like Worth. Scott and Taylor receive the pay and rations of Major Generals; Worth receives only the pay and rations of a colonel, that being his rank in the line. Any full brigadier in the line would outrank and command Worth. This is an anomalous state of things. It will be seen that brevet rank is merely honorary, conferring neither increased pay nor power. It might happen that Worth would be forced to serve under some very inferior officer, in consequence of this unsubstantial character of brevet rank.

When it was determined to besiege Vera Cruz, Worth, with most of the other generals, was detached from Taylor's army, and placed under command of Scott. At the landing at Vera Cruz, Worth commanded the first division, and took the lead consequently, in leaving the ships. Having effected his disembarkation in the face of the enemy, he drew up his troops in gallant style, and awaited the arrival of other divisions. On the capitulation of Vera Cruz, Worth was at the convention that dictated the articles: and when the city was taken possession of by the Americans, rode in advance, at the head of a brilliant cortege, into the public square. He was now appointed Governor of Vera Cruz. When the army began its march for the interior, the van for awhile, was under the command of Twiggs, but subsequently, it fell to Worth again, who was the first to enter Puebla in consequence. It was at this city that the unfortunate series of misunderstandings between him and Scott arose, which have interrupted a friendship of thirty-five year's continuance. This is not the place to canvass the amount of blame rightly belonging to each party. Both, perhaps, have been somewhat in the wrong.

At the battle of Contreras, Worth was not present—the hero of *that* day was General Persifer Smith. But at Churubusco, his division was engaged at the *tete du point*, and fought, under his own eye, with astonishing intrepidity. It is the characteristic of Worth that he can inspire his soldiers with a portion of his own headlong valor, and thus secure victory. The march around the southern side of Lake Chalco was suggested by Worth, to whom the practicability of the road was communicated by Col. Duncan, of Worth's division. The change in the route of the army thus induced, placed Worth again in the van. When Scott determined to storm *Molino del Rey* he committed the almost desperate attempt to Worth. Owing to an insufficient *reconnoissance* the loss of the assaulting columns was immense: they were even repulsed at first, and would have been defeated but for the arrival of Cadwalader with the reserve. At Chapultepec the storming party was principally selected from Worth's and Pillow's regulars.

Throughout the whole war Worth has carried himself in the field with a splendid gallantry that has fascinated the popular imagination. As an officer he may be said partly to resemble Murat, and partly to resemble Ney; for he has the dashing air of one, with the indomitable courage of the other!

The Hon. David Wilmot and the late Thomas Ritchie.

No one will fail to read the speech of the Hon. David Wilmot, found in this day's paper. It is of importance as a personal matter in defining the positions of both Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Ritchie, but it is of much more importance in a national point of view, indicating as it does the feeling and policy of the South in reference to their system of Taxation.

That Mr. Ritchie, a Southern man, backed by a Southern Administration, and supported by patronage almost princely; should use the influence of his station, and the power of his press to put down Northern men, and Northern opinions as in this instance, is not strange.—He has labored in this vocation ever since he left Richmond. He fled from that Slavery Capitol a bankrupt, and took up his abode where he could nestle a little nearer the people's treasury. In one short year he became fat and insolent. (It is said he cleared $40,000 in a single job.) A democratic Congress took from him the Government Printing by a *Northern vote*. This Anti-*dough*-face-ism exasperated him, and he has "Schemed" it ever since against the North. While Texas Annexation (with two or three *Slaves States*) was pending in Congress, he declared *authoritatively* for the "whole of Oregon!" as a counter balance. Texas was annexed by Northern votes, and then where was this Champion of the "whole of Oregon?" His thermometric zeal which had stood at 54 40 until Texas was secured, now fell to 49, and would have fallen to zero if Southern policy had demanded it. He was soon after blown out of the United States Senate where he occupied a seat only as a Reporter, in consequence of his gross and personal abuse of members. We repeat, it is not strange, that such a man—Goliah like—should attempt with withering scorn and malediction dire to annihilate so unpretending a youth as the Hon. David Wilmot, when the latter by a manly independence crosses the "Old Nestor's" track by efforts to extend the area of freedom and to set bounds to the domineering influence of the South. But with *truth*, a simpler weapon than Shepherd's use, this young "David" has slain the old Philistine Chief, and has lain him neck and heels in the dust.

