GOVERNOR SHUNK'S BANK VETO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—The bill entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg," has been presented for my approval.

The charter of this bank will expire by its own limitation on the first Wednesday of May, 1850, and the present bill proposes to extend it for a further period of ten years from that date. The bills to extend the charters of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, are also before me. The charters of these institutions will expire by their limitations in May and November, 1849, and it is proposed to extend each of them for ten years from the time of their expiration.

The importance and responsibility of giving or withholding my sanction to the renewal of the charters of these institutions as well as others of a similar character, which may be presented during the present session, has induced me to bestow upon the subject my most serious consideration.

The great injuries which have been inflicted upon the whole people, but more especially upon those who are entirely dependent upon their daily wages for subsistence and comforts of themselves and families, by the failure of banks and the depreciation of bank paper, demand at the hands of those entrusted with the power of legislation on the subject, the utmost caution and deliberation, before they extend a system which has, in so many instances proved itself vicious and deceptive, and ruinous to the laboring and producing portions of the people.

In the annual message, presented to the General Assembly at the commencement of the present session, I took the occasion to present the following views on the subject.

"Nothing can contribute so much to the maintainance of our present prosperity, as a sound currency. Pennsylvania is rich in productions of almost every description required by the wants of mankind; and nothing is necessary to make her people the most independent in the world, but a proper regard for her true interests. To advance these, she must not be seduced from her devotion to sound principles, by the artificial contrivances of false economists, whose selfish theories are as delusive as they are destructive of the public good.

"The present is a most propitious period, when their is an abundance of gold and silver in the country, to make a determined effort to increase its circulation, and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the United States provided. Instead of creating new banks, or increasing the capital of old ones, our efforts should be directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and thereby render their circulation sound and reliable.

"Impressed with the force of these considerations, I am convinced that the increase of the banking capital of the State, would be unwise and impolitic; and I respectfully recommend that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered, a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit, and its means; and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate; that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites, and large speculators, and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers; that the issues have at one period encouraged speculations by their excess, and at another oppressed honest industry by their contraction; in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful, and judicious management accomplished, then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation. The discontinuence of such institutions will promote the public good, and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have, for private gain, wrested them from the purpose for which they were established.

"This policy, so just towards the public, while it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the other banks, and add to the stability and soundness of the currency. And as it may, also, increase the profits of existing banks, beyond a just compensation to the shareholders for their investments, and as this excess of gain is derived from the special privileges conferred upon them by the Legislature, I recommend, that the tax imposed by the act of the 1st April 1835, upon dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum, be increased. While the inducement to excessive banking will be reasonably checked, by the increase of this tax, the finances of the State may be, to some extent, improved, and the public welfare promoted. The policy indicated will lead to the rigid execution of the law, prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes, under the denomination of five dollars, as soon as the balance of the relief issues is cancelled. This will be a positive advance in the improvement of the currency, which should be then followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes, below the denomination of ten dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks, and a depreciated currency; and the way will be opened to such further improvements, as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand.

"The cautionary enactments I have suggested, cannot fail to increase, rather than diminish, the amount of a sound circulating medium, fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation, to furnish the people with a substantial currency, that cannot be impaired by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to foster extravagance, in time of prosperity, and check the means of oppression in time of adversity.

"A theory has been advanced and put into practice, in some of the States, called free banking. It is based, in part, upon specie, and in part upon State stocks, hypothecated with the government. In other words, banks become the creditors of the Commonwealth, by purchasing her bonds; these are deposited with the government, and the government endorses and returns to the bankers, notes prepared for circulation to an equal amount. I can perceive no grounds for confidence in this system. It must explode, in a country where it is adopted to any consider able extent, whenever a revulsion occurs to test its stability, for it is a deviation from true principles.

Sound and safe banking can only be based and conducted on money, gold and silver.—Neither individuals nor banks can lend that which they have not; and if they lend credit in the shape of bank notes, without the means to redeem them in gold and silver, they commit a fraud upon the community, as they lend, and put in circulation, that which is not money nor the representative of money.

