From the Anglo-American.

MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS.

BY WADDY THOMPSON ESQ.,
(Late Minister of the United States at Mexico.)

(CONTINUED.)

We resume our extracts from this interesting publication, and shall begin by pointing out the wealth and influence of the Church, which is in fact the *real* government although it exercises its authority indirectly. Nevertheless it is felt to the remotest throb of Mexican feeling. Mr. Thompson thus describes the City of Mexico, its Palace, its Cathedral, and the wealth of the Church:—

The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American Continent. In some respects it certainly is so. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed according to the strictest architectural rules. The foundations of the city were laid, and the first buildings were erected by Cortes, who did everything well which he attempted,—from building a house or writing a couplet to conquering an empire. Many of the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned by his descendants. The public square is said to be unsurpassed by any in the world; it contains some twelve or fifteen acres paved with stone. The Cathedral covers one entire side, the Palace another; the western side is occupied by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second stories of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories are occupied by the principal retail merchants of the city. The most of these houses were built by Cortes, who, with his characteristic sagacity and an avarice which equally characterized him in the latter part of his life, selected the best portion of the city for himself.

The President's Palace, formerly the palace of the viceroys, is an immense building of three stories high, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred and fifty wide; it stands on the site of the palace of Montezuma. It is difficult to conceive of so much stone and mortar being put together in a less tasteful and imposing shape; it has much more the appearance of a cotton factory or a penitentiary than what it really is; the windows are small, and a parapet wall runs the whole length of the building, with nothing to relieve the monotony of its appearance except some very indifferent ornamental work in the centre; there are no doors in the front either of the second or third stories—nothing but disproportionately small windows, and too many of them; the three doors, and there are only three in the lower story, are destitute of all architectural beauty or ornament. Only a very small part of this palace is appropriated to the residence of the President; all the public offices are here, including those of the heads of the different departments; ministers of war, foreign relations, finance and justice, the public treasury, &c. &c. The halls of the house of deputies and of the senate are also in the same building, and last and least, the botanic garden. After passing through all sorts of filth and dirt on the basement story you come to a dark narrow passage which conducts you to a massive door, which, when you have succeeded in opening, you enter an apartment enclosed with high walls on every side, but open at the top, and certainly not exceeding eighty feet square—and this is the few shrubs and plants and the celebrated manita tree, are all that it contains. I have rarely in my life seen a more gloomy and desolate looking place. It is much more like a prison than a garden. A decrepit, palsied old man, said to be more than a hundred years old, is the superintendent of the establishment; no one could have been selected more in keeping with the general dilapidation and dreariness of this melancholy affair.

But the Cathedral, which occupies the site of the great idol temple of Montezuma, offers a striking contrast. It is five hundred feet long by four hundred and twenty wide. It would be superfluous to add another to the many descriptions of this famous building which have already been published. Like all the other churches in Mexico, it is built in the Gothic style. The walls, of several feet thickness, are made of unhewn stone and lime. Upon entering it, one is apt to recall the wild fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if the wealth of empires was collected there. The clergy in Mexico do not, for obvious reasons, desire that their wealth should be made known to its full extent; they are, therefore, not disposed to give very full information upon the subject, or to exhibit the gold and silver vessels, vases, precious stones, and other forms of wealth; quite enough is exhibited to strike the beholder with wonder. The first object that presents itself on entering the cathedral is the altar, near the centre of the building; it is made of highly-wrought and highly-polished silver, and covered with a profusion of ornaments of pure gold. On each side of this altar runs a balustrade, enclosing a space about eight feet wide and eighty or a hundred feet long. The balusters are about four feet high, and four inches thick in the largest part; the handrail from six to eight inches wide. Upon the top of this handrail, at the distance of six or eight feet apart, are human images, beautifully wrought, and about two feet high. All of these, the balustrade, handrail, and images, are made of a compound of gold and silver, and copper—more valuable than silver. I was told that an offer had been made to take this balustrade, and replace it with another of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides. There is much more of the same balustrade in other parts of the church; I should think, in all of it, not less than three hundred feet.

