Arrival of the Britannia.

Seven Days Later.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND!

The Britannia arrived at Boston at 1 P. M., having made the passage in fourteen days.—She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of Aug.

The *European Times*, says:

Affairs in Ireland have not materially changed, though every day seems to lessen the probability of any serious outbreak. That this unfortunate country is not now plunged into all the horrors of a civil war, is not to be attributed to the disinclination of the people to rise up in arms—but, rather it would seem to be the want of bold, able, and trusted leaders.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien was arrested on Saturday evening, August 5, at the railroad station at Thurles, whilst in the act of procuring a ticket for Limerick, where, it is said, he intended to have taken refuge among his friends. Immediately after his arrest he was marched to Bridewell, and subsequently conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham jail. After O'Brien's arrest, he is said to have expressed himself satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his object, and that he was induced to leave his retreat in the mountains, because the farther he went the more the people seemed to fear to harbor him, or hold any communication with him. O'Brien is said to be cheerful, and his wife is allowed free access to him. Other friends are permitted to converse with him, in the presence of the jail authorities.

There does not appear to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the country, since the Cambria sailed, and, according to the English accounts, it seems quite impossible that there should be any, so long as the government sustains its present attitude of repression.

Numerous arrests continue to be made, and, among others of recent date, we notice the names of Dr. M. Carron; Mr. James Bergen, ship broker, of New York, and Mr. Nolan, of the United States; and Richard O'Gorman, for whose arrest £300 was offered.

On attempting to escape from the country, he was arrested by the Coast Guard, after he had crossed the Shannon in an open boat. Notice was forthwith sent to the police, but before they arrived, O'Gorman had persuaded his captors that he was a mere traveller from Derry to Clare—and he was allowed to leave in his boat. He subsequently boarded a vessel bound down the Shannon, and going to America, in which he had escaped. A war steamer was despatched after the vessel.

The following letter, from a member of the press, who has visited Tipperary, gives a rather important detail of the feeling which prevails in the south of Ireland:—

"After having traversed the greatest part of both ridings of the county of Tipperary, I halt at this little village, situated at the foot of the Goltee mountains, and on the borders of the county of Limerick, to give you a brief abstract of the result of my observations. Rebellion I found not. I have said that I did not find rebellion—that is true. I did not see an army of insurgents, or any thing that gave indication of the actual existence of civil war; nevertheless a rebellion does exist—if the whole of the south of Ireland is not at this moment plunged into all the horrors of a civil, or rather a servile war, the reason is to be attributed not to the disinclination of the people to rise up in arms, but solely to the want of a proper opportunity, and of bold, able and trusted leaders. This is no hasty impression, or idle guess-work. It is a deliberate conviction, founded on the most satisfactory evidence. Every mile I've travelled, every person I conversed with, every fact bearing on the subject which has come under my observation—all have served to impress indelibly on my mind the truth of the statement I have made. Let no man "lay the flattering unction to his soul" that the spirit of disaffection has been crushed; true it is that the wise and salutary precautions of the government, have saved the country from convulsion for the present; but the winter is fast approaching, the season for a bivouac will have passed, the troops must be drawn into winter quarters, and then the hour for mischief will have arrived. I have heard it stated, and the statement does not seem improbable, that the leaders intend to remain passive until the winter sets in; that they are quite satisfied, for the present, with harrassing the soldiery, and frightening the government; but that they are steadily biding their time. Much, however, will depend upon circumstances. In the course of my wanderings, I have met with a great many country gentlemen, and all of them agree in thinking, that the rebellion is not extinguished—that it still smoulders, and they look with considerable apprehension to the coming winter. Certainly, it is unreasonable to calculate that all the wild theories which have been propounded by the anarchists and Jacobins—the visions of wealth, happiness, and independence which have been held out to the misguided people. It is unreasonable to suppose that these congenial theories have taken no root, or that the people, after such golden dreams, will sink back without a struggle of some kind into their former position. The absentees are fast returning to the country, and there are at present a great number of resident gentry in the county of Tipperary. I trust their presence may serve to check the existing spirit of insubordination in all quarters. I have heard that there has been no surrender of arms worth speaking of, under the proclamation—the constabulary are busily engaged in searching for them, and to-day I met a large force in the neighborhood of the town of Tipperary, engaged in that business, but with little success. The conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy, in the present crisis, has been most praiseworthy, and I have heard it commended by their bitter political opponents. On last Sunday, Dr. Howley, the parish priest of the town I have just mentioned, delivered a most impressive discourse to his flock, on the criminality of the Club system, and I have authority for stating, that it produced the very best results. The police in this county are extremely vigilant. Patrols scour the country every night, and all persons found out at unreasonable hours are searched.