"If this system of converting State stock into banking capital, and hypothecating it as a security for the payment of bank issues, were not a delusion, mortgages upon real estate, might be used for the same purpose, which would afford an equal, if not a better security, for the payment of the notes, and by this process, the whole value of the real estate of the country, might be converted into banking capital, and the people into a nation of bankers. This proposition shows, that the whole scheme is illusory and unsound. Free banking, in its legitimate sense, is the right which every man enjoys to lend his own money to whom he pleases. It is the exchange of money for securities, to repay with interest. It involves no fictitious increase of the circulation, but may be carried on to an indefinite extent without affecting the currency. This is the free banking, which has at all times supplied, and does now supply, the wants of a large proportion of borrowers, and commends itself to general confidence and approval by its simplicity and adaptation to the circumstances of the people."

In recommending "that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered, a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit and its means, and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers—that the issues have at one period encouraged speculation by their excess, and at another oppressed honest industry by their contraction—in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management accomplished, then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation," I intended that the investigation should be rigid and thorough, and that the charters should not be renewed as a mere matter of course without examination, as has generally been the case heretofore. The time for the mysterious secrecy which has so long shrouded the transactions of banking institutions, has gone by. When they apply to the Legislature for a renewal of privileges, they should come with clean hands, and ought to be required to give the most satisfactory evidence of the character of their discounts, and the nature and value of all their assets, and of their faithfulness in the execution of the trust confided to them. It is only by requiring such testimony, that a reliable opinion can be formed, as to their solvency, and their title to perfect confidence.

In regard to the bill immediately before me, as well as the others referred to, so far as I am informed, no such investigation has taken place, nor indeed any other, beyond the examination of their quarterly statements, and the representations of those immediately interested.—These statements, it is well known, furnish little information which can be relied on, as satisfactory, in regard to the solvency of the institutions. It is by a rigid inquiry into the character of the notes and bills discounted, and of all the assets, that any valuable and practical result can be attained.

In withholding my approbation from the bill under consideration, as well as the others to which I have referred, I do not mean to intimate the most remote suspicion in regard to their solvency or management. So far as I know, they are as sound as any other banks in the State, and may have been as well conducted. Indeed, some of them sustain as fair a reputation as any in the State, but the time has arrived when the public interests demand that no bank should be rechartered, without the most thorough scrutiny into its condition and management; and it was only on condition of such an investigation being first had, that I expressed a willingness to give my assent to the recharter of any bank. In creating, or renewing institutions, which are to furnish circulating medium of the State, and which every man in business is compelled, from the habits and customs of the country, to recieve as money, nothing should be taken as granted, or left in doubt, which is susceptible of satisfactory proof. By pursuing the course indicated, those institutions which are unsound will be detected and exposed, and the community may be protected against fraud and imposition, while those that are sound, and honestly conducted, will receive the confidence they merit.

As none of the charters of the institutions which are now before me for a renewal of their privileges, will expire before the 1st of May, 1849, I cannot perceive that they will suffer any material detriment, or that the public interests can be jeoparded by the postponement of their applications for another year. I am the more persuaded that this is the true course from the fact, that I am fully satisfied there are yet many valuable provisions which ought to be engrafted upon every bank charter in the State, in order to protect the interests of bona fide stockholders, and to secure the people from a recurrence of the evils which have heretofore resulted from the defects of the present system. Much has already been done. The principle of individual liability, which was for a long time pertinaciously resisted, as destructive of the whole system, has been established, and is now received with favor, not only by the people at large, but, by many of the most enlightened bankers in the country. It is true, the application of the principle may not yet be perfect, but that its introduction, even in its modified form, will have a salutary influence, by producing more caution and care on the part of stockholders in regard to the management of the banks, as well as by affording a better ultimate security to their creditors, will not be denied.

