commonwealth has been favored, and that his voluntary relinquishment of the seals of State was in beautiful harmony with the long record of faithful service by which his history has been signalized and adorned.

*Resolved*, That to fill the vacancy which has been thus created in the Executive office of Pennsylvania, it is the duty of the Democratic party, at the earliest practicable period, to present a candidate for the public suffrage who, we trust, will be found a successor worthy of Francis R. Shunk, and in every respect able and willing to follow his illustrious example.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democratic citizens of the several counties to meet according to the usages of the party in the respective counties and districts, and appoint the usual number of delegates, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1848, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported by the party at the ensuing election.

On motion of Mr. Pelouze,

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

Adjourned.

E. W. HUTTER, *Chairman.*

ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, }
JOHN C. MYERS, } *Secretaries.*
GEORGE PLITT, }

### 380 Indictments.

The People of the United States will hardly fail to have their attention arrested by the following statement, which we copy from the *Alexandria* (Va.) *Gazette*.

"The grand jury of Washington county, on Thursday, brought in indictments against the men charged with carrying off the slaves, who sailed in the schooner Pearl, to the following number and effect; against Sears, (the captain,) thirty six indictments for stealing slaves, the property of thirty six owners, and seventy four indictments for transporting seventy four slaves, making one hundred and ten indictments. The same number of indictments, of the same nature, have been found against Drayton (the supercargo) and English (the deck hand,) making in all, three hundred and thirty indictments. David A. Hall, Esq., is to enter his appearance for the parties."

The penalty for stealing slaves, is 10 years' imprisonment; so that if they be convicted on the thirty-six indictments, for this, the aggregate penalty for each will be, 360 years! The penalty for the other offence is $200; so that conviction under the 74 indictments, for this, will involve each one in a fine of $14,800.—Should conviction follow on all of the indictments, the aggregate punishment of all will be, 1,080 years' imprisonment, and $44,400 fine!!

We are inclined to think that members in Congress will be compelled by their constituents to examine into a system which demands and enforces such enormous penalties as these.

We do not think it right or expedient to lay plans in one State for interfering illegally and forcibly with the laws or institutions of any other State, however wrong; and such, we believe is the sentiment generally of the free States; but, such laws, such legal processes, and such penalties as we have just noticed, are utterly inhuman, and will certainly arouse feelings of settled abhorrence throughout the masses of non-slaveholding citizens.

### Cass and the Soldiers.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, writing from Vera Cruz under date of June 20, 1848, says:

"The news of the nomination of Gen. Taylor has been received, and gives satisfaction to both parties; yet if the vote were taken here, I believe Gen. Cass would have a decided majority."

The gallant men in the army, however they might be inclined to support Gen. Taylor, will look from the leader to the standard, and when they find the latter inscribed with such mottoes as this, "all laurels gained in the Mexican war are dishonored," [Webster,] and "the Mexicans are to be applauded for killing our troops," [Severance,] and our troops should be "welcomed to Mexico with bloody hands and a hospitable grave," [Corwin,]—they will turn with joy and gladness to the party that flies the broad unstained banner of Cass and Butler.—*Pennsylvanian.*

### "TYLER TOO."

While very young coons unthinkingly shout,
The "old 'uns," more cautious than these,
Suspicious that "traitors" are lurking about,
Are still as a mouse in a cheese!
"I remember the fellow," says one, "very well;"
No renegade ever was viler!
And 'tis easy to see that a change in the spell
Would render our Taylor a *Tyler!*

The New Orleans Bulletin, Gen. Taylor's organ in Louisiana, has refused to support Mr. Fillmore, on the ground that he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free.

WHIG HARMONY.—The Concord N. H. Democrat and Freeman, a paper which has been making common cause with the Whigs in New Hampshire, says: "Since the nomination we have seen and conversed with hundreds of Whigs from this and other towns in all parts of the State, including many of the Whig representatives, and so far we have scarcely met the Whig, (always excepting an exceedingly small number whose principles are seven) who does not *repudiate the nomination of Taylor.*

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND is as large as Great Britain, and according to Mr. Palmer, contains all the natural resources to make it the seat of a great empire.

☞ Major General Butler and Mr. Sevier arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult.

☞ The Mexicans say that they would rather Scott should be President than Taylor, for the former is not ambitious of conquest, but the latter was in favor of extending the territory of the United States to the Sierra Madre. This is a nut for the No-Territory Taylor Whigs.