But by far the most material point in this controversy, is the one sided view taken by the South through their organ the Union, in reference to the mode of raising revenue to carry on the war. They go for a tax on Tea and Coffee, articles which enter largely into the daily consumption of the free northern laborers. Slaves, the Southern laborers are not allowed to use these articles. Here then is a tax almost exclusively on free labor, and the South can see no injustice in it.

Mr. Wilmot proposes to tax personal property every where, and because it will necessarily include *Slave* property, he is denounced as a disorganizer and told to stand aside. "The Administration has laid down its platform," and none are allowd to belong to the party who do not stand *plum* upon it.

Now what is the objection to taxing personal property in the South, as well as in the North? There is a reason for taxing personal property there which does not exist in the North. *Three-fifths* of all their Slaves, i e their personal property in the North has no such representation. It is an old Republican principle that taxation and representation should go together.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE WINTER thus far has been marked by a general mildness, and the absence of snow.—This is its predominent feature in all sections of the North, East and West. Some of the papers are already talking about an early opening of lake navigation, but we have yet to pass thro' February and *March*, and we must have a good deal of cold weather yet, and *perhaps* snow.—The eastern papers allude to the possible failure of the *Ice* crop.

In the wheat growing States, it looks bad for the grain in the ground. These alternate thawings and freezings are regarded as decidedly unfavorable.—*Weekly Wisconsin.*

MARIA LOUISA'S WILL.—The Archdutchess Maria Louisa, it is stated, has left all her diamonds, which she received from Napoleon, and the value of which, it is said amounts to 6,000,000 florins, (about £600,000) to her brother, the Emperor, with a request that he will divide them among the female members of the Imperial family.

MRS. GAINES.—It is stated that some capitalists, from the famous city of Gotham, have made proposals to Mrs. Gen. Gaines to buy out her rights, as decided by the Supreme Court. They have offered her some nine millions of dollars. It is doubtful whether the offer will be accepted. If so, they would, probably, realize some six or seven millions from the operation.

VALENTINES.—More valentines were sent this year than at any former season: in this city, 30,000 are estimated to have been sent; in Baltimore 12,000 passed through the Post Office alone, independent of those sent by despatch post; while in New York 69,000 passed through Boyd's Express Post alone, requiring one hundred additional carriers to deliver them—the whole number sent in that city being nearly 138,000.—*Phila. Post.*

NOVEL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—Mr. George Lorett, of South Street, Philadelphia, has invented a new and curious musical instrument, which consists of a plain frame about the length of the ordinary piano, upon which are suspended solid blocks of stone, thirty-eight in number, cut in the form of a sash-weight. These blocks are beaten upon by wooden mallets, partially covered with buckskin, and the music produced is astonishingly sweet.—*Sci. Amer.*

The prisoners in the jail at New Orleans celebrated New Year's day. One of the regular toasts at the dinner was: "The Governor that pardons and the jury that never agrees."

The use of Chloroform is attended with great danger, when taken too freely. An instance occurred in Baltimore, where a young man came near losing his life by the [illegible] use of [illegible] powerful agent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, announcing his signature to certain acts of Congress; among which was one providing additional quarters for troops at New Orleans. Another, to an act supplementary to an act regulating appellate jurisdiction of the supreme Court. He also transmitted a message in writing, believed to contain the new treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Allen rose to offer a resolution.

Mr. Sevier hoped that the Senate would go into Executive session.

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Sevier to withdraw his motion, as he (Mr. Allen) wished to take up the special order of the day. He wished to know whether an armistice had been concluded with Mexico, and if so, under what agency or authority? He also proposed to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of framing an act to imprison persons holding official intercourse with foreign nations without authority; and also another declaring that the Senate shall hereafter transact Executive business with open doors.

Without acting upon any of the above, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass gave notice that he intended to ask leave to introduce a bill to establish the territory of Nebraski.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution of enquiry, offered yesterday, to ascertain from the President whether an armastice now existed in Mexico, and if so, by what authority.

Mr. Spiver moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of ayes 11, nays 37. The resolution was then passed by a vote of ayes 41, nays 9.

Mr. Allen then moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire and report whether the act of 1799 requires amendment, more effectually to punish persons holding correspondence with the enemy, while the country was involved in war. His motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, came up for consideration, and several Senators participated in the debate that ensued. Mr. Foote moved to lay it upon the table, and the motion prevailed—yeas 35 nays 11.