Having attained this point, it is our duty to progress with the advance of enlighted public opinion, and to provide such other reasonable and wholesome restrictions, as the public interests require, and as the public sentiment demands. Among the further restrictions which have occured to me as practicable and proper, are the following:

1st. One restricting the amount of issues to a less proportion to their capital. They are now generally authorized to issue three times the amount of their capital. This is too much, and ought to be reduced. It is the main cause of those fatal expansions, and contractions, which have heretofore proved so destructive to the best interests of the country. The amount of debts they are permitted to contract, ought also to be reduced, so as to restrain their operations at all times within reasonable and safe limits.

2nd. The banks of the State ought all to be required to keep their notes at par in the city of Philadelphia. It is the products of the country which are sent to the eastern markets, that form the legitimate basis of bank discounts in the country, and as the country banks have the benefit of the country circulation, and the advantage of discounting the bills and drafts on the eastern cities, where they receive par funds in payment, it is asking but a small return for the favors conferred upon them, that they should keep their paper at par. This would put an end to a system of brokerage and peculation, which indirectly robs the people of the interior of many thousands of dollars, annually.

3d. Banks ought to be treated as public institutions, because they furnish the currency of the State, and affect the pecuniary interests of the people more than any other institutions of the country. The directors ought to be placed under oath, and sworn to observe the provisions of the charters, and any wilful violation of them, ought to be made perjury. The whole proceedings of the banks should at all times be open to the inspection of any reasonable number of the stockholders, to a committee of the Legislature, and to any officer of the State duly authorized.

4th. A failure to redeem their notes on demand, in specie, ought, in itself, to be an absolute forfeiture of their charter, except as to winding up their concerns, and for any act done as a bank after such failure, the fact ought to be allowed to be given in evidence as a bar to any suit in relation to any banking operation, subsequent to such failure.

5th. After a lapse of a few years, they ought not to be permitted to issue paper of a denomination below ten dollars.

These are some of the most prominent provisions, which ought, in my opinion, to be engrafted on our banking system, and applied to every bank in the State; and I cannot perceive any time so favorable for their adoption, as when the banks are asking an extension of their charters.

No extreme measures towards the banks, that are calculated to disturb or derange the buisness habits of the community, are desirable, but the people have a right to expect from every public functionary, who has it in his power to contribute in any degree to the correction of the evils of a system, which has heretofore been productive of so much mischief, his best exertions to prevent the recurrence of these evils.

Entertaining the views I have expressed, and the belief that no injury can be sustained by delay, I have come to the conclusion at present to withhold my assent to these bills. By the postponement, the banks will have time to prepare and exhibit satisfactory proof of their condition and management, which is not now before me, and some well digested amendments to the system, calculated still further to mitigate if not eradicate its defects, may be matured.

For these reasons, I have directed the bill to be returned without my approbation to the Senate in which it originated.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 7, 1848.

From the Owego Daily Gazette, Apr. 18.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Ohio has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 31st ult., from the city of Mexico, and Tampico, dates to the 2d inst.

The most interesting feature of the news, is that which relates to the movements of Santa Anna. During the latter part of March, one of the aids of Santa Anna, obtained a passport for him from the American commandant at Orizaba, and thence proceeded to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to convey him away from the country. He chartered a brig, which, at the last accounts was lying off Antiqua, twelve miles north of Vera Cruz, where Santa Anna proposes to embark, and proceed thence to Jamaica.

A train from the city of Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th, under the command of Capt. White.

The troops consisted of the Louisiana foot, with a squadron of cavalry under Capt. Besancon, and a company under Capt. Kerr. The train met Maj. Graham at Plan del Rio.

The guerillas were still very troublesome on the roads.

All the civil authority had been turned over to the Mexicans.

It was the conviction at the capital and in Vera Cruz, and Tampico, that Congress would assemble before the end of March, and that the treaty would be immediately ratified.

On the 21st and 22d ult., several Seniors left the capital for Queretaro in order to be there on the arrival of the treaty.