As you walk through the building, on either side there are different apartments, all filled, from the floor to the ceiling, with paintings, statues, vases, huge candlesticks, waiters, and a thousand other articles, made of gold or silver. This, too, is only the every day display of articles of least value; the more costly are stowed away in chests and closets. What must it be when all these are brought out, with the immense quantities of precious stones which the church is known to possess? And this only one of the churches of the city of Mexico, where there are between sixty and eighty others, and some of them possessing little less wealth than the cathedral; and it must also be remembered, that all the other large cities, such as Puebla, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, San Louis Potosi, have each a proportionate number of equally gorgeous establishments. It would be the wildest and most random conjecture to attempt an estimate of the amount of the precious metals thus withdrawn from the useful purposes of the currency of the world, and wasted in these barbaric ornaments, as incompatible with good taste as they are with the humility which was the most striking feature in the character of the founder of our religion, whose chosen instruments were the lowly and humble, and who himself regarded as the highest evidence of his divine mission, the fact that "to the poor the gospel was preached." I do not doubt but there is enough of the precious metals in the different churches of Mexico to relieve sensibly the pressure upon the currency of the world, which has resulted from the diminished production of the mines, and the increased quantity which has been appropriated to purposes of luxury, and to pay the cost of much more tasteful decorations in architecture and statuary, made of mahogany and marble.

But the immense wealth which is thus collected in the churches, is not by any means all, or even the larger portion, of the wealth of the Mexican church and clergy. They own very many of the finest houses in Mexico and other cities (the rents of which must be enormous), besides valuable real estates all over the Republic. Almost every person leaves a bequest in his will for masses for his soul, which constitute an incumbrance upon the estate, and thus nearly all the estates of the small proprietors are mortgaged to the church. The property held by the church in mortmain is estimated at fifty millions.

Mexico is, I believe, the only country where the church property remains in its untouched entirety. Some small amount has been recently realized from the sale of the estates of the banished Jesuits; but, with that exception, no President, however hard pressed (and there is no day in the year that they are not hard pressed), has ever dared to encroach upon that which is regarded consecrated property, with the exception of Gomez Farrias, who, in 1834, proposed to the legislative chambers to confiscate all the church property, and the measure would, no doubt, have been adopted, but for a revolution which overthrew the administration.

But it is impossible that such a state of things can last always. I have heard intelligent men express the opinion, that one-fourth of the property of the country is in the hands of the priesthood; and, instead of diminishing, is continually increasing. As a means of raising money, I would not give the single institution of the Catholic religion of masses and indulgences for the benefit of the souls of the dead, for the power of taxation possessed by any government. No tax-gatherer is required to collect it: its payment is enforced by all the strongest and best feelings of the human heart. All religions and superstitions have their priesthood and their priestcraft, from the reptile worship of the Nile to our own pure and holy religion; but of all the artifices of cunning and venality to extort money from credulous weakness, there is none so potential as a mass for the benefit of souls in purgatory. Our own more rational faith teaches that when a man dies his account is closed, and his destiny for good or evil is fixed for ever, and that he is to be judged by the deeds done in the body; but under such circumstances his destiny may be modified or changed by prayers at once posthumous, vicarious, and venal. It would seem to be in direct contradiction to the Savior, in the comparison of the camel passing through the eye of a needle. Nothing is easier than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven; he purchases that entrance with money. He who can pay for most masses, shortens in proportion the period of his probation of torment in purgatory. Who is it that will not pay his last farthing to relieve the soul of a departed friend from those torments? I do not know how the fee for these masses is exacted, but I do know that it is regularly paid; and that, without the fee, the mass would be regarded of no value or efficacy. We read in the history of the conquest of Mexico that Cortes paid large sums for masses for the soul of Sandoval, when he died, and provided large sums in his will for masses for his own soul. I remember that my washerwoman once asked me to lend her two dollars. I asked her what she wanted with it. She told me that there was a particular mass to be said on that day, which relieved the souls in purgatory from ten thousand years of torment, and that she wished to secure the benefit of it for her mother. I asked her if she was fool enough to believe it. She answered, "Why, yes, sir; is it not true?" and with a countenance of as much surprise as if I had denied that the sun was shining. On a day of religious festival (the anniversary of Saint Francisco,) I have seen, stuck up on the door of the church of San Francisco, one of the largest and most magnificent in Mexico, a small advertisement, of which the following was the substance:—

"His Holiness the Pope (and certain bishops which were named) have granted thirty-two thousand three hundred years, ten days and six hours of indulgence* for this mass."

