The Real Cause.

Through the kindness of a friend in Philadelphia, (presumed from the initial upon it to be Col. ASA DIMOCK) we have been put in possession of the *Public Ledger* of the 12th inst. containing in its "Money" article the following able strictures upon the subject of the Tariff and the croakings of ruin which are just beginning to be raised for electioneering purposes by the monopolists and their allies, alias Gov. Johnston and the Whigs. Coming at this time upon the very heels of his Accidency's late visit here, nothing could be more opportune to us, and coming from a *neutral* paper, no one need hesitate to give it a serious consideration. We hope our Democratic friends will not overlook it; and that after having read it carefully they will hand it over to their Whig neighbors, and especially to those who listened to the lugubrious tale of the vote-begging Governor on Friday evening last. It explains the *real cause* of the present depressed state of the coal and iron business in Pennsylvania in a manner so plain that the most stupid mind cannot fail to see and endorse it:

The Schuylkill Coal trade continues depressed by over-supplies. The heavy miners made an effort to produce a general stoppage of all the mining establishments, till the market should be relieved from the over-stock that presses so heavily upon it. The movement failed, as usual, for want of union. But the absence of demand, even at present ruinous rates, has diminished the receipts from the mines to the extent of nearly 25 per cent. weekly. We hope good results will follow, though a general stoppage for one month would have been better. The people of the Coal region are complaining that the consumers of iron in this country are permitted to avail themselves of the cheap metal which the late revulsion in England has thrown into market. This is very illiberal; as well might the shopkeepers in every country town ask protection against every Sheriff's sale of goods which may, once in a while, throw a bargain in the way of the public. No one supposes that the present price of iron will continue long. It is about the first thing that will rise when things get righted in Great Britain; and no legislation can be elastic enough to provide against every temporary contingency of this kind. The Iron business has always, *in the main*, paid well, and if iron masters would keep reasonably out of debt for over-extension of new works, such periodical contingencies being expected, would always find them in condition to meet them. A terrible fuss is made in our partisan papers about the stoppage of some manufactories which, like the over-drought that now afflicts the land, and every other evil, is charged to the tariff of '46. Doubtless, the New England factor, ignorant of the causes of our coal distress as we are of his, attributes the dullness of the coal market also to the said tariff. It is the rule of man to charge all his errors to anything but his own faults. Now we know that the tariff has nothing to do with the present coal distress, because the true cause is sticking us in the side like prickly thorns, in every direction. And this cause is ample to account for all our evils. Our colliers were making much money during the two last years. Credit was cheap, and our Banks issued an enormous amount of paper money, which induced the unwary colliers to borrow and invest in heavy permanent improvements. This sudden and general extension was thus unnaturally forced beyond the wants of the market.—Oversupply was the result, of course. Low prices and extended credits, to force off this unwarranted production, followed equally in course. The banks, as usual, when their victims are fully into the scrape which their flood of paper money floated them into, drew off the wickets and left them high and dry, owing every body, worried to death for payment, and obliged to sell their coal without profit, from which to cancel a single obligation! If this is not enough to produce all and every sort of distress of which the coal trade complains, it must be essentially unlike any other business that we are familiar with. At all events, it cannot possibly leave much of a balance against the poor over-taxed tariff of '46. Well, like causes produce like effects; and we are led to more than suspect that the same fatal errors have been committed by others, with the same effects. The Eastern manufacturers, we do know, were making immense profits. They had to buy up most of the railways north, south, east and west, to get rid of their accumulated capital, and they are no Yankees if they have not pushed the building of new manufactories much further than we slow Pennsylvanians have extended. And what is more, when their goods fell from the pressure of overstock on the market, instead of diminishing their production, they stored their goods under advances, and kept adding more to the stock until the last dollar of money and credit were exhausted; and then suddenly they let loose the contents of their overburdened warehouses, and forced them off at auction, to raise money. To the observant man, who knows these things, (and who can be ignorant of facts so notorious?) how idle and unmanly sounds this senseless cry of "tariff!" "tariff!" So long as we thus shut our eyes to the true cause of our distress, these revulsions will be forever recurring; whereas, if we could discern the real source of the evil, the remedy would be self-suggestive. From the history we have just traced to the rise, progress and accomplishment of the present calamitous crisis in the coal trade, which we know to be true, and from the inferential tracings we have made of the corresponding causes and consequences of the condition of other branches of productive industry, it is plain that we owe it all to the vicious changes suddenly made in the volume of our currency. Had not the banks so quickly issued the vast amount of paper money complained of in 1846-'7, and then still more suddenly withdrawn it, the present condition of things, which is clearly traceable to this system, could not have existed. If the poor, who labor for their bread, and who suffer most by these revulsions, as well from unsteadiness of employment as from loss of wages by failures, could only turn from their ignorant political speculations and set their plain sound sense to work, they would see the true cause, and the remedy would then be in their own hands. If they will refuse to vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to fight to death for the speedy reformation of our present banking system, the evil will be of short duration.

