

Head-Quarters of the Army. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 29, '46

1. Instructions have already been given to Brigadier General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposal, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States, of the quotas of twelve-month volunteers, who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi, and who may present themselves for acceptance under that call at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

2. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the army to inspect and muster the quotas called for in like manner, from Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

3. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put en route, as follows:

4. The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee, will, from their respective State rendezvous, take up their line of march by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock and the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red river and Robins' Ferry, on the Trinity river, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas, will, from its State rendezvous, (say) Washington, take the same route to San Antonio de Bexar.

5. Excepting one regiment of the Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot, to which Brig. General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalion which will receive instructions through Brevet Brig. General Arbutnot, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle called for, from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective State rendezvous, and thence proceed by water, with or without transshipment at Mobile or New Orleans, to Point Isabel or Brasos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonio de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States land forces operating against Mexico.

6. The chiefs of the general staff of the army, at this place, will each, in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers (horse and foot) with the necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, (for water, camp equipment), subsistence, medicines, hospital stores, and means of transportation, by land and water, according to routes and destinations, and according to law and regulations. By command of Maj. Gen. Scott. R. Jones, Adjutant-General.

Letter from the Army.

The Marj Kingsland arrived last evening, four days from Point Isabel, reports that, on the 26th ult., about 900 mounted rangers and 200 infantry, volunteers, arrived from Texas at that point by the way of Padre's Island. Among the infantry was a company, 50 in number, all German emigrants from Sarago bay, which was said to be the finest company at that point.

A party of dragoons and rangers went in pursuit of Arista's forces, who had fled from Matamoros on the 15th, and in a slight rencontre with the rear guard, captured some mules and a small lot of camp equipment. The taking of Matamoros without the firing of a single gun, has in a great measure quelled the fears of those who believed that the Mexicans were determined to prosecute with unabating vigor the attack upon Fort Brown.

On the morning of the 17th ult., about sunrise, Gen. Ampudia gave the signal that he wished a parley with Gen. Taylor. He sent over to the camp a person, and requested Gen. Taylor the granting of an armistice. To this Gen. Taylor replied, "Sir, the time for asking an armistice is passed; you should have thought of such a thing before." Gen. Ampudia then desired a suspension of hostilities. This, also, Gen. Taylor positively refused. He had brought out all his cannon to the front, and was determined they should render some service, at the same time pointing to the cannon and its position. Gen. Ampudia then asked Gen. Taylor if he intended to fire. He replied "no," and that he intended to take the town at 5 A. M. the next day.

Ampudia then retired, and Gen. Taylor marched his forces up to Fort Brown and at daylight commenced crossing the river. No resistance was offered by the Mexicans on the banks of the river, and it is said many of them assisted in landing the boats. One officer, a lieutenant, was drowned in crossing the river. After crossing they were met by a number of Mexican officers, who desired to know of Gen. Taylor if he could retain the government property. Gen. T. replied "that he wanted all the town." The American forces then marched into the place, and Adjutant Bliss rode up to the fort and sounding the parley, demanded the surrender of the town. He was asked if the government property would be accepted. He replied "that nothing could be retained, all must be surrendered."

The Mexican flag was immediately hauled down and the star-spangled banner was run up in its stead.

The citizens joined loudly in the cheering of the army. A sufficient force was then placed in the fort, and the army, after moving through the town, drew off and encamped in the vicinity. Not a gun was fired.

Ampudia retreated from the town immediately. After the interview with Gen. Taylor, Arista retreated to Rinosa, where he is now encamped, waiting a reinforcement from Parades, who, it is now reported, is on his way thither with fifteen thousand men. This, however, is not authentic. The general impression is that Arista intends continuing his forces at Rinosa, and when he receives a sufficient reinforcement from Parades that he will renew hostilities.

The troops landing at Brasos Santiago are encamped there and at Point Isabel, and will remain there until further orders from Gen. Taylor. There are now over two thousand and troops daily landing.

El Expectador of the 24th ult., published in the city of Mexico, gives a description of the kind of war the Mexican government proposes to carry on against the United States. It is to be a Guerilla war. No pitched battles to be fought—the whole country to be laid waste; our troops harassed, and all supplies cut off. The Mexicans are well skilled in this mode of warfare. It will, therefore, be necessary for our government to organize our forces in large bodies, and to advance into Mexico without delay, otherwise the war will be protracted for years.