Besides O'Brien, nearly all the Irish patriots have been arrested, including Duffy, of the *Nation*, John Martin and Joseph Brennan, of the *Felon* newspapers, J. S. Barry, and others, upwards of thirty in all.

The weather in England has been very unsettled and it is feared that the potato crop will be a failure. The grain and provision markets are unchanged.

In France a general quiet prevails. The prospect is that the Government will volunteer aid to Northern Italy.

Recent events in Lombardy have been rapid, decisive, and most unexpected. A fortnight ago, Charles Albert was a successful conqueror—almost all Lombardy was within his grasp. Now, the whole breadth of Lombardy has been retraced by the Austrian army, and Charles Albert, utterly defeated at every point, is either shut up in Milan, or, perhaps, has crossed the Mincio into his own dominions.

Advices from other parts of Europe are of but little importance.

Mr. Van Buren's Acceptance.

The correspondence between the organ of the Buffalo Convention (Messrs. B. F. Butler, Joseph L. White and S. P. Chase, Committee) and Mr. Van Buren, wherein the latter accepts the nomination of that body for the Presidency, has just made its appearance. It is quite voluminous, and we must do him the justice to say that this letter from Mr. Van Buren is among the ablest productions of his pen. A more lucid, thorough, eloquent vindication of the Principles of the Wilmot Proviso we do not recollect ever having seen. That portion of it we quote below. The following are the resolutions (or "platform") of the Convention which form the basis of his remarks:

1st. Adequate, efficient, and certain security against the extension of slavery into territories where it did not practically exist.

2d. That, in the language of your own condensed and excellent resolution, "Slavery in the several states of this Union which recognize its existence should depend upon state laws, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government;" and—

3d. A spirit of considerate forbearance towards the institution, in localities where it was placed under the control of Congress.

He then proceeds to remark:

By a wise observance of this policy, we have, until recently, been enabled to neutralise the injurious tendencies of an element of discord, more difficult to deal with than any to which our free institutions are exposed. But unhappily for the present harmony, and possibly for the future welfare, of our beloved country, a pretension has been recently set up by our brethren of the slave-holding states, in regard to the first branch of this policy, so inadmissible upon principle, and so revolting to our feelings, as to produce a rush of public sentiment towards the point of resistance, which, with a population so considerate and so staid as ours, is never seen, except when a conviction exists that the honor and safety of the country are at stake, and then, always. A train of occurrences, all tending to the same general end, which have, for a few years past, followed each other in rapid succession, has raised this feeling to an elevation hitherto unknown, and produced resolves which it is not in the power of individuals to induce the people to recede from. The constitutionality, the justice, the humanity and the expediency of the ground they have taken, are all so clear as to preclude the possibility of a continued diversity of opinion or action in the non-slave-holding states.

The consequences that may result from this conflict of opinion between us and those who are, unhappily, our opponents—if their pretensions are persisted in—are known only to that omniscient and kind Providence which has hitherto protected our country and its institutions from the dangers which have threatened them.

The claim set up by our southern brethren, is a departure from the platform raised by our common ancestors, at a period when the chain of our Union was the brightest, and the fraternal feeling between the states that composed it, the strongest. It comes upon the back of a series of events well calculated to awaken, at the north, that deep, and, as it respects ourselves, overwhelming sensation in the public mind, to which I have referred. A brief review of them, at a moment so critical, cannot fail to be useful.

The future condition of the respective states, in regard to the probable continuance or abolition of slavery, were correctly foreseen at the formation of the government. Those of the old thirteen which are now exempt from it, acted under a confident anticipation that they would soon become so; whilst those of the number where slavery still exists, could not look forward to an equally favorable result in regard to themselves. It was, therefore, well understood at the adoption of the Constitution, that although a large and highly respectable portion of the members of the confederacy would probably for a long, certainly for an indefinite period, remain slaveholding states, a majority of the states would be non-slaveholding; and that a constitutional preponderance in the federal government would be thus secured to the latter.