Gen. Scott, who is reported to be on his way home, was hourly expected at Vera Cruz.

A. Purses arrived at New Orleans in the steamship Ohio, bearing despatches from the Pacific squadron to the government. He was to leave New Orleans for Washington on the 9th.

Com. Read and Purser Christian had joined the squadron. They were wrecked on their passage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, in the brig Commodore Stockton, when near Magdalena. The brig was a total wreck, but the passengers and crew were fortunately saved by the providential appearance of four whale boats.

Agricultural Society.

At the regular annual meeting of the Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society held in Montrose, Tuesday 11th day of April inst. for the election of Officers, the following named gentlemen were elected Officers of the society for the ensuing year, viz:—

President—William Jessup.

Vice Presidents—Garry Law, and Amherst Carpenter.

Corresponding Sec'y—Thomas Nicholson.

Recording Sec'y—Geo. Fuller.

Treasurer—Isaac L. Post.

Managers—Thomas Johnson, B. S. Bentley, William Main, Daniel Searle, Geo. Walker, C. J. Curtis, and Nelson Tiffany.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be required to collect all arrears due by the members of the Society for their annual subscriptions.

Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended that the annual meeting for electing officers be held on Wednesday evening of first week of January Court instead of 2d Tuesday of April.

Resolved, That the society adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening of first week of next August Court.

GEO. FULLER, Rec. Sec'y.

A young lady once remarked that there was but one word in the bible she wished altered, and that was in the passage—"Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also." She would have the word 'smite' changed to 'kiss.'

☞ DISPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM AND ALL LINGERING COMPLAINTS are invariably relieved by HYERS' PILLS. A single (fifty cent or Dollar) Package used in accordance with directions will demonstrate their valuable character.

BRANCH MINT AT NEW YORK.—A bill is before the Senate of the United States providing for the establishment of a branch mint in the city of New York. The first section appriates $225,000 for the purchase of the site, the erection of a suitable building, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery.

Susquehanna Co. Medical Society.

At a special meeting of this Society, held in Montrose, on the 5th of April inst., the following, among other resolutions, were passed and ordered to be published.

Whereas a National Medical Association has been formed, for the purpose of cultivating and advancing Medical Knowledge; for promoting the honor, usefulness and interests of the Medical Profession; for enlightening and directing public opinion, in regard to the duties, responsibilities and acquirements of Medical men; for exciting and encouraging emulation and concert of action in the profession, and for facilitating friendly intercourse between those who are engaged in it. Therefore, Resolved, That we cordially approve the design of the National Medical Association and the judicious suggestions which it has made to the Profession and the public generally.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to examine the code of Medical Ethics adopted by the association, and if approved, to be recommended to this Society, as a Standard, by which its members shall hereafter be governed.

Resolved, That we believe the objects of the National Medical Association will be greatly facilitated by the formation of a State Medical Society, and that the recommendation of our brethren in Pennsylvania, to hold a convention for that purpose, is approved by this Society, and that delegates be appointed to represent this Society in the Medical Convention to be held at Lancaster, Pa. on the 11th inst.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of adopting the suggestions of the National Association, in reference to the preliminary acquirements, which should be exacted of young men, before being received as students of medicine.

Drs. G. Z. Dimock and B. Richardson were appointed as delegates to the State Convention.

By order of the Society.

E. PATRICK, Jr., Secretary.

Borough Ordinance.

(By Authority.)

"Be it ordained, &c.—That no ball playing be permitted or allowed in any of the public streets or lanes within the limits of the Borough under the penalty of a sum not exceeding one dollar for the first offence, and a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each subsequent offence, to be recovered in the name of the Burgess—one half for the use of the Borough and the other half for his use who complains, with costs of suit, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.—Passed April 2d 1845."

—"And that it shall be the duty of the High Constable, to see that the first section of the said ordinance be enforced by commencing suits for said penalty as often as he knows of any infraction of said ordinance—provided that said ordinance shall not be construed to prohibit playing upon the Public Square or Green. Passed Apr. 11, 1846."