THE INDIANS IN MEXICO.—The *New Orleans Delta*, says that the Indians in Mexico, when our soldiers were leaving, crowded around them, sorrowing and weeping over their departure, as for their best friends.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

### Arrival of the Niagara.

## Dreadful News from France!

The British mail steamer Niagara, Captain Byrie, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, after a very short passage from Halifax and Liverpool. By this arrival we have news from London and Liverpool to the 1st instant, and from Paris to the 30th ult., by telegraph, and to the 29th by mail.

The most important news is that from France. The elements of discord which were at work at the date of our last arrival, broke out in Paris in actual rebellion against the existing government on the 24th of June. We give below details of the fearful events of the three or four days which followed. The National Assembly deposed the executive government by making General Cavaignac dictator, and after a street fight of three days, in which some 15,000 persons are said to have been killed or wounded, he succeeded in obtaining the ascendancy and restoring peace and order to the city.

IRELAND.—In Ireland the armed movement goes on unabated. Thousands are weekly flocking to the clubs, and government appears to be unable to devise a check.

The League has not yet been constructed, but its formation is daily looked for. The Jacobite press, headed by the *Irish Felon*, revels in undisturbed sedition. Little doubt is now entertained by any party that a formidable physical-force movement will be made in the autumn.

The general condition of England is pacific, all tendency to violence, in any tumultuous assemblages of the working classes having altogether subsided.

● FRANCE.—One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris, by the absolute annihilation of the revolted party, and triumphant success of Republican arms.

After four days and nights of incessant fighting the insurgents have been utterly vanquished, with a loss on both sides of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded, which is believed to be much beneath the true estimate.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been made by a deputation of workmen, who waited upon M. Marc at the Luxemburg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th of May, said to the men, "You are not the slaves of this man, you can state your own grievances."

This expression was distorted amongst the workmen that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized their operations.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out. On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents possessed themselves of that portion of the right bank of the River Seine, stretching from the Fouborg St. Antoine to the river; whilst on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the Cite, the Faubourgs St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques. The communication of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Gervaise, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of Notre Dame and the Bridge of St. Michael.

By these extensive lines the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the first victory on their side.

On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their position than in actually fighting, but whatever success the government troops may have had in various quarters where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis and Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac, thro' Paris, to quell the insurgents; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the position of the insurgents; but Friday passed, and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of seige; the executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and at half past 10, the members of the executive had resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor, had they withdrawn before. As sedition is a public peril, they only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly.

Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly, and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. In the afternoon of Friday the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible.

During the whole of Friday night, and until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery and the noise of the muskets was incessant.—In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives.

On Saturday night at 12 o'clock, the fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but the insurgents having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the force brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the government force had completely succeeded in the insurrection.

But after a frightful sacrifice of life, Gen. Cavaignac had given many attracted by night bank till 10 o'clock colleagues, or both, they did not lay down addresses of one your their intrenchments were encouraged by her where they were maintained towards him a col- to the vowed

The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday, the reinforcements Gen. Lamoreciere had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope was not immediately realized.

At about half past ten, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the government troops, every where prevailed, and the part of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes.

The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourg St. Antoine, du Temple, Menilmontant, and Pepincourt, were the last subdued.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated Pierre la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen general officers had been slain or disabled—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Negrier, and General Brea, Brigadier Generals Charcolnel and Renault, and others severely wounded.

Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicears, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died.

The editor of the Pere Duchesne, M. Larochc, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechouart, where in the dress of a workman he was fighting at the head of a party of insurgents.

It will probably never be ascertained to what extent this sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from 9,000 to 10,000 slain, but we hope this is exaggerated.

The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceed 5,000. All the prisons are filled as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries. The Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville.

A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands or some transatlantic French colony.

A decree has been proposed with that object. We have no space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged the war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages.

It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their plan of operations, and having advanced their line, and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville and followed up the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage, indeed the words PILLAGE and RAPE are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. No less than thirty thousand stand of arms have been seized in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone.

The latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seemed wound up to a high state of excitement.

On Monday evening, five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos. St. Lazare, were shot on the spot, and 400 more next morning.