MINISTER DEMISSED.—At the late annual Episcopal Convention, for the diocese of Western New York, held in Geneva, Bishop Delancy announced that Rev. Washington Van Zandt had been displaced from the ministry. No cause assigned.

Big Shots from a Big Gun!

No man hits Federalism harder than Hon. B. F. HALLETT, and no man more clearly and satisfactorily shows up their gross inconsistencies, their contemptible tergiversations, and their utter recklessness of principle. The following hard hits are from his speech at Syracuse, N. Y., and are but a sample of the way in which he "puts the licks into them" in all his speeches:—

In short, the only rule upon which an honest Whig can support Gen. Taylor, is the rule of contradiction. They must construe their candidate as we are told to interpret bad dreams, by opposites.

They claim to be Whigs, and they support Gen. Taylor because he is not an ultra Whig, that is, not enough of a Whig to hurt him. So the less Whiggery he has, the better he is for the Whigs.

They profess to be opposed to slavery and its extension into new territories; and they support Gen. Taylor because he owns two hundred slaves, and will not be very likely to go the Wilmot Proviso if it will deprive him of a market for his slaves.

They are opposed to land indemnity from Mexico, and go for Taylor because he was in favor of taking seven of her provinces, up to the line of the Sierra Madre! [See his letter to Gen. Gaines.]

They denounce the Mexican war as "a God abhorred war," and all engaged in it as partakers in the crime; and they support Taylor because he has killed and captured more Mexicans than any other of the "criminals" engaged in that war.

They are the friends of peace and afraid of another war if Gen. Cass is elected, who has been a friend of peace for thirty odd years; and therefore they go for Gen. Taylor, because he has been like Goliah, of Gath, "a man of war from his youth up!"

They insist upon having a Northern candidate to humble the South, and are opposed to a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and therefore they take a Southern man with no principles at all.

They are desperately bent upon having "free soil and free men;" and therefore they want to elect a President who has stocked all the soil he owns with slaves.

They firmly believe that the salvation of the country depends upon the Whig party, and therefore they want a President who is a no-party man; who will have no opinion of his own, but will be Whig if Congress is Whig; Democratic if Congress is Democratic; abolitionist if Congress is for abolition; Native American if Congress is Native American; and neither one thing nor the other, if the Senate and House of Representatives happen to be divided.

In short, a sort of chamelion President, who is to take the hue and the color of the Congress he happens to light upon.

TAYLOR AT THE SOUTH—DEPENDING POSITIONS.—At a political meeting at Hampton, Virginia, a few weeks since, where Henry A. Wise, (for Cass,) and Joseph Segar, a leading Taylor orator, spoke in a discussion, Mr. Segar said, as reported in the Richmond Republican:

"Gen. Taylor took the true view of the veto power—was not for its abrogation—would not veto bills relating to the currency, fiscal operations, the tariff and internal improvements, because, like Madison, in regard to the bank, he regarded those questions as settled, constitutionally speaking, by repeated adjudication and long acquiescence. But in cases of palpably unconstitutional and hasty and inconsiderate legislation he WOULD exercise the VETO, and *under this reservation*, he might be safely relied on to VETO *any bill containing the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.*"

Hon. David Wilmot.