The whole West are rejoicing this year to think they have got hold of a Remedy now that will destroy and forever drive from their system the life destoying Fever and Ague which has so long filled the atmosphere of the "Granery of the Universe," and driven to the couch, a shaking, shivering invalid: him, who yesterday was the picture of health, whose yesterday was the picture of health, whose fields of grain now ready for the sickle are without hands to harvest them. Look into the dwelling of the husbandman, see the puny peaked faces of his family, the glassy looking eyes, the yellow skin, all showing that the bilious diseases of the country had taken hold of them. Ask them if they have tried no remedies, and they silently point their wasted hands to a row of "Cholegue" bottles, the contents of which have been drank, and they are no better. You give them a pamphlet written by Dr. Vaughn upon diseases of mankind, and the applicability of his Great American Remedy as a cure, and upon reading the same, the Lithontriptic is purchased, taken, and they are cured, one and all. Reader! this Great Remedy, the Lithontriptic Mixture is the only remedy for this destroying disease. Call on Agents and get a pamphlet.

Agents for the Democrat.

E. W. CARR, *Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock-sts., Philadelphia:*

GEO. PRATT, 164 *Nassau Street, and—*

V. B. PALMER, 169, *Nassau-st. (Tribune Buildings,) New York.*

MARKETS.

	MONTROSE. April 13.	NEW YORK. April 10.
Flour,	$7 00	$6 25
Wheat,	1 25	1 35
Rye,	62½	75
Corn,	56	52
Buckwheat,	37½	—
Oats,	36	46
Butter,	14	13 a 20
Eggs,	10	15
Dried Apples,	87½	1 00
Pork, per cwt.,	8 00	9 75
Smoked Hams, per lb.,	9	10½
Potatoes, per bush.,	37½	—
Beans,	88	98
Maple Sugar,	10	—

—MARRIED—

In Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., on the 10th inst., by Rev. G. K. Clark, Mr. J. G. SABIN, and Miss MATILDA A. FIELDS, all of Spencer.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Bridgewater, on the 13th inst., Dea. ZEBULON DEANS, one of the first settlers in this county, in the 78th year of his age.

In Gibson, on the 18th inst., Mr. ONEY SWEET, aged 65 years.

In Liberty, on the 18th inst., Mr. JOSIAH DAVIS, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner, in the 92d year of his age.

☞ Binghamton papers please copy.

In Thomson, on the 14th ult., Miss SARAH JANE CHANDLER, aged 16 years.

In Harford, on the 17th inst., of ship fever, Mrs. BINGHAM, consort of the late Lemuel Bingham, deceased, aged 35 years.

This is indeed an afflictive stroke of Providence. But a few weeks since the husband of the deceased was "gathered to his fathers" from the same disease; a little later, a daughter of some six or seven summers was also taken, and now, at last, death has removed the *wife* and *mother* to that bourne where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," leaving still behind, and in feeble health, several other children to stem the cold current of orphanhood. [Com.

New Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS
—AND—
SPRING PRICES.

R. L. SUTPHIN & CO. have just received via. N. Y. & Erie Rail Road, the *cheapest* lot of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in New Milford. Customers are respectfully asked to call and examine for themselves.

No charge for exhibiting.

April 20.

Notice to Horse Breeders.

FARMERS in this vicinity who may be interested in improving the Breed of their Horses, are notified that a very celebrated full blooded horse, "*John Bell*," ra[illegible] by the late Nicholas Biddle, and consider[illegible] by him to be equal to any blood in the world, (having sold when four years old for $7,500)—has been sent to the care of the subscribers in this county by his present owner S. F. Headly Esq., of Columbia county. He will be ready for public inspection by the latter part of this month, when a more pricular description of the horse—his pedigree &c. will appear in the Bills.

D. & L. SEARLE
April 12, 1848. JAMES BLASDELL.

Attention Troop.