To make assurance of this result doubly sure, the slave-holding states themselves were prominently active in a measure—the ordinance of 1787—by which six new states were first designed to be, and five actually were, arrayed on the same side. These added to the seven in which slavery had been, or was expected to be, abolished, would make the division in this regard, twelve to six. The evidence we possess of the circumstances and dispositions of the times, warrants us in assuming that no one, at that day, anticipated that this difference in the respective conditions of the states, in regard to slavery, would ever be overcome or neutralized, by the accession to the confederacy, of new slave-holding states. Yet, in the brief period which has elapsed—we may well say brief, when viewed in connection with such great results—we have witnessed the addition of nine slave-holding, and only three non-slaveholding, states to the confederacy, beyond those which were provided for before the adoption of the Constitution, making them to stand fifteen to fifteen. The preponderance originally secured to the non-slaveholding states, and with the knowledge of which they assisted in investing the institution of slavery in the states, with the privileges and guarantees of the Constitution, has thus been annihilated. These facts cannot be controverted or concealed, and when once fully understood and appreciated by the people of the non-slaveholding states, they must have a controlling influence over their future course. The emotions they have already excited, ought not to surprise intelligent and ingenuous minds in any quarter.

But this is not the only, nor even the most repulsive view which we are compelled to take of the present pretensions of our brethren of the slaveholding states. Slavery is now presented in a livery which it never wore before. On every previous occasion when there has been a conflict of opinion in regard to it, the question has only been, how far the policy of 1787 should be carried out by prohibiting or restricting the extension of slavery in territory which was, at the time, subject to its introduction. Most of the territory of the United States which was thus situated, save the state of Iowa, which was excepted by the Missouri Compromise, has been converted into slave states, and admitted into the Union as such. Now, for the first time, the attempt is made to permit the introduction of slavery into territories which are now free from it—territories from which it was expelled, within the last fifteen or twenty years, by the express and solemn act of their former government and people with whom in respect to the attributes of freedom, ours could not brook a comparison.

Nor is this its only or its worst feature. In annexing to our Union Texas, an extensive slave state, covering an area capable of being formed into many more such states, we became involved in a war with Mexico, which claimed continued dominion over that state. The territories in regard to which the question is now made, are among the conquests of this war. It is, therefore, in effect, whatever may have been the original objects of the war, an appeal to the inhabitants of the non-slaveholding states, to sanction the extension, through our instrumentality, of slavery into territories, which the United States have, in fact, acquired by the sword, but which others had relieved from that great evil. Such a proposition need only to be stated, to ensure its prompt rejection by the non-slaveholding states.

Upon what grounds is it attempted to sustain a principle, so repugnant to our feelings, so destructive in our view, to our national character, and so well calculated, if successful, to cloud the glory of this great Republic? That there should be diversities of opinion and feeling upon the subject of slavery between us and our southern brethren, is certainly natural.

The strength of northern aversion to the institution, has been recently very truly stated on the floor of the Senate, by a very distinguished southern statesman. The people of the north could not overcome this aversion, if they would; and they cannot desire to do so, because they religiously believe that the highest earthly interests of man are based on its permanency and ultimate universality. At the south the feeling is very different, because the culture of their minds and dispositions and the force of habit have had an opposite tendency. This known, and for a season, at least, incurable diversity of opinion and feeling should beget a spirit of conciliation, and inculcate mutual forbearance in speech and action. This duty has doubtless been occasionally lost sight of, on both sides; but it cannot be denied that the departure from it has been greatest on the part of our southern brethren.

No one will venture to insist that it is, at this day, either expedient or right to originate slavery in territories that are free from it, if it can be properly prevented. But it is insisted that this cannot be done in the case under consideration, and in the form proposed. First, because the constitution does not give Congress the power to prohibit slavery in the territories; and that, consequently, the great number of acts for that purpose which have been passed for the last sixty years, with general assent, were but so many infractions of the constitution.

All will remember the solemnity and rapidity with which state after state, at the south, in succession, announced this doctrine, and the acrimonious vehemence with which their conventions announced political proscription, in the form of exclusion from the offices of President and Vice President, of all who refused to adopt it. But it is already apparent that differences of opinion upon this important subject cannot be settled by vehement assumptions, nor conciliation in regard to it, promoted by denunciation. In our country such difficulties must be solved by appeals to the tests provided by the constitution. For the rectitude of our motives, and the correctness of our conduct, we are responsible, on earth, to the opinion of the civilized world, and hereafter to a power that is greater and wiser than all.

The question of constitutionality, the gravest of all objections that can be made against a public measure, has just passed through the ordeal of public discussion, and the doctrine in question has been so thoroughly rejected and condemned by the voice of the nation that it is no longer necessary to spend words in refuting it.