Various are the surmises afloat as to the originators of this deep-laid plan of insurrection. The European Times indirectly charges it upon some members of the Government, and implicates Lamartine with others of the Government. One of the principal prisoners was found to have in his possession a *laisser passer* in the hand-writing of Lamartine, and another in that of Louis Blanc. Several letters from the former are also said to have been seized at his house.

Orders have, it is said, been given for the arrest of Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, and Legrange.

These statements must be looked upon with some suspicion. Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of nationals, and boldly advanced on the barricades. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. It would hardly seem possible that Lamartine acted a double part in this matter.

The thanks of the Assembly were voted to General Cavaignac. Gen. Cavaignac proposed that the army, the national guard, and the guard mobile should be included in this vote, which was agreed to. The General restored to the Assembly the power entrusted to him. M. Martin (du Strasbourg) then proposed the following decree:—"The Assembly confers the Executive power on Gen. Cavaignac, with the title of the President of the Council of Ministers, with authority to appoint the cabinet."

The following Ministry have been appointed: General Cavaignac, President; Bethmont, Justice; Bastide, Foreign Affairs; Senard, Home Department; Lamoricier, War; Lebland, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce.

It is stated that Gen. Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his direction.

A correspondent of the European Times, usually well informed, thus gives his views as to the present state of affairs in Paris:

"The Republicans and the Revolutionists of the 24th February, are so much alarmed at the great influence which the members of the Thiers party are gaining in the Assembly, that they are most anxious the Constitution should be passed without delay. They are determined to have Gen. Cavaignac President of the Republic, and many of them express their readiness to appoint him dictator. There is, in fact, every appearance at the present moment of the Republic dwindling, even before the passing of the Constitution, into a Military Government."

The Provinces of France were unusually quiet; an *emeute* of minor importance occurred at Marseilles, on the 22d, but was soon quelled. About 50 of the National Guards were killed by the mob.

*Spain* was quiet, though a change in the ministry was expected.

*Portugal* was generally quiet. Lisbon is thought to be on the eve of a political earthquake.

*Denmark* and the *Duchies* remained about as they were at last advices.

*Germany* was agitated by some minor disturbances, but of a character to produce a change in the ministry; the Duke being compelled to provide himself with a more liberal body of counsellors.

And so we might go on with all the countries, kingdoms and governments of Europe—an *emeute* here, a fight there, while others are enjoying tranquility.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—The appointments of Major Generals Pillow and Quitman, and Brigadier Generals Pierce and Cushing, have been confirmed, it is stated, by the Senate.

## OBITUARY.

DIED—In Nicholson, Wyoming Co., on Saturday the 9th inst., GEORGE PRATT aged 37 years.

## New Advertisements.


**STRAY COW.**

ESTRAYED from the subscriber on the 9th inst., a dark red four years old Cow, having one white hind foot. Whoever will give information where said Cow may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

Montrose, July 18. R. THAYER.

**Susquehanna Academy.**

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 10th, and close Sept. 30th, under the charge of A. J. RUEL, Principal, and Miss CAROLINE S. BOWMAN, Teacher of the *primary* department.

**Tuition Per Term.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Writing, Reading, Orthography, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography & Eng'h Grammar, | $2 00 |
| Latin Grammar and Lessons, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Logic and Rhetoric, | 3 00 |
| Algebra, Surveying, Geometry & Astronomy, | 4 00 |
| Latin and Greek Classics, and French, | 5 00 |
| Music on the Piano (extra) | 8 00 |

By order of the Board.

WM. JESSUP, *Pres't.*

Montrose, June 20, 1848.

**Register's Notice.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following Estates, to wit:—

*Robert Clare*, late of Auburn township, deceased. JAMES LOGAN, Adm'r.

*Abraham Ricks*, late of Herrick township, dec'd. ALMOND SPOOR, Adm'r.

*Robert Kerr*, late of of Bridgewater township, deceased. HENRY L. KERR, Adm'r.

*Jeremiah W. Corah*, late of Bridgewater township, deceased. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, Adm'r.

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office in and for the County of Susquehanna and that the same will be presented before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Montrose, on Monday the 21st day of August next, for confirmation and allowance.

WALTER FOLLET, Register.

*Register's Office*,
Montrose, July 20th, 1848.

**LOOK HERE!**

I WILL sell Goods as low or lower for Cash than they can be bought, (of the same quality) at any other Establishment this side of the City of New York.