The re-nomination of this gentleman, as a candidate for Congress, by the Democracy of this District, will everywhere be hailed with joy by the friends of Freedom and popular Rights. His incorruptible integrity—his fearlessness in the discharge of his duty, and in the maintenance of Principle, has gained for him a high and honorable distinction among the leading Statesmen of the country. The people feel that in him they have an upright and faithful Representative—one upon whom they can rely with confidence under all circumstances, and in every emergency—one who will not betray them through fear or flattery—who is neither seduced by the smile of Power, nor awed by its threatenings. His position, at this time, as a candidate, is one of peculiar and intense interest, and upon this District is fixed the anxious attention of the whole country.—Whatever may be said here, by personal enemies, or interested political opponents, the country will see in our Congressional election only the great issue with which the name of Mr. WILMOT is so closely associated. His success will give new hopes and new courage to the friends of Freedom—his defeat would be hailed by shouts of triumph throughout the entire dominions of Slavery. Will the North sustain those who fearlessly uphold the rights and interests of the North? Or will she strike down her own champions at the bidding of the South? Can no man be upheld in this Republic, unless he bends his neck to the arrogant dictation of the Slave power? These are questions of the first moment, and in our judgment, are directly involved in the re-election or defeat of Mr. WILMOT. Of his re-election, we cannot, and do not entertain a doubt. His *unanimous* re-nomination by the Democratic Convention of this county, composed of seventy delegates, is unmistakeable evidence of the feelings of our people. To us it seems as if there should be but one voice upon the question of Mr. Wilmot's return to Congress, as there is but one judgment as to the propriety and justice of his course. All parties in the South, would exult in his defeat—then why should not all parties here unite in his support? Such we firmly believe would be the case, if patriotism and the public good were allowed to control the movements of certain politicians in this county, instead of prejudice, passion, and feelings of personal hate and ill-will.—*Bradford Reporter.*

ORIGIN OF THE ALBANY FIRE.—This fire, says the Albany Kinkerbocker, originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sun bonnet. Without a moment's thought she jerked it from her head, and threw it she knew not where; unfortunately it lighted in the stable of William Johnson, which in a moment almost was enveloped in flames.

The Army Orders have assigned General Winfield Scott to the command of the Eastern Division of the Army, and General Zachary Taylor to the Western.

Daniel Webster's Speech.

The Taylor men have, at length, got their long-expected and long-heralded speech from Daniel Webster, and little good do we think it will do them. He says that

"Gen. Taylor is a military man *merely*. He has had no training in civil affairs, he has had no participation in the councils of the Republic—he is known only by his brilliant achievements at the head of the American army. The whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was *not wise, not discreet*, to go to the army for our candidates for the Presidency. This is the FIRST INSTANCE in the history of the government of the United States, that any MERE MILITARY MAN has been proposed for that office. * * * The case therefore, stands by itself, *without a precedent* in our previous history."

Again he says: "Before Gen. Taylor's nomination, I stated always, when the subject was mentioned by my friends, that I did not, and could not recommend the nomination of a military man to the people of the United States, for the office of President. It was against my convictions of what was due to *the best interests of the country*, and the *character of the Republic*. * * * I stand upon the same ground still. I consider that such a nomination, it was NOT FIT for the Whigs to make."

The speaker was very severe upon those who have nominated Gen. Taylor. He said "that *sagacious, wise, far seeing* doctrine of AVAILABILITY, lies at the bottom of the whole matter."