The duties on the cotton imported at Vera Cruz during the month of April reached the sum of \$100,700. The exportation of specie during the same time amounted to \$233,285.

A letter from Tepic, dated the 25th April, says that Admiral Seymour, whose arrival at Mazatlan we have announced, is concentrating at that port a fleet which will consist of the Collingwood, of 80 guns; the America and Grampus, of 50 guns each; and seven other vessels of war of a smaller class, but which will carry the total of the guns of that fleet up to 368. The Admiral has besides four steamers at his disposal. The Mexicans argue from this large force that England is sure to declare war on the Oregon question. This idea has been a favorite one with them all along, and is certainly influencing their hopes of success in the war with us.—N. O. Pic.

Captain May.

A Baltimore correspondent, in describing some incidents connected with the officers of Gen. Taylor's army, and the great battle on the Rio Grande, thus speaks of the personal appearance and intrepid character of Captain May, the bold dragoon:

"You have seen the personal description of Captain May, given in a New Orleans paper. It scarcely comes up to the man. He is over six feet high, wears his hair long, so that it nearly reaches his hips; his beard falls below his sword belt, and his moustache is unshorn. He is a splendid rider. It was this that first attracted the attention of General Jackson, who, seeing him galloping along the streets in Washington, standing in his stirrups, and presenting the personification of a knight of the olden days of chivalry, sent for him, and gave him a commission of colonel. He was in the Florida war, and many are the deeds of daring done there told of him. He rose rapidly to distinction, and he owes to his service in that war his present commission of Captain. It will interest some of your fair readers to hear that he was crossed in love some years ago. Since that time he has never allowed his hair or beard to be touched by a barber. Such is the story told of him.

I have seen a letter from the camp at Matamoros, with a sketch of Captain May, making his charge. It is most spirited and life-like thing. The Mexican banners are at work, carrying destruction into the ranks of the Americans; the sea and plains of the cavalry has been swept down; their horses and riders are lying together, 'heaped and pent.' May is in advance of them all, on his noble black steed, standing up in his stirrups, his head bent forward, his long hair streaming out behind like the tail of a comet, and his whole appearance viewed from the head, looking like one of those celestial visitants. It is a most striking and animated sketch, and gives to those who see it a vivid idea of that most gallant and brilliant achievement. Some of our engravers must get out a picture for it; for the demand to see it can only thus be gratified. No wonder, from the *ante* appearance of Capt. May, his face all covered with beard, his hair streaming behind him, like a *Camacho* Indian, and his eyes glowing like a comet—no wonder that Gen. Vega asked, when the Captain demanded his sword, 'Are you an officer?' He very probably mistook him for a spirit from the other world, who had conspired with the Americans to give them the victory they had just won against such odds."

GEN. GAINES REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.—Gen. Gaines, in his zeal to serve his country, has laid his conduct open to censure. The Senate has had a discussion upon the matter, which will be found in the Washington letter of this morning, and the General has been summoned to Washington City. The Washington Union says that Gen. Gaines' course, in calling out 12,000 volunteers, has been altogether unauthorized and illegal. Gen. Taylor was authorized to call for State troops, if necessary, and Gen. Gaines was informed that Gen. Taylor's command was entirely independent of him, and that the Government did not conceive that they could be therewith any occasion to send into Texas State troops, unless on Gen. Taylor's notification. The orders of Gen. Gaines have all been countermanded, and the Government has been compelled to decline the services of the troops called out by Gen. G. requisition. Many of these persons left their homes and business at great sacrifices; expenses have been incurred by themselves, or on their account, and it is sincerely hoped that Congress will make provision for these expenses. Without such a provision they cannot be paid. In consequence of this irregular action, Gen. Gaines has been removed from the command of the Western Division. In announcing this fact, the Union pays the following compliment to the services of Gen. G.:

"Gen. Gaines is an old soldier, who has done, in former years, good services; it is very desirable he should repose in quietness upon his laurels. However unregulated his conduct, few, very few are disposed to question his intentions, or deny him the merit of patriotic motives. Government here has been and still is strongly inclined to give the most favorable interpretation to his conduct that the circumstances will permit; but in view of the difficulties of restraining his irregular action by orders at so great a distance, the embarrassments his course has already produced, and if continued in his present position, will be likely to produce, it has been constrained, from high considerations of duty, and a sacred regard to public interest, to remove him from the command of the Western Division, and to order him to repair forthwith to Washington. Considering his extraordinary course, and the mischief it has already produced, his best friends will, we trust, be convinced that no milder course could have been pursued towards him."