A message was received from the House, announcing the decease of Mr. Adams, and the proceedings that had taken place in relation to that event. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, responded, and after an affecting eulogy, submitted the usual resolutions to attend the funeral, &c., which were unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The galleries were crowded to excess. The Rev. Mr. Slicer pronounced an impressive prayer.

Mr. Winthrop, the Speaker, delivered an eloquent and touching eulogy upon the deceased. Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, followed, giving a biography of Mr. Adams, following his career through all the public stations filled by him during his long and useful life. He submitted a series of resolutions to adjourn till Saturday, to attend the funeral.

Mr. Holmes followed in a most impressive speech. Mr. Vinton next occupied the attention of the House. His remarks were very impressive, and he was himself greatly affected. Mr. McDowell then paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, and in conclusion offered the usual mourning resolutions. Adjourned until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The public offices and departments are all closed to-day, in respect to the memory of Ex-President Adams. The flags are all displayed at half mast, and the evidences of mourning meet one at every step.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

A solemn day—the muffled bells are tolling at intervals—the stores are mostly all closed, and business is entirely suspended—numerous public buildings, and nearly every private house on the avenue to the Capitol is crowded with spectators. The galleries of the House are crowded to overflowing, and multitudes were excluded, owing to its crowded state.—The Senate met at 12, and after reading the journal, joined in the funeral obsequies in the House. The President, Heads of Departments, officers of the Army and Navy and Foreign Ministers, then entered. A portion of the Scriptures was then read by Mr. Gurley, after which he addressed the Throne of Grace in a most solemn and impressive manner. The choir then sung that well-known hymn—"Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims." Mr. Gurley then delivered a most eloquent sermon from Job 11, and 17th, when, after singing and prayer, a procession, both civic and military, escorted the remains to the vault. The procession was one mile long.

From the Washington Union of the 24th ult.

Honors paid to the Dead.

Our readers will find in our preceding columns a particular account of the proceedings of both Houses to-day. Every honor has been paid to the memory of Mr. Adams. The House of Representatives was addressed by the Speaker, Mr. Hudson of Massachusetts, Mr. Holmes of south Carolina, and Mr. McDowell of Virginia. The usual resolutions, in honor of a departed member, were adopted, and a committee of thirty was appointed to accompany the remains of the deceased to the place selected by his friends for interment.

The Senate was crowded—the ladies in great numbers occuping a large portion of the gallery and most of the privileged seats in the semi-circular area below. Messrs. Davis of Massachusetts, and Benton of Missouri, delivered very handsome and appropriate tributes to the deceased. Mr. Davis moved the resolutions, and the Senate adjourned.

The order from the committee of arrangements will explain the course of the procession and the solemnities to be observed on the occasion.

We understand that the President of the United States offered the use of the east room of the White House to the committee, for the purpose of doing honor to the deceased Ex-President, and giving the public an opportunity of visiting the remains. But the committee declined the offer, and the remains will repose in the Capitol until the funeral takes place, on Saturday.

The President has directed all manner of respect to be paid to the memory of Mr. Adams.—The following order was issued in handbill this morning. In consequence of instructions, all the executive offices have been closed for the day, and every department has been closed in mourning.

A Donation Proposed.

"Be not weary in well doing."

A number of Pastors of the churches in this village have lately received what is called a Donation Visit. The people have done well.

A Donation is proposed to Eld. Davis Dimock, who on account of age and infirmities is unable to preach, and consequently is not receiving a salary from any source. This community are aware that his life has been spent among them and their expression of obligations manifested to him in this visit is one acknowledgment among many due him for his worth among them. Elder Dimock and his Lady will be at the house of Leonard Searle, in Montrose, on Monday the 6th of March 1848—Elderly People in the afternoon and the Youth in the evening—where he will be happy to meet them.

DERANGEMENT.—Persons suffering the least derangement, of the system, should lose no time in procuring, and using faithfully, HYER'S PILLS, the American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Medicine, one of the very best general Correctives in the whole range of Medical Compounds. In billious affections they are peculiarly valuable. A prompt use of them on the first appearance of illness, generally, will save much sickness and expense. Try them—you will be sure to approve. Sold by Bentley & Read, Montrose, E. Tiffany, Brooklyn, H. Gibbs, Orwell, and R. C. Triverts, Binghamton.