I do not remember exactly the number of years, days and hours, but I positively assert that it specified the number of each, and I believe that I have stated them correctly. The manifest object of this minute particularity is to secure the more effectual belief in the imposture. By thus giving to it the air of a business transaction, a sort of contract between the devotee and the Almighty, by his authorized agent and vicegerent on earth, the Pope, is established—a contract the more binding in its character because the receipt of the consideration is acknowledged. I tremble at the apparent blasphemy of even describing such things.

Mr. Brantz Mayer, in his very interesting book, gives a literal copy of an advertisement which was stuck up in the beautiful church of Guadaloupe on the festival of Nuestra Senora de Guadaloupe, of which the following is a translation:—

"The faithful are reminded that the most illustrious Bishops of Puebla and Tarazora have granted an indulgence of eighty days for every quarter of an hour which the said images are exposed, and five hundred days for each Ave Maria which is recited before either of them. Lastly, the most excellent Fr. Jose Mirin de Jesus Belaumzaron, for himself, and for the most illustrious the present Bishops of Puebla, Michoacan, Jolisci, and Durango, has granted an indulgence of two hundred days for every word of the appointed prayers to our most exalted lady, for every step taken in her house, for every reverence performed, and for every word of the mass which may be uttered by the priest or the hearers; as many more days of indulgence are granted for every quarter of an hour in which these images are exposed, in the balconies, windows, or doors, for public adoration."

A distinguished friend of mine, who resided some time in Mexico, has still in his possession some curious specimens of these indulgences, varying, in the number of years of remission of punishment, according to the prices paid: among others, one which grants to a single prayer all the good effects of a hundred. These effects are all graduated according to a regular scale, so many years of remission for each prayer or mass, and so many years of punishment for each sin. I remember, on one occasion, giving some order to a servant on Sunday, when he told me that he must go to mass; that he would suffer seven thousand years in purgatory for every mass which he neglected on Sunday, or any day of religious festival. They have a saint for all occasions. There is no human want that there is not some particular "line of business" the matter belongs; and by proper devotions to him his powerful aid is secured. They have a saint for horses, and on the festival of that saint, which is his birth-day, horses are carried to the priest, and for a small sum receive the blessing; a perfect security against "all the ills which *horse* flesh is heir to." In what is such a superstition superior to the idol-worship which it superseded! That was at least sincere, both on the part of priest and devotee. Is this?

How enormous must be the revenues derived from this source, amongst a people who believe implicitly in the efficacy of these masses to purchase, both for the living and the dead, a remission of the punishment and torments of purgatory, and for every crime, too, which man can commit! In the language of Tetzel, the great vender of indulgences in the time of Luther, who asserted that these indulgencies which he sold were efficacious for the remission of every sin, even "si quis virginem matrem vitiasset (if one should violate the Virgin Mother, let him pay—let him pay largely, and it shall be forgiven him.) Even repentance," said he, "is not necessary, and more than all this indulgences save not the living alone, they also save the dead. Ye priests, ye nobles, ye tradesmen, ye wives, ye maidens, ye young men, hearken to your departed parents and friends who cry to you from the bottomless abyss, we are enduring horrible tortures, a small alms would deliver us; you can give it, but you will not; The very moment," continued Tetzel, "that the money clinks against the bottom of the chest, the soul escapes from purgatory, and flies to heaven. Bring your money—bring money—bring money!" The people to whom Tetzel sold his indulgences, from which he received so immense an amount, were far less ignorant than the mass of the Mexican population. At no period, and in no country, have the efficacy of these indulgences been more universally believed and relied upon, than they are in Mexico at this day. The reader may imagine, if he can, the treasures with which the coffers of the church are filled from this source alone.

* An indulgence is defined. A remission of the punishment due for sins: a plenary indulgence, is a remission of the whole punishment; a particular indulgence, a remission of a part only.