Paid: Public Ledger.

The officers of the U. S. Army of Occupation have raised a purse of \$1,000, as a compliment to Captain Walker, the gallant Texan.

Peace Address.

A Reply from the undersigned, Women of Philadelphia, (U. S.) to the Friendly Address of 1,623 Women of Exeter, in England.

Friends and Sisters:—We have received your word of peace, and we thank you. Like yourselves, we do not pretend to judge of the merits of the question now at issue between our respective governments. But we know, our hearts tell us, that however men may deem it honorable to make war, nothing so becomes women as to make peace. We acknowledge with you the sacred obligation that rests upon us in the gender relations which we sustain as daughters, sisters, wives and mothers, to study the things which make for peace. It is a plain duty, and the most acceptable offering we can render as Christian women to the author of our common faith, to diffuse in our households, and far and wide in the world, the heavenly fragrance of that unity, more precious than the ornament which Mary poured all the house with its odor. Her offering he received only as a preparation for his burial, and yet has it been immortalized. Ours shall help to make his spirit live again in the hearts of all men. And whosoever his Gospel of Peace shall be preached throughout the world, may it be spoken of as a memorial of the women of England and America, that they have sought with one heart to do this service for their special Friend, the Saviour of mankind.

Should war be waged between our respective countries—which God in his mercy avert, and which, we have good hope, will be averted,—may the women of both lands be ready to use their great power to mitigate its horrors, to bind up the wounds which their countrymen may inflict, and to lead home the prisoner of war, disarmed of every hostile intent, and with a heart full of the love of Peace.

During Robbery of the U. S. Mail.—The Great Southern mail was stolen from the boat at Cincinnati, on Sunday, 7th inst. It is carried in a large box made fast to the deck of the boat. The lock was forced and the key taken, while the passengers were walking about the boat. The robbery is supposed to be a heavy one, as the bag contained all the great Southern mail, the letters alone being a great load as two men could bear. It is supposed that the bag was dropped in a skiff and taken ashore by the robbers.

Curiosity.—Hon. Joseph Williams, while performing the duties of his circuit in the second judicial district, prepared at Fort Des Moines a very singular and perfect specimen of the animal kind. It is a part of the left side of a jaw of some very large animal, resembling the crocodile. Some idea of the animal may be formed from the size of the molars, the grinders, two of which are perfectly sound. One of these teeth measures a foot in circumference.

There are six sharp and strong set spikes or points, arranged in double rows, and protruding about one inch from the base or main body of the molar, leaving corresponding sectional cavities—which fact establishes the carnivorous character of the animal beyond all question. The enamel of the teeth, which is in a perfect state of preservation, is almost equal to ivory. The bone is partially petrified, and is evidently a part of the remains of some monster of the deep, which sported amid the waves that, in days of yore, rolled over what we now designate as the Hills of the prairie between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

This specimen was found in the upper of the three rivers which run into the Des Moines in Polk county, near Raccoon Fork, one of the head waters of that stream. Nash-ess-kuk, one of Black Hawk's sons, found and left it with William Meldrum, at the trading house, from whom the Judge procured it. Altogether it is a great curiosity, and to the naturalist and antiquary will be a fruitful subject of speculation. We think it goes far to prove that these towering prairies were once all submerged. The Judge designs sending it to the East as a fit subject for examination by those who are engaged in the investigation of such matters.—*Iowa Reporter*.

The Printer.—The printer is the most curious being living. He may have a "Bank and Quoin," and yet not be worth a cent—have small caps, and have neither wife nor children. Others run fast, but he gets along swiftest by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the *key* without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing, and even do both at the same time; have and use furniture, and yet own no dwelling; may make and put away pie, and never see a pie, much less eat it during life; may *press* a good deal, and not ask a favor; may handle a shooting-iron, and know nothing about cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the lever that moves the globe as a hog with his nose under a mole hill; spread sheets without being a housewife; he may lay his form on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; and the *dogger* (l) without shedding blood; and from the earth handle the stars (* * *); he may be of a rolling disposition, and never desire to travel; he may have a *sheep's foot*, and not be deformed; he most always holds a stick, but it is not wood; never he without a case, and know nothing about law or physic; he always corrects his errors, and grows worse every day; have embraces (—) without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; distribute the metal all around him, dilly, and as close-fisted and as uncharitable as the veriest miser; have his form locked up, and still be free from jail, watch-house, or any other confinement; his office may have a *hell* in it, and not be such a bad place after all; he may be plagued by the *Devil*, and be a Christian of the best kind. And what is stranger still—he may be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business.