Last week we had occasion to publish something of rather startling character, regarding a case of Gravel, which has baffled all remedies, so called, & finally was cured by the Great American Remedy, which is one of the best medicines for all complaints ever presented to an afflicted world. Now we are again called upon to say that Dr. Samuel McClellan, a well known physician of Columbia Co., N. Y., has used this article in Gravel and effected a perfect cure, and he had resorted to everything else with no success. Our information, for we like to pin these matters so firmly, that skeptical people cannot doubt, is obtained from Mr. S F Phelps, Albany, a highly respectable druggest, and in Albany, Dr. McClellan is well known—this, Dr. is "one of the School" and bound to put down all nostrums, yet has independence enough to acknowledge the curative power of the far famed "Lithontriptic," Dr. G C Vaughns Great American Remedy; this article is found in our columns, call upon Agent and get a pamphlet.

MARRIED,

In Bridgewater on the 24th ult., by Rev. H. A. Riley, Mr. ALANSON W. MAIN, of Dimock, to Miss NANCY E. AUSTIN, of Bridgewater.

In Jessup on the 24th ult., by J. W. Smith, Esq., Mr. SHEPHERD LEWIS, of the same place to Miss SUSANNA ALLEN, of Bridgewater.

In Brooklyn by Rev. Mr. Davidson, on the 16th ult., Mr. GEORGE W. ELY, to Miss ELEANOR VANAUKAN, both of the former place.

DIED,

In Bridgewater, on the 29th ult., Mr. ASSEL TYLER, aged 46 years.

In Wyalusing, Bradford county, on the 26th ult., of Scarletina, HARRIET M., daughter of Nathaniel K. and Henrietta Sutton, after an illness of one week, aged 8 months and 26 days.

Farewell! thou art gone—from the regions of sorrow,
No more shall thy bosom with agony swell;
Life's dark night is over—a glorious morrow
Has burst on thy vision—Farewell! Farewell!

Farewell for awhile, O! we would not recall thee
From bliss such as thine, where no sorrow can come,
Where no pain can afflict, where no ill can befall thee,
In thy love lighted dwelling—thy beautiful home.

Farewell for awhile—but again we shall meet thee,
When the sorrows of Earth, and its trials are o'er,
In the Haven of rest we with rapture shall greet thee,
To be parted in spirit, or body no more.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners hereby give Public Notice that they have fixed upon the following days and dates respectively for hearing appeals from the assessments for the year 1848—at the Commissioners' Office in Montrose—to wit:—

Bridgewater, Franklin and Liberty,	March 20th	1848.
Great Bend, New Milford and Harmony,	" 21	"
Jackson, Thomson, Clifford and Herrick,	" 22	"
Lenox, Gibson and Harford,	" 23	"
Brooklyn, Dimock and Lathrop,	" 24	"
Springville, Auburn, Rush and Jessup,	" 25	"
Middletown, Choconut, Appolacon, Silver Lake, and Forest Lake,	" 27	"
Montrose,	" 28	"

By order of the Comm'rs.
R. J. NIVEN, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, March 1, 1848. 9-2w.

SUGAR KETTLES.

A lot of superior *five pail kettles* just rec'd & for sale by H. BURRITT.
New Milford Feb. 29, 1848.

Auditor's Notice.

THE claims upon the fund made by the Sheriff of Susquehanna County, by the sale of the property of THOMAS CEARNS, having been referred to the undersigned, as an Auditor for adjustment, all persons are hereby required to make their claims before him at his Office, in Montrose, on Friday the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. T. RICHARDS.
Feb. 29, 1848. 9-4w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of ELIZABETH COOK, dec'd, late of Jessup Township, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement.

ERASTUS T. COOK, Adm'r.
Jessup, Feb. 29, 1848.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

JUST received from New York and will be sold from 10 to 20 per cent less than ever before offered in this market. Grateful for past favors, I hope by fair dealing and *low prices* to merit the patronage of those who buy goods in this market.

H. J. WEBB.
Montrose, Feb 10, 1848.

TIMOTHY SEED for sale by MILLS & SHERMAN.
March 1, 1848.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE!

THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD!

Sixty-four pages in each Number—768 pages to the Volume!! FOR ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!!!!

The Publisher of *Holden's Dollar Magazine* would call attention to his NEW FEATURES, among which are the following:—

1st. Familiar Places and Familiar Faces about Gotham.

2d. Revolutionary Sketches, by an Octogenarian, edited by an American Author.