A PUGNACIOUS CAPTAIN.—When the call for volunteers was first made in Missouri, an officer in Cole county raised, with great despatch, a fine company, and forthwith tendered their services to the government. They were kept in suspense for several days, when they were sent to their homes to await instructions. Again the trumpet sounded to arms; volunteers were wanted and would be received—so the Adjutant General of Missouri seemed to think. Again the company was marched to Jefferson City, but they were again refused. "General," said the patriotic Captain, "I raised my company to enter the service of my country and fight the Mexicans. This is the second time I have marched them here, in obedience to your orders, and their services have been rejected. I have sworn not to return without a fight; and since you have thus refused to let me fight the Mexicans, I'll fight the *rancheros*, or hangers-on of our own camp." And, suiting the action to the word, he fell to and gave the redoubtable Adjutant General of the State of Missouri as spirited a thrashing as Gen. Taylor gave the Mexicans at the Rio Grande. When the official report of this gallant affair was received, it was found that there was only *one* missing.

FRIGHTENING A ROGUE.—In the St. Louis Recorder's Court, recently, Alexander McManus was fined $5 for stealing wood from the steamer Hannibal, and was asked to fork up by his honor.

"C-c-c-can't do it," muttered he; "a-n-a-in't got the p-p-p-pewter, your Honor."

"Are you a married man?" inquired the Recorder.

"N-n-n-not exactly s-s-so far gone y-yet, sir."

"Well, I will have to send you to the work-house," said the Recorder.

"T-t-taint nothin' t-t-t-to go th-th-there," said Alick, "I-I-I-I'm used to it; b-b-but when you t-t-talked about m-m-marriage, old fellow, you *f-f-frightened* me!"

TO THE POINT.—On the day of the license election, as two laboring men were passing along the street, both worthy sons of the Emerald Isle, one says to the other—

"Patrick, how are you going to vote on this license question?"

"Faith, and I'm going to vote 'no license,' sure."

"But why do you do that, when you like some of the *cratur*?"

"Why, I want to get rid of these shops which are under my nose, tempting me to drink. If they were not there, I should not drink, and you know as well as I do, that we are better off without the drink than with it."

"Sure, I know that?"

"Then vote with me to get rid of the shops, and the temptation of them."—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

A western editor speaking of the Oregon question, says: "If we must have a war let us be found erect—in a posture of defence—and at least with our national pantaloons well braced up."

The United States have 200,000 muskets in the Watervliet Arsenal, in this State, ready for shipment at any moment.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