THE CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The *Hamburg Republican*, of the 27th instant, says:—"We continue to receive the most cheering accounts from the upper districts of our State, in relation to the crops of small grain. Wheat, rye, and oats are said to be more generally promising than for many years. The wheat crop may be considered as almost out of the reach of contingency, as many farmers are already cutting and housing it."

Receipts for the Peoples' Advocate.

Name	Amount
Jacob Skinner 2d	\$1.00
Ann McIntosh	1.00
Eljah Barons	1.00
George Gales	1.00
Lewis Miles	1.00
Jonathan Young	1.00
John Ribbenwirth	1.00
Michael Dan Mageshian	1.00
David Welsh	1.00
John Snipes	1.00
Joel Steenback	1.00
J. W. Fennis	1.00
Israel Tyler	1.00
Alvin Wilcox	1.00
Wm. H. Snow	1.00
G. W. Crocker	1.00
Samuel Brush	1.00
John Riley	1.00
S. B. Mulford	1.00
Calah Nurse	1.00
Jonathan Howard	1.00
P. D. Warner	1.00
Michael Moxley	1.00
Mathias Smith	1.00
P. M. Babcock	1.00
Dann L. Wartrows	1.00

MARRIED.

In Januaria, Chautauque Co., N. Y., on the 26th ult., by Rev. A. Haply, Mr. C. HOLLANDER, of Montrose, to Miss EUGENIA M. PALMER, of the former place.

In Bethel, on the morning of the 10th inst., by P. Burchard Esq., Mr. GEORGE WATSON, to Miss BRIZA JANE HURSTON, both of Bethel, Me. Co. Pa.

In this Borough, on Wednesday morning the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. L. Post, Doct. G. Z. Dobson, to Miss ELEANOR V. POST, all of this Borough.

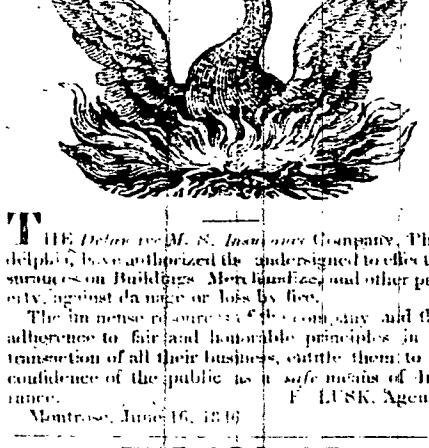
DIED.

In this Borough, on Tuesday the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY A. LYONS, consort of Bp. R. LYONS, aged 45 years.

She was afflicted for several months with an extremely painful disease, during which time, she manifested the comforting and consoling influences of the spirit of her Heavenly Master, by whom she had laid up her confidence and trust, retaining the faith of that blessed savior, through his walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will bear no evil for them art with me.

She has left a bereaved husband, and a large circle of friends to mourn her dear loss.

Advertisements.



THE *Delaware* and *U. S. Insurance Company*, Philadelphia, have authorized the undersigned to effect insurances on Buildings, Merchandise and other property, against damage or loss by fire.

The business of our office is to issue and add their influence to fair and honorable principles in the transaction of all their business, and to the confidence of the public in a safe means of Insurance.

Montrose, June 16, 1846. J. L. SHERMAN.

THE ARCADE IN FULL BLAST!

REMOVED this week from the Grand Hotel and introduced a new and splendid assortment of Fresh Goods, lately purchased at extremely low prices for cash, and are induced to sell them on as good terms as any of the cheap, cheap or best shops in town. Those having cash to pay for Goods will do well to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

Montrose, June 15, 1846. J. L. SHERMAN.

FARMERS' STORE!

THE undersigned have on hand and are receiving a general assortment of Goods, which they offer at a small advance for any cash. Most kinds of produce take an exchange for cash.

MILLS & SHERMAN. Montrose, June 15, 1846.