Call and see. ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, July, 1848.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! The best and cheapest in town at TURRELL'S.

FLOUR & SALT by the barrell, and Salt by the sack, at 23 cts. at BALDWIN & DUNMORE'S.

**VALUABLE FARM**

**To be sold at Orphan's Court Sale**

BY an Order from the Orphan's court of Susquehanna county, the *well known and valuable farm* lately owned and occupied by JABEZ HYDE, late of Rush township, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises on

**Thursday, the 17th day of August**

next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Said farm lies in the township of Rush, in the county of Susquehanna, and containing 161 acres or thereabouts, with about 125 acres improved, and on which there is a 2 story dwelling house, a saw mill, (lately re-built,) barn, a good orchard, &c. Most of said land is of an excellent quality, and about 100 acres of which are flat or bottom land.

Also at the same time and place, another piece or parcel of land adjoining the above, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, with about 75 acres improved having thereon a dwelling house, a barn, and a building erected for a tannery. Said farms are well watered and are well adapted to grain-raising or grazing. They will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given.

*Terms of Sale.*—$100 on the day of sale, $1000 on the confirmation of the sale and the giving of the deed. The residue in 2 equal annual payments with interest from the giving of the deed, on the first days of April 1849 and 1850.

THOS. JOHNSON, *Adm'r de bonis non.*
of Jabez Hyde, dec'd.

July 12, 1848.

**Attention Farmers!**

THE subscriber is now manufacturing and offering for sale, at his shop opposite the "Democrat" Office the best article in the FANNING MILL line ever offered to the Public. Its separation qualities consist in separating all kinds of foul seed from the Grain; and for cleaning *Jap*, it cannot be beat by any other mill. Just call and examine for yourselves, and you will be satisfied. JACOB DEITZ.

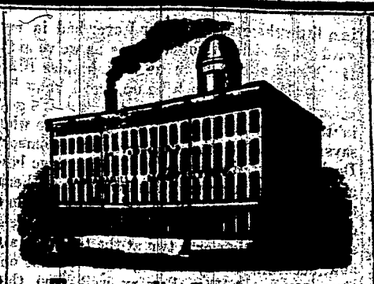
Montrose, July 12, 1848.

**Townsend's Sarsaparilla.**

THE *most extraordinary medicine in the world*, at 75 cents per bottle. Just received a large quantity of this valuable medicine, warranted *genuine* to any sold. Principal office 126 Fulton st., N. Y. City.

H. J. WEBB.

Montrose, June 10, 1848.



**Townsend's Sarsaparilla.**

JUST received, a large supply of this valuable Medicine. Persons wishing a genuine article warranted to be FULL STRENGTH, can be supplied by calling on the Agents.

*BENTLEY & READ.*

Montrose, July 1, 1848.


LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Montrose, Pa. June 30, 1848.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayres Squire | | Kearn Thomas | |
| Allen C. W. | | Keys Miss Martha | |
| Ayres Jefferson | | Lewis Ged. W. 2 | |
| Allen Rufus | | Lott Miss Sarah | |
| Buffard Miss A. G. | | Mott Merritt | |
| Butterfield Joseph | | McCollum Nancy R | |
| Brewster U. N. | | Mahony T. | |
| Berg C. D. M. D. | | McIntosh Wm. C. | |
| Burritt Mrs. Henry | | Murphy Jeremiah | |
| Bayer James | | Miller Nehemiah | |
| Bosworth Miss Caroline | | Mehheu N. | |
| Bird William | | Miller Miss Betsey | |
| Baldwin Mrs. Clarind | | Morley Wm. | |
| Babcock E. G. 2 | | Nichols Abel H. | |
| Blakeslee Orsemus | | Osterhout Henry S. | |
| Bray Denis | | Pell Miss Abby | |
| Bush Lewis | | Platt Amanda | |
| Baldwin Jeremiah 2 | | Pierce James 4 | |
| Birchard Miss Caroline | | Roberts W. | |
| Baker Mr. | | Reeves David A. | |
| Baldwin David A. | | Sutton Nathan | |
| Cornwell Miss Louisa | | Shearer Mrs. Lucena | |
| Crane John A. | | Sanderson Miss Eliza | |
| Chamberlin Lewis E. | | Smith M. W. | |
| Curtis Mrs. Julia Ann | | Smith John | |
| Cushman M. A. | | Scott Miss Marion G. | |
| Crandal Miss Lydia M. | | Stevens Eleanor A. | |
| Cady John | | Shearer James T. | |
| Coles John O. Z. | | Stevens Orin | |
| Donaldson J. C. | | Stone Mrs. L. H. | |
| Dupmore H. | | Smith James | |
| Dean Wm. V. | | Smith Abel L. | |
| Davidson Richard | | Scott Daniel | |
| Evans Signor A. | | Tiffany Daniel A. | |
| Eddy Family | | Tiffany Orvel | |
| Fields P. 3 | | Twining Artemas | |
| Griffy James | | Townsend S. D. | |
| Gilman Milton | | Vance James | |
| Guernsey Miss M. | | Vanderburgh Robert | |
| Grover B. G. | | Washington Hubbard 2 | |
| Hine Harman | | Webb Henry L. | |
| Harding Lemuel | | Webster Abel | |
| Hickcox T. N. | | Welch Richard | |
| Hitchcock P. A. | | Wright E. T. | |
| Hickcox F. F. | | Wells W. B. | |
| Jager Luke | | H. J. WEBB P. M. | |