MONTROSE, June 25, 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA.		Under $5s	½ dis
Philadelphia bank,	par	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Man & Mec bank	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Moyamensing bank	par	MAINE.	
Penn township bank	par	Calais bank	10a—
U S bank notes	25 dis	Agricultural bank	do
Girard do	par	City bk Portland	do
Pennsyl'a do	par	Damariscotta	do
Germantown	par	Mercantile bk	do
Del co at Chester	par	Stillwater Canal bk	do
Chester co at W Chester	par	Bangor Com bk	do
Montgomery co	par	Westbrook Bk	do
Farmers' b'k Bucks co	par	Citizens' bk	do
Farmers' bk Read'g	par	Globe bk	do
Easton	par	Washington co	do
Northampton	no sale	Frankford bk	do
Lancaster bank	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Far bk Lancaster	par	VERMONT.	
Lebanon	¾ dis	Bank of St Albans	1½ dis
Harrisburg	1 dis	Bk of Bennington	—dis
Middletown	1 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Carlisle	1 dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Columbia bridge	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Northumberland	par	RHODE ISLAND	
Miners' bk Pttsville	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Wy'g bk Wilkesb'e	1½ dis	MARYLAND.	
Pitts'g demand notes	¾ dis	Baltimore banks	¼ dis
" certificates	1 dis	Patapsco bk	¼ dis
" post notes	1 dis	Mineral bank	1 dis
Towanda	no sale	Fredericktown	¾ dis
York	1 dis	Hagerstown	¾ dis
Gettysburg	1 dis	Far & Millers' bk	Ha-
Chambersburg	1 dis	gerstown	30 dis
Waynesb'g	1½ dis	Westminster	¾ dis
Brownsville	1½ dis	Williamsport	¾ dis
Erie	1½ dis	Cumberland	1 dis
Berks co bank	no sale	Salisbury	2½ dis
Honesdale	1 dis	Franklin bank	¼ dis
Bk Susq'a co	1½ dis	Susquehannah	broke
Lewistown	1½ dis	Millington	broke
Lum bk Warren	no sale	Frederick co bk	¾ dis
West Branch bk	1½ dis	Broken bks various	prices
Dom Cr Scrip	20a30 dis	Baltimore & Ohio Re-	
Lehigh Nav Script	15 dis	lief notes	10 dis
4th May issue	1½ dis	DELAWARE.	
NEW YORK.		Bank of Delaware	par
N Y City bank	¼ dis	Wil'n & Brandyw'ne	par
Tenth Ward bk	—	Farmers' bk Del	par
Clinton bk N Y	30 dis	Union bank	par
Globe bank	fraud	Bank of Smyrna	par
North River bk'g co	do	Under $5s	½ dis
City Trust & Bk'g co	do	DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	
Wool Growers' bk	— dis	Washington City	¾ dis
White Plains bk	25 dis	Georgetown	¾ dis
Lewis co bk	50 dis	Far & Mechanics'	¾ dis
Far & Dro bk Buff	25 dis	Alexandria	¾ dis
Millers bk or Clyde	15 dis	Bk of Alexandria	broke
Farl'k of Seneca co	— dis	Mechanics' bk	broke
Com bk of N York	2 dis	Franklin bank	no sale
Lafayette bank	2 dis	Merchants bank	do
N Y Bk'g com	60 dis	VIRGINIA.	
Dry Dock bank	1 dis	Ex bk & branches	1½ dis
N Am Trust co	2 dis	Bk of Va & bra'chs	1½ dis
Bank of Buffalo	55 dis	Far bk & b'chs	1½ dis
Bank of Brookport	35 dis	Valley bk & b'ch	1½ dis
Hamilton bk	30 dis	Wheeling	1a1½ dis
Com bk Buffalo	55 dis	Wheeling p notes	1½ dis
All solvent banks	¾a1 dis	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Country banks	¾a1 dis	All solvent banks	2 dis
Exch bk of Columbia, Greene co: Hudson, Middle dist'ts, Plattsburg, Niagara, Wash and Warren, Wash Man Co.	Broken	Small notes	2½ dis
		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
		All solvent banks	1½ dis
		Small notes	2 dis
		GEORGIA.	
		Bk of St Mary's	5a—
Wayne co bank		Oglethorpe	do
Mer and Planters'		Monroe R	do
Del Co bank	fraud	Columbus	do
Ex bk Po'keepsie	do	Phœnix bank	do
Pottsdam Manuf Co	do	Exchange bank	do
Red Backs	¾a1 dis	Chat R bank	do
NEW JERSEY.		Central bk of Mill	do
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' bk Trenton	par	Georgia B'kg co	do
		Rucker B'kg co	do
Princeton bank	par	All solvent banks	2a8
Plainfield bank	1a2 dis	ALABAMA.	
State bk at Camden	par	All solvent banks	5a6 dis
Cumberland bank	par	Small notes	8 dis
Mount Holly,	par	OHIO.	
Salem Bk'g co	par	Cincinnati	2½ dis
Monmouth bank	no sale	Solvent bk notes	3a3½ dis
N Hope Del Bridge	¾ dis	ILLINOIS.	
Trenton Bk'g co old	par	Bank of Illinois	70 dis
All other banks	par	State bank	50 dis
Far & Mech bank of N Brunswick	no sale	KENTUCKY.	
		Notes	2 dis
Hub Bk'g & Co	broke	Small notes	3a3½ dis
Washington Bk'g Co	do	LOUISIANA.	
Franklin bank	do	All solvent banks	2 dis
Jersey City Bank	do	MISSOURI.	
Monmouth	do	All solvent banks	2½a3 dis
N J Manuf Co	do	INDIANA.	
Protec and Lombard	do	All solvent banks	1½a2 dis
State bk at Trenton	do	FLORIDA.	
Bank of N Brunswick	do	Southern Life & Transportation Co.	—
Mech bk Patterson	do		

Advertisements.

MONTROSE FOUNDRY.

The Tariff and the People!!

A. D. 1846.

THE farmers of Susquehannah County are hereby notified that the largest and best assortment of Ploughs and Iron Castings of every kind and variety, may be had fresh from the Furnace of

D. POST, JR. & CO.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest, for Cash!

Let it be understood that we will not be undersold. We have, too, the largest assortment of Goods in our line, of any Foundry in Northern Pennsylvania, consisting of PLOUGHS that will go up hill and down hill, and on the level—to wit: Idon Ploughs, Wayne County Ploughs, Wood's Old Patent, Side Hill Ploughs, &c. &c. too numerous to mention.