3d. Border Bullets, or Reports from the Rifle of an old Frontier Man.

4th. Pulpit Portraits, or Sketches of eminent living American Clergymen of all denominations.

5th. Topics of the Month, containing Gossip, A Chat with readers and Correspondents, Anecdotes, Facetia, &c, &c.

6th. REVIEWS WHICH ARE REVIEWS! being thorough Reviews, (not puffs,) of all new publications.

7th. Translations from the FRENCH and GERMAN by an American.

8th. Poems, Tales, Essays, Humorous and Serious Sketches, Fanciful Portraits, Traditionary Legends, &c. &c.

With these *Eight Distinct Features*, which together form a *Bill of Fare* unequalled by any Magazine in the World, every feature being

ORIGINAL AND PERFECT,

the Publisher is confident of the patronage of the American Public.

The great quantity of matter in this Magazine, SIXTY-FOUR PAGES, allows him every facility for making and keeping a GOOD MAGAZINE, and he proudly points to the incontestible proofs of his success to be found in the unbought notices with which the Newspaper Press of the United States have favored him.

Holden's Dollar Magazine is issued monthly, (the volume commencing with the January number,) in Nos. of 64 pages each, printed on fine paper, manufactured expressly for the work, and of extra quality, with new and beautiful type. Terms—ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance: *Six Copies for Five Dollars*, or 25 copies for 20 dollars, when mailed to one address.

Address, post paid,
CHARLES W. HOLDEN,
Publisher of Holden's Dollar Magazine,
109 Nassau st., N. Y.

N. B. Country papers copying this advertisement and noticing us editorially, will be entitled to a copy for one year, without an exchange. Those doing so will send one marked copy to "Holden's Dollar Magazine."

NEW YORK & ERIE RAIL ROAD THROUGH TO PORT JERVIS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large addition to their stock of goods which having been purchased at this season, when goods in market are very low, are determined to sell a little cheaper than the cheapest.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, we cordially invite our friends and the public generally to call and see us.

F. B. CHANDLER,
R. C. SIMPSON,
E. W. ROSE.

DRY Goods of every description, Broadcloth & Cassemer of the best quality, a superior lot of Vestings, 200 pieces Prints from 6¼ to 15 cts. per yard. Cashmeres & Delaines, equally low. The right kind of Sheeting for 8 cts. per yd. F. B. C. & Co.

GROCERIES—Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugar. Tea of a variety of qualities and very cheap. Coffee from 9 to 12 1-2 cts. per pound. Cassia, Pepper, Spice, Saleratus, &c. F. B. C. & Co.

STEEL GOODS.—Beads, Bag and Purse Slides and Bag Fringe, etc.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

A large stock of Books & Stationery, Fancy Books, Envelopes Cards & Pens, Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper. F. B. C. & Co.

100 Boxes Glass various sizes wholesale & retail. Stoves, Tinware in their usual variety, and selling very low.

F. B. C. & Co.

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, oats at 3s. 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 at in this section of country before.

Enameled cups & saucers,	1s.	per set.
Printed do do	3s. to 4s.	do.
do Tea Setts,	6s. 6d. to 8s.	do.
do Dishes, and Bakers,	50 per cent.	

and other articles, including tumblers, &c., 30 to 50 per cent. below former prices.

Tavern 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 PS. Alpaccas at 1s. 10d. per Yd. ALSO, a great variety of handsome *dress goods*, and *Cloakings*, very cheap, at the store of U. BURROWS & CO.

Jan. 17, 1848.

SUGARS.

1400 lbs. good Muscovado at 7 cts.
1100 do. do Portorico, " 8½ "
500 do. Double refined loaf 12½ "

at the store of U. BURROWS & CO.
Jan. 17, 1848.

WANTED.

5000 Bushels of Oats at 3s. 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.

G. E. BINGHAM,

Physician and Surgeon, Montrose, Pa.—Office over R. Searle & Co.'s Store, in the room formerly occupied by Park & Dimock.

HEALTH—HEALTH.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL *of all* KNOWN REMEDIES.

DR. DRAKE'S PANACEA

THE ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION!!!

IT ALSO REMOVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD

Viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement & Pain of the Bones & Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, diseases arising from an injurious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional disorders.