**NEW STORE**

AND

**NEW GOODS.**

WE have just received at our *New Store*, in Lanesboro, a general assortment of

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,*
*CROCKERY, SASH & GLASS,*
*MIRRORS, PAINTS & OIL,*
*BONNETS, STOVES & PIPE,*
*PARASOLS, TIN WARE,*
*HARDWARE, STONE WARE,*
*SHOES, NAILS, &C.*

Those in want of Goods, *cheap*, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. R. LYONS & Co.

Lanesboro, June 1848.

500 PS. *Prints, Lawns, Ginghams and* Summer Goods at

B. R. LYONS & CO'S.

**CABINET WARE.**

ON hand and *made to order. Painting & Glazing* done on the shortest notice.

*B. R. LYONS & CO.*

**Edinburg Blood Purifier.**

AND Health Restoring Mixture, and cures all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, for sale by A. TURRELL.

CROTON INK, a splendid article, just received and for sale at *TYLER'S.*

**WANTED.**

IN exchange for Goods, CASH, *Flax-Seed, Grain* of all kinds, *Butter, Eggs, Wool, Tow Cloth, Kersey, Pine Lumber, &c. &c.*, for which the highest price will be paid.

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, June 21.

GROCERIES, *Sugar of every variety*, Molasses, Fish, Teas in great variety and some of very excellent quality, Coffee, Saleratus, Cayenne and black Pepper, All-spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Raisins, &c. cheap at TURRELL'S.

A full Stock of Sheeting, Carpet warp and Cotton Yarn, Batting wadding, &c. &c. as cheap as the cheapest.

B. & R.

**DILLOW'S**

*CELEBRATED HEAVE CURE.*

JUST received and for sale by the Agents—

*Bentley & Read.*

**HERE IT IS!**

By reason G——s and a coming Value,
The multitude keep rushing on
To get their work done up by Locke.—Bryon

P. A. LOCKE.

**Fashionable Tailor.**

CONTINUES to carry on the Tailoring business over J. B. Salisbury's Store, with the same neatness and elegance of execution that has for so long a time distanced *all rivalry*. With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, he hopes by continued exertions to excel to merit its continuance and extention.

Cutting done with neatness and despatch, and *warranted* to fit properly made up.

Montrose, June 1, 1848.

**DRUG STORE.**

A *COMPLETE assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES*, also Trusses, Surgical Instruments and Glass ware, for sale low at the Great Drug Emporium of *ABEL TURRELL.*

TOWNSEND'S & WEBSTER'S Sarsaparilla, and the most celebrated Patent Medicines, at TURRELL'S.

STONE WARE, *Clocks, Mirrors, Brooms* Wash boards and Bed cords at TURRELL'S.

**EXAMINE IT!**

SOLE LEATHER by the piece, also Upper and Morocco skins very low by the piece.

Montrose, June 6, '48. A. C. TYLER.

SALERATUS, and Cotton Batting, a first rate article, at TYLER'S.