Post & Co., will also furnish their customers with Andirons of every size, with Wagon Boxes, Slay, Cutter and Bob Sled Shoes, Dog-Churn Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, and indeed every kind of Iron Castings that the farmer and hard-fisted yeomanry of the County may desire. Then call at

POST'S FURNACE.

Montrose, June 23, 1846.

PRODUCE, Cash, and approved credit may be exchanged for Iron Ware, at POST'S FURNACE.

EVERY kind of Mill-Irons, good and strong, and made to order by D. POST, JR., & CO.

SHORT & SWEET!

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of R. Ketcham & Co., will save expense, and some trouble, by "Rendering unto Cæsar what is Cæsars." The Accounts of the R. K. & Co., are in the hands of D. POST, JR.

Montrose, June 24, 1846.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

I STILL continue to carry on the Tailoring business at my old stand, next Door below the "FARMERS' STORE," where *cutting, fitting* and *making up*, is done agreeably to the latest and most admired style. J. GROVES.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

A NEW Lot of Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, and elegant Bonnet Ribbons just received at SALISBURY'S.

24th June 1846.

PORK & HAMS,

FOR SALE at SALISBURY'S

THAT

UNSETTLED Account of yours with Salisbury & Chandler must be settled *immediately, or cost will be made.* J. B. SALISBURY.

June 24, 1846.

$5 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday, June 8th, 1846, STEPHEN D. LYONS, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting the said apprentice in any way, as I shall deal with them according to law.

JOHN GROVES.

Montrose, June 20, 1846 2—3w

HATS & CAPS.

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

June 14, 1846.

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

GOODS,

FOR Cash, Butter, Beeswax, Feathers, &c. &c., or approved credit, in Susquehanna County, can be had of

J. LYONS,

who is always on hand, and ready to wait on those who may please to favor him with a call.

J. L. also carries on the BOOK BINDING business where old Books, Papers, &c, will be bound to order on short notice.

Montrose, Pa., June, 1846.

STRAY HEIFER!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 23d of May last, a Red yearling Heifer, with white about the back and hind parts. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and taking her away. THOMAS S. GOSS.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1846. 1-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE funds arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of William Minckler, dec'd., 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 Lusk & Mulford, in Montrose, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July next, or be debarred thereafter from coming in upon the same. S. B. MULFORD, Auditor.

June 16, 1846. 1-4w.

Bruce's New York Type Foundry.

No. 13 Chambers st., between Centre & Chatham sts.

THE following are the prices for approved notes at six months, from which a liberal discount will be made for cash:—

Pica,	32c.	Minion,	54c.
Small Pica,	34	Nonpareil,	66
Long Primer,	36	Agate,	86
Burgeois,	40	Pearle,	$1 20
Brevier,	46		

Wood Type, Printing Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials, furnished with promptitude, and 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 subscriber about the 1st of June, 2 Steers 2 years old, one of them with the horns projecting forwards and a part of his tail white—and 3 yearling heifers, two of them red, one with a white face, and the other more white than red. Any person giving information where they are will be reasonably rewarded.

JERRY MURPHY.

Silver Lake, June 15, 1846.

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

The immense resources of the company, and their adherence to fair and honorable principles in the transaction of all their business, entitle them to the confidence of the public as a *safe* means of Insurance. F. LUSK, Agent.

Montrose, June 16, 1846.

THE ARCADE IN FULL BLAST!

REC'D this week from the city a fresh and interesting supply of Groceries, which can be purchased at unusually cheap rates—consisting of ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOANUTS, Fresh Raisins, &c. &c.

J. ETHERIDGE.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

FARMERS' STORE!

THE subscribers have now on hand and are receiving a general assortment of Goods, which they offer at a small advance *for* READY PAY: Most kinds of produce rec'd in exchange for Goods.

MILLS & SHERMAN.

Montrose, June 13, 1846.

TALLOW for sale by MILLS & SHERMAN.

BUTTER Firkins kept constantly on hand by MILLS & SHERMAN.

20,000 SHINGLES of prime quality wanted. Enquire of MILLS & SHERMAN.

June 15, 1846.

ISAAC L. POST & CO.,

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

FANCY Dress Goods at POST'S.