The New York Herald in a review of this speech of Daniel Webster, says: "From beginning to end, he seems to be making an apology for spporting a man so ignorant in public affairs, as even he himself represents Gen. Taylor. He damns his own candidate with faint praise." And observes at the close of the article, "that every day seems to strengthen the confidence of the friends of Gen. Cass." Well may they be strengthened, for never was disaffection greater among the whigs than at the present time; or unanimity more potent than with the democrats, in every State of the Union, (except New York.) Of the certainty of their election we as much believe, as we do that with it, will be secured the ascendency of those principles, which are a safeguard to our country, and which is pre-eminently preferable to the election of a man without political principle, "and who has had no training in civil affairs," or "has had no participation in the councils of the Republic," and "is known *only* by his brilliant achievements" in the field of war.—*New London Democrat.*

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., reached New York on Wednesday evening, with seven day's later advices from Europe.

The news shows a slight decline again in bread stuffs, a steady business in cotton, and a firm market in provisions.

The Chartists trials are proceeding in London and Liverpool. At London, five have been found guilty of sedition and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Ireland is quiet but it is feared that the potatoe crop in that country will prove a total failure. The reports in regard to the grain and potatoe crops in England are contradictory.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal in an article on the crops in Ireland comes to the conclusion that another famine is inevitable—one that will produce deaths by the thousands. The wheat crop is one-fourth below an average, and the potatoe crop may be looked upon as lost. Oats have been seriously injured by storms.

The commission will be opened in Clonmel about 10th Sept., when Messrs. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, Leyne, J. J. O'Donahoe, Charles G. Duffy and a few others will be put on their trial.

Arrests are daily taking place of persons implicated in the recent insurrectionary proceedings.

FRANCE.—The accounts from Paris state that four more journals have been suppressed, and others are threatened. The journalists presented an indignant protest to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly decided by a large majority to prosecute Caussidier and Louis Blanc, for the part they took in the late insurrection, but both have escaped.

Louis Blanc is in England.

Causidiere's whereabouts is unknown.

Paris is rife with rumors of an impending insurrection, and the strictest military precautions are adopted by the Government.

The government has sent 4000 troops and several ships of war to Venice, and orders have been given to station an additional French army of 70,000 men on the Alpine frontier.

They are to be marched to the assistance of Italy against Austria, in case the former should have assistance.

GERMANY.—The latest accounts from Frankfort states that several paragraphs of the constitution have been adopted. It will guarantee liberty of religious opinion and public worship.

Letters from Vienna of the 22d ult., announce that a collision of a very serious character had taken place between the workmen and the National Guards.

DENMARK.—Accounts from Denmark states that an armistice has just been definitively concluded by the exertions of M. Belcourt, the agent of the French Republic and the intervention of the agent of Great Britain. The armistice is to continue for six months.

PRUSSIA.—A conspiracy has been discovered in Berlin to overthrow the government.—The democratic leaders had scarcely armed about 12,000 of the people and the government had taken measures to suppress it.

RUSSIA.—Russia has determined to station 280,000 in Poland during the winter.

HURRICANE AND EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Accounts from the West Indies mention a terrible Hurricane and earthquake which visited those Islands on the 21st of August. At St. Kitts it lasted five hours, and was accompanied with three distinct and violent shocks of an earthquake. The barometer fell to 26.6. Throughout the entire island most of the tenements were thrown down and the plantations of sugar cane prostrated. The loss of life has been very great. The schooner Mary foundered, with all her crew. A vessel at St. Martin's was lost, with ten persons.—Large numbers were also killed by the falling buildings. The Legislature has been convened to take measures for relief. From Antigua the accounts prove of painful interest. The English Harbor and Falmouth are nearly overthrown. All the plantations on the island are injured. Eleven persons were killed by the falling buildings, and five Churches thrown down. The effects of the earthquake here were more disastrous than the hurricane; the latter caused the death of 37 persons, the former of 43, as far as heard from, but it is feared that the worst details of the disastor are yet to come.