Two circumstances have, however, occurred, which though not necessary to its overthrow, give to that overthrow a sanction that entitles them to notice. It now appears, that twenty-eight years since, at the time of the Missouri compromise, Mr. Monroe, then president, a slave holder, and elected from a slaveholding state, submitted this very question, save only that it was then applied to slave territory, to a cabinet composed, among other great men, of such giant intellects from the slaveholding states, as Crawford, Calhoun and Wirt, the latter the law officer of the government; that they were unanimously of opinion that Congress did possess the power in question; and that the then president, a man who was on the scene of action when the Constitution was formed, concurring in that opinion, approved the bill. The documents which attest these interesting circumstances are before the country, and every one will judge for himself of their claims to credence, considered in connection with what has been said upon the subject by the survivor of the Cabinet referred to.

To bring the matter nearer to our own times, within a few days, upon the very heel of the recent discussions upon this point, a bill containing this restriction—the very bill which has, in part, produced this discussion—has passed both branches of the national legislature, and received the constitutional approval of the present executive—an approval which it was his sworn duty to withhold, if he had not been satisfied that all the provisions of the bill were in conformity to the constitution. The present President, also a slaveholder, elected from a slaveholding state, with a large portion of his cabinet in the same situation, has given the highest sanction to the doctrine we contend for that is known to our institutions and although he felt himself called upon to make an extra message, setting forth his reasons for believing that the restriction ought not to be applied to our Mexican territories, he does not take the slightest notice of the constitutional objection on which so many southern states had based their opposition to the general measure. This branch of the subject has been thus, and we hope for ever, disposed of.

It is further contended that slaves are so far to be regarded as property, as to authorise their owners to carry them into any of the territories, and to hold them there notwithstanding any act which Congress may pass upon the subject. If Congress have the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories, its laws place the subject on the same footing there, as the state laws do in the states. As well therefore might the slaveholder contend that he can bring his slaves into a state which prohibits slavery, as that he can bring them in territories, where slavery is prohibited by congress. If his slave runs away, and enters one of the non-slaveholding states, he does not thereby become free, but shall be delivered up upon the claim of the person entitled to his services. But this is not in consequence of the recognition of the right of property in such person, notwithstanding the state laws; but in virtue of an express article of the constitution which constitutes one of its compromises upon the subject of slavery. This view of the matter was placed in a clear light in the recent debates, by one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Senate when he insisted that the claim, on the part of the slaveholders, though nominally to remove their property, was in reality, to transport their laws into the territories. One has, therefore, only to imagine a territory governed by the various and conflicting laws of thirty independent states, to appreciate the absurdity of the pretension.

But it is insisted that the prohibition carries with it a reproach to the slave holding states, and that submission to it would degrade them. This is obviously the principal, if not the material, ground of opposition to the measure that is persisted in; and most assuredly, if it were well founded, we would have no just ground to take exception to the earnestness with which it is sustained.—Let the objections therefore be fairly and dispassionately considered. Very erroneous opinions of the dispositions of the northern people are entertained by those, who think them capable of desiring the degradation of any of the states of the confederacy, whether they be slave holding or otherwise. They entertain too enlightened a sense of their own interests; they have too just a conception of the true glory of the confederacy, and of the extent to which the humiliation of a part would tarnish the lustre of the whole; and they are, above all, too rational in their feelings, not to cherish a deep solicitude for the honor and welfare of all its members. If they could, therefore believe that the success of this measure would draw after it such grave consequences, they would be among the last to uphold it. If it can have such a tendency, it will certainly not be owing to any want of generality in its application.

The restriction will, of course, be obligatory on all who settle in the territories, from whatever state or country they may have emigrated. They will all in this respect, stand upon an equal footing. If any inhabitant of any of the non-slaveholding states, who removes to the territories has his capital invested in business transactions which are not permitted by the laws of the territory, he must change the investment. If a slave holder desires to remove there, he must dispose of his slaves and employ free labor as his countrymen and neighbors did, when they removed to different portions of the North-western territory, and in doing so made themselves prosperous, contented and happy.

Let us for a moment look at the character of this measure, and compare it with others that have gone before it. It is a re-enactment of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into territories which had been ceded by several of the states to the United States. The difference between the effects of the two measures, consists only in the fact, that the territory to which the ordinance of '87 was applied, was, previous to its cession, subject to the introduction of slavery; whilst the territories to which it is now sought to be applied, had at the time of the cession to us, been already exempted from it by law. Who first proclaimed the principle which triumphed in the enactment of the ordinance of 1787? Thomas Jefferson! Who promoted and secured its passage through the continental Congress?—All the distinguished and patriotic man who that year represented the slave holding states in that body without a solitary exception. Who gave to the measure his official sanction, by approving a bill to carry it into effect, under the new government? George Washington.—Within the last sixty years, and down to 1836, the same enactment has been again and again repeated, with the general concurrence of the southern members, and often through their particular instrumentality. A full fifth of the states of the union has been organized as territories under its restrictions. In respect to Ohio, the oldest of them, conformity to this principle in the ordinance of '87, was required, even in the state constitution and government, and the bill giving to the ordinance this application, was reported by a committee of which William B. Giles, of Virginia, was chairman, and John Rutledge, of South Carolina, a member. It was passed in the Senate by a vote of sixteen to five, and among the ayes will be found the respected names of Baldwin and Jackson of Georgia, Breckenridge and Brown, of Kentucky, Franklin and Stone, of North Carolina, Stevens, Thompson, Mason, and Wilson Carv Nicholas, of Virginia, Sumpter of South Carolina, and Wright, of Maryland.