BONNETS—Leghorn and Straw, at POST'S.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES (fancy and plain) at POST'S.

SILK, DeLaine and Long Shawls, at POST'S.

DRESS Muslins, Cravats, and Linen Cambricks, at POST'S.

SHEETINGS, at POST'S.

HDK'FFS and Edgings, at POST'S.

GROCERIES of every description (very cheap), at POST'S.

IRON, Steel, Nails, Shovels, Pitchforks, Scythes, at POST'S.

FLOUR, at POST'S.

TIN-ware, and Hard-ware of every description, at POST'S.

LOOKING Glasses, Tea Trays, at POST'S.

CROCKERY, China and Glass-ware, at POST'S.

WOOL Wanted, at POST'S.

NEW GOODS expected soon, at POST'S.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

FLOUR and SALT for sale by I. L. POST & CO.

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE! HEAD QUARTERS!

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

S. S. MULFORD & SON,

DEALERS, Wholesale and Retail, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard-ware, 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 Cloths—fancy, striped and plain,
Calicoes—the best styles of the season.
Ladies' Cravats, Scarfs, Mitts, Ribons, 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.
Satinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

June, 1846.

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

MOLASSES 3s.—good sugar 8 cents 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 Scythes, Scythe Stones, Cradles and Cradle Scythes, Riffles, Rakes, Pitchforks, Sickles, &c., for sale at MULFORDS'.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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

J. B. SALISBURY.

AN elegant assortment of Ladies' Slippers and Buskin Shoes, very low at SALISBURY'S.

A LOT of splendid Dress Lawns, De Laines and Rep'd Cashmeres, at SALISBURY'S.

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

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

CORDED Skirts, White and Drab Moreene, at SALISBURY'S.

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

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

CHEAPER Molasses than can be found in town at only 33 cents, with Teas, Sugars, Coffee and Tobacco, equally low, at SALISBURY'S.

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

TWEDES.—A lot of first rate Twedes cloth, low, at SALISBURY'S.

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

HOSIERY.—A large assortment of Misses and Ladies Hosiery at very reduced prices at SALISBURY'S.

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

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

R. SEARLE & CO.,

ON west side of the Public Avenue, are just receiving 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, cheapest* or *brag* shops in town. Those having cash to pay for Goods will do well to give us a call 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

PAINTS & OILS, for sale by B. SAYRE.

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

PLOUGHS,—Binghamton, Skinner's Eddy and Montrose, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also a general assortment of castings. Old Iron wanted in pay't, by B. SAYRE.

STOVES and Stove Furniture, a good assortment kept by B. SAYRE.

LIME, Brick, Lath, Plaster and Salt kept as usual by B. SAYRE.

FRESH Oranges and Lemons just received by B. SAYRE.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Summer Cloths just received by B. SAYRE.

BUTTER.—The highest price paid for Butter all through the season by B. SAYRE.

June 16, 1846.

150 STOVES—new and improved patterns—consisting of Air tight Cooking Stoves.

Empire	do	do	do
Washington	do	do	do
Combination		do	do
Parlor		do	do

Coal, Parlor, Box, and air tight Stoves, Stove Ware of all kinds, &c. &c. &c., cheap for cash or improved and approved credit.

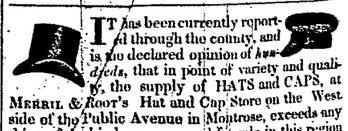
LYONS & CHANDLER.

Montrose, June, 1846.

150 BOXES OF GLASS—all sizes and Window Sash for sale.

LYONS & CHANDLER.

June, 1846.



IT has been currently reported through the county, and is the declared opinion of *hundreds*, that in point of variety and quality, the supply of HATS and CAPS, at MERRIL & ROOT'S Hat and Cap Store on the West side of the Public Avenue in Montrose, exceeds any thing of the kind ever exposed for sale in this region of country. Reader, do you discredit the rumor? Remember the Poet's admonition:

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win.

A FEW Doz. Patent Silk Hats at M. & Root's, for $1 a piece. Call and examine.

CHIP HATS for 8c at M. & R's.

A GOOD article of Fur Hats for $1,25 at M. & R's.

LEGHORN Hats cheaper than the cheapest, at M. & R's.

BINGHAMTON Plow Points for $0,41
" Side Hill do. 50
Also Wayne County Points at M & R's.