ISAAK L. POST & CO.,

HAVE on hand for sale (cheap as our neighbors) a better stock of Spring & Summer Goods than usual.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE!

HEAD-QUARTERS! MONTROSE, SASSAGUHAM CO., PA. S. S. MULFORD & SON, DEALERS Wholesale and Retail, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glass-ware, &c., &c., offer advantages to those who wish to buy equal to any store in the county. Their assortment is extensive and will be sold at prices to correspond with the times and the wants of purchasers. For cash they will not be undersold! Among their assortment may be found a great variety of good goods—consisting of Broadcloths of every variety and color. Summer Clothing—fancy, striped and plain. Calicoes—the best styles of the season. Ladies' Cravats, Scarfs, Mitts, Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Rich Dress Silks, Fringe and other fashionable trimmings for ladies' dresses. Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety and suitable for the season. Drawer Goods of every description, and in fact every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. June, 1846.

MOUNTAIN DE LAINES from 1s. 6d. upwards, MULFORDS' for sale at

GLASSWARE—good sugar glass and all other Groceries equally as cheap for cash, at MULFORDS'

ONE new two horse Lumber wagon for sale by S. S. M. & SON.

CARPENTERS' and JOINERS' TOOLS—a large assortment kept constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, at MULFORDS'.

FANNING MILLS for sale at MULFORDS'.

AN assortment of Looking Glasses for sale at MULFORDS'.

SHEETINGS, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c., cheap at MULFORDS'.

GRASS SEEDS, Sedge Stones, Cradles and Cradles, Scales, Ribbons, Pitchforks, Suckles, &c., for sale at MULFORDS'.

GREAT BARGAINS!

A unusual variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods may be found at my Store on the East side of the Public Square in Montrose, where the People can purchase at very low prices for cash, or exchange their produce for good advantage.

A elegant assortment of Ladies' Slippers and Button Shoes, very low at SALISBURY'S.

A LOT of splendid Dress Lawns, No Laines and French Calicoes, at SALISBURY'S.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Prints, very low, at SALISBURY'S.

A GOOD stock of Summer Goods for Gents, and Boys, at SALISBURY'S.

CORDED Shorts, White and Drab Merinos, at SALISBURY'S.

A LOT of fine plain De Laine Shavels just received and will be sold low, at SALISBURY'S.

IRON, Steel, Nail, Iron, and Nails, cheap at SALISBURY'S.

CHEAPER Males or then can be found in town at only 12 cents, with Teas, Sugars, Coffee and Tobacco, equally low, at SALISBURY'S.

LINENS—Linen Table and Towel Diaper and Linen Crochings; a good assortment of Irish Linen, at SALISBURY'S.

TWEEDS—A lot of best rate Tweeds cloth, low at SALISBURY'S.

CLOTHS—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, unusually low, at SALISBURY'S.

HATS—A large assortment of Misses and Ladies' Hats, at very reduced prices, at SALISBURY'S.

COTTON Table Diaper and Linen Thread, low at SALISBURY'S.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

ON west side of the Public Avenue, are just received a new and splendid assortment of Fresh Goods, lately purchased at extremely low prices for cash, and are induced to sell them on as good terms as any of the cheap, cheap or best shops in town. Those having cash to pay for Goods will do well to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

SELLING OFF CHEAP!

LEATHER—A good assortment kept constantly on hand and sold as low as can be bought in the County, by B. SAYRE.

BEEF, Hides, Calf Skins, &c., wanted by B. SAYRE.

PALMERS' OILS, for sale by B. SAYRE.

WINDOW Sash, Glass, and Putty by B. SAYRE.

PLUMBERS, Binghamton, Skinner's Bddy and Montrose, a good assortment kept constantly on hand, also a general assortment of castings. Old Iron wanted in pay, by B. SAYRE.

RAYMOND & CO'S.



IMMENSE MENAGERIE. WILL visit Montrose on SATURDAY, the 26th of JUNE, 1846—FOR ONE DAY ONLY! There is no subject that can be named in so few words that excites such an extent, and variety of interesting and useful information, as the natural history of the savage creatures of the forest and the desert. It includes, within the range of its various objects, much that can excite the attention and reward the inquiries of the natural philosopher, the student, or the casual wayfarer. It furnishes subjects for investigation, which have engaged the interest of the most gifted minds, during a period of more than four thousand years. It leads the mind back to the hour when the world was into being, and extends down to the discoveries of the present day. In this, the most extensive exhibition, the whole animal kingdom, in all the multiplicity and variety of its objects, possessing sufficient interest, is brought to the actual view of the spectator in perfection and beauty, so as to excite to be found.