Terrible Fire in Pottsville.

A very calamitious fire visited the flourishing village of Pottsville on Sunday evening week, laying waste to nearly thirty buildings, including dwellings, stores, shops, &c., and destroying property to the amount of from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. Thirty eight thousand is covered by Insurance, viz. $20,000 in the Spring Garden, $10,000 in the Lycoming Mutual, and $8,000 in the Franklin Companies. It is supposed to be the work of incendiary.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake was felt in portions of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, on Friday night on last week, at about a quarter before eleven. It was felt at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, White Plains, New York city, Hackensack, Newark, &c. Two shocks were felt. Windows rattled, door bells rang, nervous persons trembled, &c, &c. Nothing of the kind was felt in Philadelphia, and so our people have concluded that notwithstanding the "fuss" made by the New York papers, either it was "no great shakes," or else that it was intended for the especial edification and warning of Gotham and neighborhood.—*Sat. Post.*

Fair and Exhibition

Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society to be holden at Montrose on the *Third Tuesday* (17th day) in October, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

The following Gentlemen and Ladies have been appointed by the Board of Managers as judges and distributors of premiums to wit:

Winter and Spring Wheat—Ira Summers, Samuel Hall and Newton Hawley.

Corn and Oats—Dalton Tiffany, Lewis Brush, and Ansel Hill.

Root Crops—Maj. E. Fields, Caleb Carmalt, and William Main.

Cows, Heifers and Calves—Stephen Breed, Thomas Nicholson, and William Harding.

Oxen and Bulls—E. G. Babcock, William Harkins, and Geo. W. Stephens.

Horses—William Ward, Leonard Searle, and Nathan J. Sherwood.

Sheep—Frederick Foster, Abel Cassedy, and Francis Quinn.

Swine—Isaiah Maine, Perrin Wells, and Stephen Barnum.

For discretionary Premiums.

On Poultry—George Fuller, Wm. D. Cope and Henry Drinker.

Garden Vegetables and Flowers—R. J. Niven, Thos. P. St John and Alfred Baldwin.

Mechanical implements and Farming Utensils—David Post, Avery Frink, and Jonas Mack.

Needle and other Fancy Work, Carpets, Domestic Woollens, Cottons and Linens—Mrs. R. J. Niven, Miss Sarah Walker, Mrs. E Field, Mrs. Geo. W. Stephens, Mrs. Calvin Leet, Mrs. D. Searle, Mrs. B. Lathrop, Mrs. Tho's Johnson, Mrs. N. Bailey, Mrs. Dalton Tiffany, and Mrs. S. A. Newton.

Discretionary Premiums are to be awarded according to the merits of the articles exhibited.

Arrangements will be made for receiving the above mentioned articles, to be examined by the Ladies, at the office of the Hon Wm. Jessup on the Monday afternoon preceding the day of Exhibition, so that the Ladies can have a better opportunity to examine them than they can have on the day of exhibition and it is desirable that as many of the ladies should attend at that time to examine the articles, as can make it convenient—but in case all the articles are not sent in at that time they will be received on the morning of the exhibition and arranged and examined by the ladies appointed for that purpose. It is also very desirable that those who have not paid their annual subscription, should do so to Isaac L. Post, the Treasurer of the Society, at least between this and the morning of the exhibition.

By order of Board of Managers.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Pres't.

B. S. BENTLEY, Sec'y.

—MARRIED—

In Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dodge, Mr. GEORGE R. HAWLEY, of Liberty, to Miss EUNICE J. SMITH, of the former place.

In Harmony, on the 3d inst., by Silas E. McKune Esq., Mr. JOHN A. BURGESS, to Mrs. SIBEL T. BEBEE.

In Franklin, on the 7th inst., by Frederick Lines Esq., Mr. KIMBY MARSH, of Liberty, to Miss OLIVE BAKER, of the former place.