In this medicine several innocent but very potent articles of the vegitable kingdom are united, forming a compound entirely different in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It should be in the hands of every person, who, by business, or general course of life, is predisposed to the very many ailments that render life a curse, instead of a blessing, and so often result in death.

FOR SCROFULA.

Dr. Drake's Panacea is recommended as a certain remedy. Not one instance of its failure has ever occurred when freely used! It cures the disease and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system.—Scrofulous persons can never pay too much attention to the state of their blood. Its purification should be their first aim; for perseverance will accomplish a cure of *even hereditary* disease.

FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Tumors, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Cancers, Running Sores, Scalds, and Biles, Dr. Drake's Panacea cannot be too highly extolled; it searches out the very root of the disease, and by removing it from the system, makes a cure certain and permanent.

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA.

No medicine perhaps has ever been discovered which gives so much tone to the stomach and causes the secretion of a healthy gastric juice to decompose the food as Dr. Drake's Panacea.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Drake's Panacea is used with the greatest success in Rheumatic Complaints, especially such as are chronic. It cures by driving out all impurities and foul humors which have accumulated in the system, which are the cause of Rheumatism, Gout, and Swellings of the joints. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates the disease from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Pain in the side &c. have been cured, and can be with as much certainty as any other simple disease. A specific has long been sought for, but in vain until the discovery of Dr. Drake's Panacea. It is mild and safe but certain and efficacious in its operation, and cannot possibly injure the most delicate constitution. We would earnestly recommend those afflicted to give it a trial—and we believe they will not have occasion to regret it. The system is cleansed and strengthened, the ulcers on the lungs are healed, and the patients gradually regain their usual health and strength. Read the following:

TESTIMONY.

PHILA., Dec. 14th, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your question respecting the use of Dr. Drakes Panacea, I will say, that although a perfect disbeliever in the existence of a *Panacea*, or a cure for *all* diseases, however valuable it may be in certain conditions of the system, still I have believed that a cure for consumption would be discovered sooner or later, and curiosity led me to try your medicine in two very inveterate cases. They were pronounced by the attending physicians to be PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and abandoned by them as incurable. One of the persons had been under the treatment of several very able practitioners for a number of years, and they said she had *"old fashioned Consumption combined with Scrofula,"* and that she might linger for some time, but could not be permanently relieved. In both cases the effect of the Panacea has been most gratifying. Only four or five bottles were used by one of the persons before she began to improve rapidly. The other took about ten. I will only add that familiar as I am with consumption by inheritance and by the extensive observation as a study, and knowing also the injurious effects in nine cases out of ten of tar, boneset, and other vegetable tonics, as well as many of the expectorants and sedatives, I should never have recommended the use of Drake's Panacea if I had not been acquainted with the ingredients. Suffice it to say that these are recommended by our most popular and scientific physicians, and in their present combined state, form probably the best alterative that has ever been made. The cure is in accordance with a theory of Consumption broached in France a few years ago, by one of the most eminent writers on medicine, and now established by facts which admit of no dispute.

Very Respectfully Yours. L. C. GUNN.

To use the language of another, "Dr. Drake's Panacea is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate or expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound, the great and only remedy which medical science & skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquered malady. And no person afflicted with this dread disease will be just to himself and his friends if he go down to the grave without testing its virtues. A single bottle, in most cases, will produce a favorable change in the condition of any patient, however low."

TO THE LADIES.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those constitutional which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor. It is by far the best remedy ever discovered for weakly children, and such as have bad humors, being pleasant, they take it. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame.

CAUTION.—Be careful and see that you get the genuine DR. DRAKE'S PANACEA—it has the signature of GEO. F. STORRS on the wrapper—and also the name "DR. DRAKE'S PANACEA, PHILA." blown in the glass.

Prepared only by Storrs & Co., Druggists, No. 21 North Sixth St., Philadelphia. 7-1y

1848.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS.

DIRECT FROM THE CITY

VIA N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public generally that they have this day received a complete assortment of NEW GOODS, which were bought exclusively for Cash, at the present low prices in market, and WILL BE SOLD correspondingly cheap for Cash, Grain, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax &c. &c. To our customers we tender our thanks for their liberal patronage and prompt payments during the past year, and hope for a continuance of the same favors, asserting them that Goods can be bought of us as low as at any other establishment in this county, or even Binghamton.

BENTLEY & READ.

Montrose, Jan. 1848.

ALL HEALTH LINIMENT.

A sure 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.