HEMLOCK WOOD—Say 200 cords wanted. Wood 4 ft. long—wanted by the 1st of January next by J. L. POST & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, both coarse and fine just sold at MILLS & SHERMAN'S

**NEW STOVE, TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON ESTABLISHMENT.**

WM. J. LYTLE & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Susquehanna and adjoining counties that they have opened an Establishment in Montrose, one door north of S. F. Keeler's Hotel, at which may be found an extensive assortment of

**STOVES,**

of the latest and most approved patterns; also, a general assortment of

**Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware,**

at wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low for ready pay. Merchants and retailers will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Remember the place to buy *Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware Cheap*, is 1 door north of Keeler's Hotel.

Montrose, June 5, 1848.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Our stock is now complete. Physicians and others are invited to call and examine quality and prices.

*BENTLEY & READ.*

**Some thing New in Montrose.**

C. BALDWIN would inform his friends in Montrose and vicinity, that he has just commenced the

**BAKING BUSINESS**

in this Village in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand Crackers, of all kinds, Ginger Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Wedding Cake will be made to order and of the best quality. Bread and Rol Biscuit will be kept constantly on hand if the public will patronize him sufficient to warrant it.

Montrose, June 1, 1848.

**HOLD YOUR HORSES!!**

**"How we Apples swim?"**

JOHN GROVES, the *Artist*, has removed his Emporium of Fashion to Searle's Block, on the Avenue, over Merrill & Root's Hat Store. The New York and Paris Fashions for the Summer of 1848 may be found in his new Shop, where he may also be found fully prepared to meet the wishes and expectations of the scrupulously nice, the "not particular" class, and the men who despise new Fashions altogether—indeed he can satisfy any class of men with any kind of garment from an Indian Blanket to an elegant Parisian Dress Coat.

His prices are reasonable, his work is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto given him. ☞ Cutting done as usual.

May 17, 1848. 20-3m.

**DAIRY SALT.**

JUST received a pure article of dairy salt prepared from the purest rock salt and well worthy the attention of Dairymen—Also salt by the Barrell.

*MILLS & SHERMAN.*

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, any quantity of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Dried Apples, Tow cloth, Grain of all kinds, Feathers &c. &c.

Thankful for past favors, we hope our friends will give us a call before purchasing, assuring them that we will give them as good bargains as those of our neighbors who brag so loudly.

*MILLS & SHERMAN.*

Montrose, June 6, 1848.

GINGHAM, Lawns, and a variety of other Dress Goods, prints etc., some splendid bargains at *MILLS & SHERMAN'S.*

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, and the largest assortment of Summer stuffs ever offered in this market at M. & S.

**STOVES, STOVES.**

F. B. *CHANDLER & CO. are now receiving* a fine assortment of Cooking, Parlor, and other stoves, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. They intend to make it the interest of persons who buy for cash to give them a call before purchasing. Call and see us.

June, 17.

A new lot of Summer stuffs, Sheeting, Carpet Warp etc. etc. by B & R.

BOOTS & SHOES, a new stock just received and will be sold low by B. & R.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, in 75 cts. per bottle, by H. J. WEBB.

25 YDS Calico for one dollar and 100 yards at reasonably low prices, at the store of *Lyons.*

**NEW GOODS**

THE subscribers are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock of Goods—comprising their usual variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Tin Ware, Glass, Books & Stationery, India Rubber Goods, Clocks and Patent Medicines, to which we cordially invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, promising to do *quite as well by them* as any other houses in town.

F. B. CHANDLER & CO.

Montrose, May 22, 1848.

TIN Ware of the best quality, and cheaper than the cheapest. F. B. C. & Co.

**REMOVAL.**

THE subscriber has removed his shop to the building between J. Etheridge, and B. Sayre's stores, where he will carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

**In all its Branches,**

and in a manner unsurpassed by any. He has also just received from New York a choicely selected lot of

**READY MADE CLOTHING**

which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to induce people to buy and pay down. All garments sold by him warranted to be well made.

P. LINES.

Montrose, May 22, 1848.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by J. Mooney, on Public Lake, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, such as horse shoeing, ironing waggons, sleighs, making chains, bars, forks, and all kinds of work done on short notice for cash or part. All kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

J. M. STEWART.

Bridgewater, June 1, 1848.

TWO THOUSAND Yds Sheeting, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 yards. Call quick, if you want some.

SADDLE, Bridle, Horse Rugs, Trunks, Sheeting, Check Yarn, Sewing and Patch Silk, very low at TYLER'S.