In New Milford, on the 13th inst., by Joshua Phinney Esq., Mr. BENJ. H. DIX, of Gibson, to Miss SARAH LUCINDA, daughter of the widow Lucretia Wood, of New Milford.

At Laceyville, on the 13th inst., by Eld. J. W. Parker, Mr. DEMON ACKLEY, of Spring Hill, and Miss ABIGAIL LACEY, of the former place.

New Advertisements.

Miss Willard's Seminary.

THE Fall quarter of this Institution at Montrose, will commence on Monday Oct. 9th. She has taken a large house to accommodate boarders, and it is desirable that Young Ladies who have no relatives in the Village, should board with their Teachers, where a parental care will be exercised. Miss Totten, of the Owego Seminary, will continue with Miss Willard.

Board is $1.50 per week.

Montrose, Sept. 20, 1848. 38—4w.

Notice,

IS hereby given that an Order for that purpose having been made by the Orphan's Court in and for Susquehanna County, an Inquest for the partitioning among the heirs of Darius Coleman dec'd., (or the valuation according to law,) of all the lands and premises late the estate of said Coleman, situate in Middletown township, in said county, and occupied by him before and at the time of his decease, will be held upon the said premises, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., when and where those interested may attend.

N. C. WARNER, Sh'ff.

Montrose, Sept. 18, 1848. 38—6w.

GALVANIC FLUID for silver plating Brass, Copper and German Silver, and for restoring Plate when defaced. It can be readily and effectively applied by any one in a very few minutes. For sale by

A. TURRELL.

"Locke on the Understanding."

TUNE—There was a little man, and he wooed a little maid."

There was a little Tailor,
And he had a little soul,
And he said, "little soul let us try, try, try,
If we can't make a suit of clothes,
As good as Johnny Groves.
Just between little you and little I, I, I,
Just between little you and little I."

Then said his little soul,
Peeping from her little hole,
"I protest, little Tailor, you have grit, grit, grit,
But if tis not uncivil,
Pray tell me how the d——l,
Can we make a suit of clothes that will fit, fit, fit,
Can we make a suit of clothes that will fit."

Then the little Tailor spoke,
"Little soul it is no joke,
For as sure as ever bull frog learned to hop, hop, hop,
I have learned to cut, and cover,
Every little blunder over,
With my little patent plan to paste them up, up, up,
With my little patent plan to paste them up."

John Groves the artist pledges himself to catch more fish, write better poetry, make a better speech, coat, coates, vest or pants, than any other tailor out of Broadway.

Latest Fashions at the Emporium over Searle's Store.

N. B. Ready pay for cutting and nothing short, and all will go off right I'll warrant you.

JOHN GROVES.

Montrose, Sept. 16, 1848.

ACADEMY
Of the Presbytery of Susq'a.

THIS Institution will be opened at Friendsville on the 1st of October next, under the instruction of Hallock Armstrong A. B., and Miss M. A. Hillard, Teacher of the Primary department. It is under the immediate Supervision of the Presbytery of Susquehanna and is designed to secure a Religious with an English and Classical Education. Board can be obtained at a low rate, every facility will be afforded for the economy of the student. The situation is healthy and retired and free from many of the temptations of towns and Villages.

Terms per Term of 12 Weeks.

Common English Branches	$2 00
Latin Grammar and Lessons, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Logic, and Rhetoric	3 00
Algebra, Surveying, Geometry and Astronomy	4 00
Latin and Greek Classics and French	5 00

Refer to Rev. Samuel F. Colt, Wyalusing.
" " F. D. Ladd, Silver Lake.
" to Messrs. J. S. Fairchild and A. Wickham, Friendsville.

Friendsville, September, 1848. 37—6w.

MUSCAVADO Sugar at 6, 7, and 8 cents a pound now selling at WEBB'S.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

I, Nelson C. Warner,

High Sheriff of the county of Susquehanna, in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Susquehanna, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (it being the 10th day of said month,) at which time STATE and COUNTY OFFICERS as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Francis R. Shunk.