THE Members of the Susquehanna Troop of Cavalry are hereby notified to meet at the house of Gen. D. D. Warner, in Montrose, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for prrade and drill.

By order of the Capt.,
HORACE A. DEANS, Ord. Serg't.
April 20th, 1848.

LADIE'S BONNETTS of all kinds & prices, with elegant Trimmings, Spring & Summer styles, & Palm Hats just received at SALISBURY'S.
April. 19, 1848.

ATTENTION TROOP.

THE Members of the "Jackson Troop of Cavalry" are hereby notified to meet at the house of Waller O[illegible]sted, in New Milford, on Tuesday the ninth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for drill.

STEPHEN E. CARPENTER. Capt
Harford, April 10, 1848.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Militia and Volunteers of the Third Brigade Eighth Division Pennsylvania Militia will parade for training and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battallion of 2d Regiment commanded by Col. E. Patrick, on Monday the 8th day of May next.

The 1st battalion on Tuesday the 9th.

The Volunteer Battalion of Washington Guards, and the Third Volunteer Regiment will parade at such time in September next, as the commanding Officers shall appoint.

AMHERST CARPENTER,
Brig. Inspector, 3d Brig. 8th Div. P. M.
Brig. Inspector's Office,
Harford, Apr. 1st., 1848.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.
FOR 1848.

JUST received via. New York & Erie Rail Road the cheapest lot of Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. &c. ever offered in this market. Those wishing to obtain the most desirable Goods at unprecedented low prices will call at the cheap store of J. B. SALISBURY.

Montrose, March 30, 1848.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. Smith, Dental Surgon, will be found as usual, at *Searle's Hotel* on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, fully prepared to perform all kinds of operations in Dental Surgery.—He flatters himself that his plate work, (teeth set upon gold plate) is equal to any to be found in this country. To bear him out in the above assertion, he refers with the utmost confidence to his numerous patrons in this vicinity. All his work is warranted, and as an encouragement to those afflicted with decayed teeth, he will assure them that he can so clean and fill them with gold and other foil, as to preserve them for years, if not during life. None can so well appreciate good teeth as those who are deprived of them, and by early attention to them, much agony and mortification (to say nothing of health and an offensive breath,) can be avoided. There certainly can be no economy in avoiding a good Dentist.

14—6mo

THEY HAVE COME!
Scott's Superb Report of
TAILORS' FASHIONS,
Have arrived at the shop of
Locke & Jameson.

THAT *firm* are now prepared to execute work according to the New York style, for the *Spring & Summer* of 1848. Thankful for the extensive patronage with which they have been favored, they respectfully solicit the continuance of the same. While they acknowledge *no superior* (in Tailoring) in this county, they call no other of their profession *common or unclean.*

Cutting done on short notice and *warranted* to fit *if properly* made.

N. B. Shop over J. B. Salisbury's Store one door South of the Post Office.

FRANCE REVOLUTIONIZED.

"The Tailor with his bodkin wrote,
L——, what a place to sponge a coat."

JOHN GROVES the celebrated fashionable Taylor is still alive and ready to accommodate his old customers and citizens of Susquehanna County generally, who may favor him with a call. The world must be aware that the said GROVES has a peculiar *knack* in cutting, stitching, and finishing—which is not possessed by any other in these *whereabouts.* He is now ready to accommodate the Public with all the variety of niceties in the way of dress in accordance with the latest and most approved London and Paris Fashions, also, N. York and Philadelphia. Come on boys and see the Elephant. Dress coats, Frock coats, Hunting coats and Sack coats particularly for conveniences. Pants, Vests and every variety of Gentlemens wearing apparel, formed and framed in style. *Style* is the word. All cutting done by me warrented to *fit* if properly made up.

J. GROVES, T. M.
Montrose, March 29, 1848. 13m3

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, President Judge of 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, will hold a Special Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House in Montrose, in and for the County of Susquehanna, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the trial of all causes therein depending of which all parties and persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. BLANDING Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office,
Montrose, Apr. 10, 1848.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Montrose, Pa., April 1, 1848.