The States which have grown up under and in conformity to that ordinance have, in a very great degree been settled by immigrants from the slave holding States.—Thousands of these hardy and enterprising pioneers, many of them among the most respectable of their fellow-citizens, for a series of years in succession, left their friends and neighbors in the slaveholding States for what was then the far West, accompanied by their prayers and benedictions; it never entered into the imagination of either that in doing so they submitted to any personal and sectional reproach or degradation. Prosperous and happy in their new abode, they and their associates, and the great enterprise they accomplished, have been admired by all who have witnessed their success. One of those very settlers, after assuming and for many years discharging the responsibility of enforcing the ordinance of 1787, and after enjoying a large share of his country's confidence and respect in other forms, was finally elevated to the Presidency, and died in that exalted station.—Another highly distinguished inhabitant of one of the territories, subject to the same restriction, after having also, for a long series of years, borne the responsibility of seeing to the execution of this now derided ordinance, as Governor of the territory, is at present the favored candidate for the same high office.

In the face of facts like these, is it possible that the application of this restriction to New Mexico and California can operate to the disparagement of our brethren of the slaveholding states? No impartial mind can, I think, regard it in this light; and if there be any other objections insisted on that are worthy of notice, I am not apprised of them. None that are tenable, can, in my judgment be offered. The measure is right in itself; and what is right may always be done with ultimate safety. The present generation stand in the same relation towards these very extensive territories, in which the sages of 1787 stood towards the northwestern territory. If we act as wisely as they did, results not less glorious than those which reflect such undying honor on the policy of that day, will follow the labors and perpetuate the memories of those by whom it is now upheld.

He endorses the Buffalo platform, with some qualifications; says he would not, if elected President, veto a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia should it be passed by both branches of Congress, and says he is also in favor of the reduction of the price of the public lands to a price just sufficient to cover the cost of survey, &c., according to the principles of the so-called National Reformers. Upon the Tariff question, he says he is in principle a Free-trader, when that system can be successfully carried out, but that at present thinks a revenue tariff preferable to either protection or Free trade.

From Oregon.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the Oregon Spectator of April 20th, which contains the following intelligence:

A letter dated Fort Waters, April 4th, says. We look for the Indians to come on us every day,—they say they will give us one more fight, and drive us from the country. We expect they will number twelve hundred. The Cayuses, Nez Perces, Walla Wallas, Spokans and Peluches, will all join and fight us and we may expect a call for more men in a short time.—We are preparing for an attack. We are killing beef and drying it to day. I think we can defend this post—we shall do so or die in the attempt.

The weather in Oregon was charming, and the crops abundant.

The following spirited reply was given by the young ladies of the Willamette Valley, to an appeal from Captain Maxon, that they would use their influence in bringing volunteers into the field:—

In reply, we hereby, one and all, of our own free good will, solemnly pledge ourselves to comply with that request, and to evince on all suitable occasions, our detestation and contempt for any and all young men who *can* but *will not* take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly insulted our sex. We never can and never will bestow our confidence upon a man who has neither patriotism nor courage enough to defend his country and the girls—such a one would never have a suficient sense of obligation to defend and protect his WIFE.

Do not be uneasy about your claims and your rights in the valley; while you are defending the rights of your country, she is watching yours. You must not be discouraged—fight on—be brave—obey your officers—and never quit your posts till the enemy is conquered, and when you return in triumph to the valley, you shall find us ready to rejoice with you, as we now are to sympathise with you in your sufferings and dangers.

(Signed by fifteen young ladies.)

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th, brings information twelve days later still, a party having arrived at St. Josephs, who left Oregon on the 2nd of May.

There was no news of importance, farther than that the Oregon Regiment, under Col. Lee, had fought another battle with the Indians, in which no whites were killed, but several wounded, some mortally, it was feared. Col. Lee and his gallant band were obliged to retreat, for want of ammunition.