One person to fill the office of CANAL COMMISSIONER of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *in the Congress of the United States* to represent the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga.

Two persons to fill the office of MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to represent the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of SHERIFF of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of PROTHONOTARY, CLERK OF THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of REGISTER OF WILLS, RECORDER OF DEEDS, and CLERK OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of county Auditor of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of the county of Susquehanna.

Two persons for Trustees of the Dundaff Academy, in the county of Susquehanna.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the General Election in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships within the county of Susquehanna are as follows, to wit:

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Auburn*, will be held at the house of George Haverly, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Apolacon*, will be held at the house of Joseph Beebe, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Bridgewater*, will be held at the house of Geo. D. D. Warner, in the Borough of Montrose.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Brooklyn*, will be held at the house formerly occupied by O. A. Eldridge in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Choconut*, will be held at the house of Justus Brown, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Clifford* and Borough of Dundaff, will be held at the house formerly occupied by Arthur Smith in the Borough of Dundaff.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Dimock*, will be held at the house of John Baker, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Forest Lake* will be held at the house of Preserved Hinds, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Franklin*, will be held at the school house near Samuel Douglass, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the Borough of *Friendsville*, will be held at the School-house in said Borough.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Great Bend*, will be held at the house occupied by John Hudson, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Gibson*, will be held at the house of Joseph Washburn, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Harford*, will be held at the house of Nathan W. Waldron, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Harmony*, will be held at the house lately occupied by F. A. Ward, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Herrick*, will be held at the house of the late Warren Dimock, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Jackson*, will be held at the house of Nathaniel Hill, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Jessup*, will be held at the house of Daniel Huff, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Lenox*, will be held at the house of Grow & Brothers, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Liberty*, will be held at the school house near the residence of Isaac Comstock, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Lathrop*, will be held at the house of John Squires, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Middletown*, will be held at the house of Joseph Ross, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the Borough of *Montrose*, will be held at the house of Leonard Searle, in said Borough.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *New Milford*, will be held at the house lately occupied by Joseph O. Pine, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Rush*, will be held at the house of Nathan J. Sherwood, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Springville*, will be held at the house of Spencer Hickox, in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Silver Lake*, will be held at the house now occupied by Robert McGeorgie in said township.

The Election for the District composed of the township of *Thomson*, will be held at the house of Jonas Blanding, in said township.

I also make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, "that every person except justice of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officers of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

And by the same act of Assembly it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Constable or Deputy Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by an officer of an election or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to any window of the place of General Election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same;—and it shall be the duty of the respective Constable of such ward, district, or township, within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such Elections, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes" approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section, "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special Election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Montrose, on the third day after the day of election being the present year on FRIDAY, the thirteenth day of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shal be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 81st section of said act, it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such a member or members which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks; and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county at such place in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election

The Return Judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford & Tioga, will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, Bradford county, on TUESDAY the seventeenth of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges of the aforesaid Congressional district.

The Return Judges of the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming, will meet at the house of Spencer Hickox, in Springville, Susquehanna county, on TUESDAY the seventeenth day of October next, to perform those duties enjoined by law upon the said Judges.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is expected that "every general and special election shall be opened between eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at my office in the Borough of Montrose, the 5th day of September, 1848.

NELSON C. WARNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montrose, Sept. 14, 1848.

Susquehanna Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Oct. 16th, and close Jan'y 6th, 1849, under the charge of A. J. BURT, 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)	8 00

By order of the Board.

WM JESSUP, Pres't.

Montrose, Sept. 20, 1848.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Robert H. Rose, dec'd, by note, contract, or otherwise, will make immediate payment thereon to Edward W. Rose and B. S. Bentley, or to John Simpson, and all persons having sheep contracts will deliver the wool due thereon to Mr. Simpson at Silver Lake without delay. All persons interested will please give heed to this notice, as it is desirable to close the business of the Estate with as little delay as possible. JOHN L. HODGE, Ex'r of R. H. Rose, dec'd.