Allen Walter	Martin Otis P
Aldrich Albert	Mangrin Lawrence
Bowman Miss Caroline S.	Murphey Mathew
	Mathews David
Brunson Philander	McKinstry John V
Baldwin Jonathan	Mack Jonas
Bushnall David	Mory Giles C
Brewster Tyler	Morse Levi P
Barnes James	Owens Nancy
Bunnel Elijah	Patrick Miss M L
Bliss J H	Potts John
Barker John	Payne N G
Beebe Lemuel	Platt S T
Birge William	Patch B L
Babcock Theron G	Patrick Henry L
Blackmer Anthony	Robbins F A
Bedel Stephen	Russel Benjamin
Bluto John	Rogers Samuel Jr
Cady John	Reed B H
Conrad Frederick	Robbins Chas. K
Crofoot James or Amanda	Richmond Edward
	Russell Jeremiah
Crofoot George F.	Reardon William
Clemons Miss Kate A	Robbins Miss Abigail R.
Camfield Geo. O	
Deans Miss Margaret J	Stebbins Sally
Deans John Jr.	Sullivan Thomas
Davis William	Stuart Daniel
Davis John W	Smith William
Evers Owen	Shearer Revd John 2
Fish Ebenezer	Simmons Ira
Fuller E C	Stephenson John
Gavis William H	Skinner Jacob 2d
Granger Miss Eliza Ann	Shelp William
	Sines Herman
Garry Patrick	Tewksbury Isaac S
Harkimer Willet M	Tyler Cordelia
Hillburn Bidwell or S. Runnels	Twining P A
	Turner Edwin M
Hunt Cornelius R 2	Thompson Mrs. W G
Hobbs Nelson	Townsend Samuel D
Holly William C	Wares William
Hurd Solomon A	Walker Enoch
Hill Reuben	Weston Philip G
Hicks George	Wolbarn Geo.
Johnson Benj. A	Williams Henry W
Koney Mary	Williams Anson
Loyd Fregit P	Walters James
Lindsley Nancy M	Warner Samuel
Lindsley Amherst	Williams O J
Lung Geo. W	Woolsey Joseph B
Little Horace	Young Miss Sarah

H. J. WEBB, P. M.

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.

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.

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.

PLOUGHS.

A NEW assortment of *Ploughs* and *Plough castings*, including the most desirable patterns just received and for sale at Binghamton prices, by H. BURRITT

New Milford, March 27, 1848.

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

F. B. C. & Co.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JESSE COON, Adm'r.
Bridgewater, April 6, 1848.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of FANNY TEWKSBURY, dec'd, late of Brooklyn township, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscribers for settlement.

MARVIN L. MACK,
LYMAN W. KELLUM, } Executors.
Brooklyn, March 13, 1848.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WM. M. POST & CO. have now on hand at their *Hat and Cap Store*, a quantity of first rate *Ploughs and Plough points*, which they offer for sale, for *Cash* at the following *reduced prices*—

Wayne county Ploughs at	$4 75
Binghamton Pattern No. 3 & 5 at	4 50
" " Points 3 and 5	40
Wayne county " "	44

Also on hand a large and general assortment of HATS AND CAPS, which will be sold unusually low for ready pay.

WM. M. POST & CO
Montrose, March 7, 1848.

WONDERFUL!
CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE N. Y. & E. R. ROAD.
GOODS FALLING.

COTTON CLOTH, at 6, 7, or 8 pence per yard.

CALICOES, 20 yds. for one dollar, call soon at the cheap cash store of

J. LYONS.
March 8th 1848.

TEAS—More of that first rate 5 shilling Tea and some at only one dollar for 6 lbs. Also 20lbs. Sugar for one dollar selling by

J. LYONS.

GARDEN SEEDS, A good assortment including Shakers, fresh and cheap at

J. LYONS.

WANTED—1000 Smoked Hams by

J. LYONS.
March 22, 1848.