☞ The New York and Erie Railroad Company have completed another contract in England for 5,000 tons of rails at £6 per ton, equal at $45 per ton laid down here. The Tribune says they are to be paid for two-thirds in bonds at par and one-third cash. This is a very favorable arrangement for the Company. They have commenced laying the rails here, and the first car through from Piermont will arrive in Binghamton on the first day of January next.

FIRE IN AUBURN N. Y.—Quite a calamitous fire broke out in Auburn, N. Y. on Thursday last, which destroyed several Stores and the *New Era* (Democratic) Printing Office.—Loss estimated at $30,000—mostly insured.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the board of Managers of the Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society that a meeting of said board will be held at the Office of B. S. Huntley on Friday Sept. 8th next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to transact business of importance. A general attendance is very requisite.

By order of the Board.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

THE following property of the estate of Peter Jameson deceased, will be offered for sale at public auction on the premises in Bridgewater 2½ miles east of Montrose, on Tuesday the 19th day of September next.

A span of Horses.
3 Cows, 4 Yearlings and 3 calves.
3 Hogs and 3 pigs.
One 2 Horse wagon.
One 1 Horse do.
One 2 Horse sleigh and one cutter.
One 2 horse harness.
One Fanning Mill.

Ploughs, harrows and a variety of other farming utensils, and various articles of household Furniture. Also a quantity of Hay and Grain in the barn and crops of corn, potatoes and Buckwheat on the ground.

Terms.—All sums over $5, eight months credit on good security.

B. F. JAMESON, Ex'r.

Bridgewater, Aug. 30, 1848.

BREED'S Upper Leather just received and for sale by BENTLEY & READ.
Aug. 30.

CORN Baskets—A first rate article—also SALT, for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

Window Glass & Sash.

WINDOW Glass and Sash of all sizes on hand or made to order on short notice.
Aug. 31. MILLS & SHERMAN.

Attention Troop!

THE Susquehanna Troop will meet at the House of D D. Warner, in Montrose, on Monday, September 4th, 1848, at 9 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipped for parade and drill. PHILIP PECKINS, *Captain.*

DR. WILLIAMS Universal Pain Extractor, an external application, highly recommended by men of eminence in the medical profession, as a certain cure for chronic rheumatism, swelling and pain in the limbs, side or bowels—cramps, tic doloreaux, sprains, bruises, flesh-wounds, spasms, lock-jaw, frosted feet, tooth ache, etc., For sale at the Drug and variety Store of

ABEL TURRELL.

Linseed oil, paints, and lamp oils, cheap for cash at TURRELL'S

Real Estate for Sale!

THE Farm lately owned by Peter Jameson, dec'd, in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, about 2½ miles east of the flourishing village of Montrose, is offered for sale. It contains 112 acres, about 70 of which is under a good state of cultivation. It has a good dwelling House and Barn, and about 40 bearing apple trees. It is well watered, and is in every respect a desirable place of property for any one wishing to purchase a good farm. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. B. F. JAMESON, Ex'r.

Bridgewater, Aug. 21, 1848. 34 tf.

STOVES.

H. BURRITT has just rec'd an entire new and superior assortment of *Cooking, Parlor* and *Shop Stoves* of the most recent styles, including the new patterns of *Air Tight*. Also, Stove Pipe, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Stove Tubes, etc., to which he would invite the attention of cash purchasers and the public, and which he will sell at very low prices, for cash or approved credit.

New Milford August, 1848.

Boots & Shoes.

A FULL assortment of Boots, Shoes, Slips and Bootees for sale by B. R. LYONS & Co.
Lanesboro, aug 22 1848.

Stove Pipe.

COOKING, Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves, Pipe Elbows, Zink, Stone Ware, etc., for sale by B. R. LYONS & Co.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, Molasses, Mackeral, Rice, Teas, Coffee, etc., for sale cheap by. B. R. LYONS & Co.

P. B. WEEKS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER, Montrose Pa. Shop in Searle's Building, in the rear of John Grow's Tailors Store.

STOVES.

COOKING, Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves—Pipe etc. of every variety of style for sale right by F. B. CHANDLER & Co.

A NEW FIRM.

BALDWIN & DUNMORE, would inform the public that they have entered into a copartnership in the *Grocery, Victualling & Yankee Notion* business, and intend to keep on hand a good supply of everything appertaining to their line of business.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Codfish, Mackerel, very cheap.

Nuts and Candies of all descriptions, wholesale and retail.

A new and splendid assortment of toys, (some very fine for the Ladies)

Good Healthy Drinks—such as Soda-water, got up in City style, Root, Hop and Wild Cherry Beer, and Lemonade.

Those who want to pay down will do well to give us a call. C. BALDWIN,
J. F. DUNMORE.