Sept. 4 1848.

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent or sell his House and Lot situated on the Milford and Owego Turnpike about 2½ miles east of Montrose. The house is a good framed building nearly new, and convenient for a small family, with out buildings &c. The lot contains 4 acres in good condition for a garden, lots for cultivation of grain or grass. He would also offer for sale or to rent with the place, a cow—hay to keep her—a hog suitable for fetting, a lot of poultry, and a quantity of fire wood on the premises. JOSEPH W. FOSTER.

Bridgewater, Sept. 4, 1848.

A Fish Story.

A certain Tailor—minus trade,
Oft sought a pond where fishes play'd;—
So out one day he went to take
Some scores from Jones' quiet Lake:
While thus engaged, where fortune bless'd him,
A sage-like bull-frog thus address'd him:—

"O-u-g-h—J-o-h-n—'tis say'd, both far and near,
Your rival, *Locke*, takes trade and care;
And always meets his patrons' wishes,
While you are taking nought but fishes."
—Quoth John—"'tis true, but 'gainst my will.—
It comes by his *superior* skill!"

☞ The frog was nonplussed and vanished! ☜

New York Fashions for 1848-9.

JUST arrived at the shop of P. A. LOCKE, *Fashionable Tailor*, who will be happy to serve all who may favor him with their patronage. Work warranted inferior to none done elsewhere.

Cutting done on short notice and warranted to fit if made up right. ☞ Shop over J. B. Salisbury's Store.

September 13, 1848

SAFETY FUSE, for igniting the charge in blasting rocks.—a valuable article to those who have occasion to use it. Also, powder, shot, lead and pistols, for sale at TURRELL'S.

To the Public!

P. LINES & N. C. BISSELL, having formed a copartnership in the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

are prepared to prove that so far as this useful branch of industry is concerned, Montrose can not be excelled in the skill of her Mechanics. We will keep constantly on hand or make to order, Coats, Vests, Pants, Cloaks and Overcoats of every description suitable for gentlemen's wear, at prices to which no reasonable man can object. No garment made by us will be permitted to leave the shop that is not *right* as to fit and finish.

One of us will visit New York every Spring and Fall and thus give our fashionable patrons the benefit of what we may there gain by personal observation. We have received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1848-9, comprising garments for men and boys of almost every variety. Cutting done in the best manner for Ready Pay.

Montrose, Sept 12, 1848.

Public Vendue.

THE subscriber offers for sale at public vendue on Tuesday, the 26th day of Sept. inst., on his farm in Bridgewater, the following property, to wit:

1 yoke of oxen, one yoke of four years old steers, 1 yoke two years old steers, 1 four years old colt, 1 three years old colt, 25 sheep, 3 cows, 5 hogs, a quantity of hay and grain in the barn, corn on the ground, 1 pleasure wagon, cart, lumber wagon, 1 set of two horse harness, 1 potash kettle, ploughs, harrows, and a variety of other farming utensils and various articles of household furniture.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5 00 cash down; all over $5 00 nine months credit with interest and good security. A. BURROWS.

Bridgewater, Sept 6 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 to sell 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.

Auditor's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the distribution of assets in the hands of the Adm'x of Bildad Bennet, late of Susq'a. Co. deceased, will present their claims at my office, on Saturday, the seventh day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. or be thereafter barred from coming in upon the said fund. FRANKLIN FRASER.

Montrose, Sept. 6, 1848. 36 4w.

Stove Pipe.

COOKING, Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves, Pipe Elbows, Zink, Stone Ware, etc., for sale by

B. R. LYONS & Co.

GROCERIES.

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

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

SALISBURY'S.

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, at 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 right by B. & R.

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.

A NEW FIRM.

BALDWIN & DUNMORE, would inform the public that they have entered into a copartnership in the *Grocery, Victualling & Tavern Notice*

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