The Quadrupeds embraced in this Collection, are all of a superior class, and greater in number and variety than any hitherto exhibited in this country. They may be almost regarded by the visitor as the Ark containing "All kind of Beasts of the Field and of the Woods."

The science of natural history must, in some degree, have remained in a state of barbarism, and every degree of civilization, its arts and manufactures, its agriculture, its food, shelter and amusement. Why should we not, in a state of refinement and wealth, explore the great museum of nature, to enhance its natural grandeur, and to see the source of its grandeur, and increase his veneration for the wonderful Author of all things!

Just arrived from Europe and will join the Menagerie before its arrival in this place, the MONSTER WHITE BEAR, from the Royal Menagerie at London, together with the fabulous LION, named "THE BARON," the celebrated tamer of wild beasts, will do some of his most daring and intrepid performances, equal, if not superior, to any living man. ADMISSION 25 cts. CHILDREN half price. DOORS OPEN AT 1 O'CLOCK. June 13, 1846.

HATS & CAPS.

C. W. TUTTLE has on hand a large assortment of Fur, Silk, Wool, Leather and Patent Hats, that will be sold lower than can be bought elsewhere in town, for the ready pay. No mistake this time. June 11, 1846.

CASH paid for Wool until the 15th of July next, by C. W. TUTTLE.

CHAIRS of all descriptions, cheaper than the cheapest, at C. W. TUTTLE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FOR CASH, BUTTER, DECEMBER, FEATHERS, &c., &c., or approved credit, in Sassaquoanna County, can be had of J. LYONS.

For Cash, Butter, DeceMBER, FEATHERS, &c., &c., or approved credit, in Sassaquoanna County, can be had of J. LYONS.

THE following are the names of those who may please to favor him with a call: J. LYONS, at the "DOOR" in the building where Old Books, Maps, &c., will be bound to order on short notice. MONTROSE, Pa., June 15, 1846.

STRAY HEIFER!

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned about the 23d of May last, a Red yearling Heifer, with white about the hind and hind legs. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and taking her away. THOMAS G. ROSS. Brooklyn, June 1, 1846.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE funds arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of William Minkler, deceased, having been referred to the undersigned for adjustment, all persons interested in said funds are hereby notified to present their claims before me at the office of J. S. & Mulford, in Montrose, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July next, or be deemed thereafter from coming in upon the same. J. S. MULFORD, Auditor. June 16, 1846.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE following are the prices for approved paper will be made for cash: Small Pica, 32 lines, 500 lines for \$40; Long Primer, 36 lines, 500 lines for \$40; Bourgeois, 40 lines, 500 lines for \$40; Drevier, 48 lines, 500 lines for \$40.

Wood Type, Printing Ink, Paper, Casses, Galley, Dress Rules, Composing Sticks, Galleys, and other Printing Materials, furnished at the lowest prices. GEO. BRUCE & CO. THE TYPE ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PRINTED IS FROM THE ABOVE FOUNDRY.

STRAYED.

FROM the enclosure of the undersigned about the 1st of June, 2 Steers 2 years old, one of them with the horns projecting forward and a part of his tail white, and 3 yearling heifers, two of them red, with a white face, and the other more white than red. Any person having information where they will be renewably rewarded. JERRY MORPHY. Silver Lake, June 15, 1846.

MONTROSE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(This Directory will be completed weekly.) JAMES W. ELDRIDGE, Cabinet and Chair Making, Also Sign and Fancy Printing, Turning, Paper Hanging, &c. Shop in his old stand on Turpike.

A CHAMBERLIN, Attorney at Law, Office over the Store of G. L. Post & Co., corner of Public Avenue and Turpike.

LUSK & MULFORD, Attorneys at Law, Office over the Store of G. L. Post & Co., corner of Public Avenue and Turpike.

E. W. HAWLEY, Bill collector, the Miscellaneous Goods, and other articles, at his old stand on the corner of the Turpike.

PARK & DIMOCK, Doctors, Office over the Store of G. L. Post & Co., corner of Public Avenue and Turpike.

C. W. TUTTLE, Hat and Cap Manufacturer, also Fur, Wool and Pellet Maker.