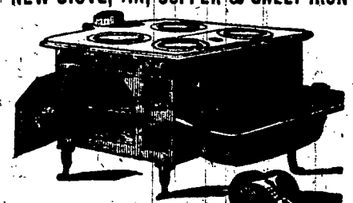
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

WM. M POST & Co. offer the balance of their Summer Goods **at Cost**, which presents great inducements to purchasers.

Summer Coats & Pants at only 6s each, also the balance of our LEGHORNS and STRAW HATS we will sell at Cost.

Montrose, August, 1848.

NEW STOVE, TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON



ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. J. LYTLE & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Susquehanna county that they have opened an establishment in Montrose, one door north of S. F. Keeler's Hotel, where may be found a large 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 exceedingly low for ready pay. Retailers are specially invited to give us a call before purchasing. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Montrose, June 5, 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 N. Y. City. A. TURRELL.

A Fresh supply of oranges and lemons; also codfish, at 4 cts. per pound; Mackerel, 4 6 and 7 cts.
BALDWIN & DUNMORE.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received a new supply of Sugars, Teas, Rice, Raisins, Mackerel, etc., etc., which will be sold as *cheap as the cheapest* by BENTLEY & READ.

Montrose, August 8

MULBURY CROCKERY, a large and splendid assortment of this elegant style of ware just rec'd at SALISBURY'S.

Franklin Academy.

ARRANGEMENTS are now made to divide the instruction in this institution into three departments, with a competent instructor in each department.

Mathematics, Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Language, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, and Geography with Outline Maps.

French, Botany, Drawing and Fancy Work.

A good knowledge of Geography, including the correct pronunciation of Geographical names, can be acquired in a short time, which will be useful to all, especially to those preparing to teach school.

Under the present arrangement students can be fitted for any class in College they may wish to enter.

Harford, Aug. 5, 1848.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods Cash, Flax seed Grain of all kinds, butter eggs, wool tow cloth, Pine Lumber, etc., at the highest prices at TURRELL'S.

GOOD Vinegar, Cobalt for killing flies, Saleratus for washing, Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry for Dysentery and sea sickness, etc. TURRELL'S.

SOLE LEATHER—A new stock of prime Sole Leather just in. Also—Upper Leather and Calf skins constantly on hand and for sale cheap by B. R. L.

Susquehanna Academy.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 10th, and close Sept. 8th, under the charge of A. J. BUEL, Principal, and Miss CAROLINE S. BOWMAN, Teacher of the primary department.

Tuition Per Term.

Writing, Reading, Orthography, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography & English Grammar,	$3 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)	3 00

By order of the Board.

WM. JESUP, Pres't.

Montrose, June 30, 1848.

New Book Establishment.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of announcing that they have just opened a Store on Turnpike st., 1 door east of Baldwin and Dunmore's Grocery, where they purpose keeping a complete assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

including School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books of almost every title and description, which they offer upon at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Town's and Sander's Spelling Books at 9 cts. each.

BARKER & LEWIS.

Montrose July 21, 1848.

SHEPHERD'S *Sarsaparilla* and *Vermifuge*—two of the best Medicines out, for purifying the *Blood*, and destroying *Worms*, just received and for sale by M. C. TYLER, Agent.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES of very superior styles and elegant designs at the cash store of H. J. WEBB

Stray Heifer.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of July, a dark brown Heifer, supposed to be 6 years old, with very high horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away ELISHA FARGO.

Dimock, August 12 1848.

WHAT!

Why are those tears! Why droop your heads!
Is then your other coat killed dead!
Or does a worse disgrace betide!
Hath no one since his death applied!
Alas! the cause you too well know,
Aye, twig the work of Johny Groves.

A Turkey, tired of common food,
Forsook the barn and sought the wood,
Then should we blame the smaller BIRD
For leaving thus the common herd,
Soaring out in Tailoration.
Behold the Grandeur of his station!—GAY.

Tailoring, Tailoring, Tailoring
John Groves is still dealing the Boston
To his customers, and models for other aspirants,
Both in cutting, making, and even verdantness.
Call and see John Groves, the artist,
All ways in Town.

N. B. Groves, the Tailor, may be found immediately over Searle's Store.

Montrose, August, 1848.

New Store & 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 invited to give us a call. B R. LYONS & Co.

Lanesboro, June 1848.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Goods, comprising their usual variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tin Ware, Glass, India Rubber Goods, Clocks, Patent Medicines, Stoves, etc., 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 house in town.

F. B. CHANDLER & Co.

Montrose, May 26, 1848.

CABINET WARE,

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

HYER'S PILLS

The American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Medicine.

The best general Family Medicine ever known; effective in all complaints incident to the Human System, if timely applied; and approval guaranteed, if used as directed.

THE HYER'S PILLS are purely vegetable, of two kinds—stimulant and purgative—and in their operation effectually aid digestion, thereby securing all the purposes for which food is introduced into the stomach—namely—the proper nourishment of every part of the system; giving consistency and strength to the muscular fibre, purity to the blood, and elasticity and cheerfulness to the temper and disposition; thus demonstrating the proposition laid down in the American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Treatment, that all diseases are essentially the same; and, timely attended to, may be cured by the simplest process—correcting and regulating the stomach, or digestion—substantially the source (in derangement) of all disease.

In all lingering complaints—general debility; dyspeptical, nervous, rheumatic and bilious affections, generally; colds or coughs—all pulmonary affections in their incipient stages; nervous or sick head ache; palpitation of the heart, or irregular pulsation in any form; habitual costiveness—all continued derangement, or obstruction, in the system, especially with females—they are recommended with unreserved confidence; a confidence based upon a personal experience with, and an invariably successful use of them as a general family medicine, in the Proprietor's own family, for a period of upwards of sixteen years, and an actual knowledge of their similar use in many other families, and by numberless individuals, during the same period.

No medical compound has ever yet been presented that will leave the system in a better, or even as good, condition as this, under its prescribed use. As a standard family medicine it is at once the *safest cheapest*, and *mildest*, as well as the most EFFECTUAL in the world; and its prompt use, on the first indication of illness, will invariably save much sickness, as well as great expense. Every family should keep it by them; and no family will, in fact, remain without it, after becoming acquainted with it, and its proper administration.

☞ The Pills are put up in Fifty Cent and Dollar Packages, each containing three boxes—one of No. 1, and two No. 2 pills—with a pamphlet, embracing a valuable of estimate on disease, and full directions for the use of the Medicine.

☞ The Half Dollar package contains between eighty and *ninety*, and the Dollar package from *two hundred and ten to two hundred and twenty* Pills!! rendering them the *cheapest* preparation extant!

GENERAL DEPOT,
180 *Fulton Street, Sun Building, New York.*

☞ A dollar package of Hyer's Pills or 200 of the Alterative Pill, sent POST FREE, from the General Depot, to any address in the U. States, on receipt of $1, free of expense. Address the undersigned, Sole Proprietor, at the Depot, as above. P. PRICE.

Sold by Bentley & Read, Montrose; E. Tiffany, Brooklyn; H. Gibbs, Orwell; Kinney & Satterlee, Stockbridge; E. Fox, Prompton, Pa; and R. C. Trivett, Binghamton, N. Y.

Price's Hygeian Alterative.

This is a purely vegetable preparation—based on the same important principle as the HYER'S PILLS—a *gentle but certain aid to nature*—combining the most important Medicinal properties in the best form for imparting tone and action to the parts to be affected, and at the same time cleanse the system of impurities.

In chronic or lingering complaints, the Hyer's Pills are more particularly recommended; but in temporary complaints, or where a temporary action only is needed, or there is not time to go through with regular courses of the Hyer's Pills, the ALTERATIVE may be taken with perfect safety and success.

In sudden colds, uneasiness in the stomach or bowels, pains in the head, or after exposure to cold or wet—especially in cases of mental anxiety, a prompt use of the pills will afford immediate relief. Two to four, (according to the state of the system and its susceptibility to Cathartic action,) taken on retiring at night, will give sound sleep, and restore the healthy tone of the body.

The Pills are put up in single boxes, containing 20 to 40 pills—generally at—and 25 cts. per box; being cheaper as well as better than any other preparation.

Concentration of the Whole Matter.

With a Dollar one of HYER'S PILLS or the ALTERATIVE—a price adjusted to circumstances—their healing will find occasion for calling in a physician, save in sudden or chronic cases, when consultation, recommended.

☞ *Every Family its own Physician.*

Patent Medicines.

FOR Sale at Turrell's—Jayne's Alterative, Anodyne, Hair Dye, Expectorant, Hair Tonic, Carminative Balsam, Sanative Pills, Tonic Vermifuge, Dr. Swayne's Ointment of pain, Sherman's Cough, Worm and Rheumatic Lozenges, and All healing Balsam, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Brown's Cough Syrup, Vermifuge, All healing Liniment, Ointment, Worm Candies, Cholera Drops, Cough Syrup, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Sherman's Balsam, Rheumatic Syrup, Balm of Gilead Ointment, Bronchitic Troches, C