in the acquisition of additional territory, and the maintenance of a pseudo national honor—let our legislative bodies expend as much time in devising plans and providing means for the attainment of these momentous objects, as they do in trivial and disgraceful disputes, and in party wranglings—let all our public functionaries and depositaries of honor and trust, feel and meet their weighty responsibilities in this matter as they ought, and there would soon be an ingathering harvest of the richest, golden fruits. Let the great body of parents be brought to feel that a liberal Christian education is more important and more valuable to their children than the bestowment of wealth or the attainment of honorable titles—let the wild and rabid schemes of speculation be abandoned for the steady and settled pursuits of an honorable and safe business life—let the insatiate thirst for political distinction be curbed and crushed in its earliest developements—let men learn to subordinate to the public good all their personal and party predilections—let the love of God and of our fellow-man be an all-pervading principle—let these things take place, and our country is safe, the perpetuity of our institutions is infallibly certain, the sun will shine not upon a happier land, or a more favored people.

If this is not our condition, it is because we have failed to perceive the elements of our safety and prosperity, or to give those elements that combination and direction, which would have insured such an issue.

We live in a peculiar age. We have come upon the stage of being under peculiar responsibilities. The gaze of nations is upon us. Our republic has been styled "*The world's last hope.*" We shall be held to a strict accountability by God, and generations yet to come. Under these circumstances, it becomes an inquiry of momentous import, How shall we meet the responsibilities which are upon us? What is expected at our hands? In other words, "What are the duties devolving upon American citizens?" I answer—it is the duty of every American citizen to do all that lies in his power to perpetuate those civil and religious blessings which are his inestimable birth-right, and to hand down to the latest posterity, unimpaired, those free institutions under which it is his happiness to live. But what are the specific duties, the faithful performance of which will secure these desirable results? To these, in conclusion, I call your candid attention.

1. It is the duty of every American citizen to *bow to the laws of the land*—to reverence those laws. We live under a government of law, and not of force. We owe allegiance to no man on account of his birth; we recognize no titled nobility; we submit to the dictation of no favored class in community. Every man is by virtue of his birth or naturalization a legislator; he has a voice in making, modifying, repealing, or executing the laws. This is what distinguishes the American citizen from the subjects of every despotism and monarchy, whether absolute or limited, found on the face of the globe; he is clothed with the prerogatives of sovereignty; we are a nation of kings. But because we acknowledge no power superior to that of the people, shall we, the sovereign people, trample upon our own laws, and present to the world the disgraceful exhibition of a nation raised up by the agency of heaven, bidding calm defiance to the menace and scowl of the foreign invader, and yet perishing by the suicidal hands of her own sons? Shall the sacred altar of freedom be stained and polluted by the outrages of ruthless mobs, and there be none to rebuke?—Where is patriotism? where is the spirit of our fathers? Is there not energy enough among us to drag every violator of laws to the judgment seat, and to leave him there until a righteous verdict be given, and moral power enough to see that righteous penalty exacted? Let us see to it, then, that we ourselves obey the laws, and teach our children to obey them; that no one transgresses without rebuke; that the indignant voice of the community be lifted up in thunder tones, against every violation of the expressed will of the people—and, despite the predictions of the sages of the old world, the hopes of hereditary tyrants, and the fears of those who tremble for our stability, we are safe—we shall present to the universe, the sublime spectacle of a nation of freemen standing erect amidst surrounding perils, hurling defiance at her foes, and yet bowing, reverently and submissively, to the majesty of her own laws, and this republic shall glide on nobly and gallantly, amidst sunshine and storm, to the accomplishment of her high destiny, the happiness of her sons, and the political regeneration of the world around her.

2. It is the duty of every citizen to *treat with becoming respect those vested with official authority.* We are strangers to the feelings of loyalty common to subjects of the monarchies of the old countries, but there is a tendency among us to an opposite extreme—to esteem those lightly, who, by the suffrages of their fellow citizens, have been placed in authority, and thus, slowly but certainly and infallibly, to bring both the office and the incumbent into contempt. It is written by the finger of Jehovah, "Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." This maxim, sanctioned as it is by Divine Wisdom, and appealing to the common sense of every reflecting man for its propriety, is perhaps more frequently and more flagrantly violated by the American than by any other people. It is perfectly right that the public acts of public men should be scanned with scrutinizing severity; it is perfectly right that they should be watched with sleepless vigilance; their errors should be pointed out, and the delinquencies published upon the house tops: but it is not right, it is cruel, it is unjust, to tear open the secrets of a man's domestic retirement, to hold up his person to ridicule, or, in any way, by sneers or sophistry, by songs or jeers, to attempt that which cannot be done by manly argument and legitimate reasoning. It not only makes us appear ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world, which are fixed with intensity upon us and upon our doings, but it will drive the good and virtuous from the political arena, and leave our official stations, which ought to be the aim and the reward of honest pride and honor, to be monopolized by the intriguing politician and the brawling demagogue. Let a well-informed foreigner visit our shores, on the eve of a contested election—let him attend the political meetings of both parties—give him the daily papers, and let him, from them, form an unbiased judgment relative to our men in office, and our candidates for office: what would be his conclusion? Why, most evidently, this—either that our great men are all great knaves, or else that at such times we give ourselves up, in a body, to vituperation, delusions, and falsehood. The evil is so common, that its enormity is overlooked by us. Good men, well meaning citizens, lent it their sanction, and the *press*, the mightiest of all human engines, for good or evil, too often teems with scurrility on those in authority. The remedy is in our own hands. Let every well wisher to his country frown upon the evil, and it will speedily disappear, both from the political harangue and the party journals of the day. The press lives, moves, and has its being, in the suffrages of public opinion. Let, then, those who read, demand truth and candor in their journals, and they will be served according to their desire.

3. It is the duty of every citizen to *exercise the elective franchise according to his best judgment.* It is his duty to vote. There are men who tell us they take no interest in politics; they care not who is in office; they must look after their own affairs, and let the country take care of itself. Now, such men may make very good serfs for a Russian despot, but they deserve not, the name of American freemen. But what right do they claim exemption from a duty imposed by the goddess of liberty on her sons, in this her goodly heritage? And suppose all should follow this example, what would be the result? It is his duty, not only to vote, but to vote *intelligently.* This implies the duty of informing himself. Without a knowledge of what his servants are doing in the legislative halls and executive chairs, how can he tell whether they are trustworthy—whether they are entitled to his confidence and support? I call these high functionaries, his servants; they are so, because they are placed there by his voice, and paid by his earnings, and he is responsible for their acts. Like all other servants, they need looking after, and it is the freeman's privilege and duty to do it. But it is his duty, also, to vote *honestly*, according to the dictates of his best judgment—to be no man's slave—to wear no man's livery. While he, whose sense of duty is so accommodating, and his conscience so pliant, that he can veer about with the popular favor, and is more anxious to be in the majority than to be in the right, is a subject for just ridicule and contempt; the man who, unawed by frowns and unseduced by favor and flattery, carries independence and integrity to the polls, will have the peace of an approving conscience, the smile of Heaven, and the approbation of the wise and good.

4. Finally, it is our duty *reverently to acknowledge the being and superintending providence of God.* I should be recreant to my duty, did I not remind you that there is a God "who doeth according to his will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth." To that God, we of all people are most deeply indebted. "If it had not been the Lord was on our side, (may Columbia say,) when men rose up against us, then had they swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us." Trace the history of the Republic, from the first blood that flowed at Lexington, through the succeeding events of the revolutionary struggle—look at the diversified interests to be harmonized, and the mutual concessions to be made, in the first Congress—see the elder Adams, fervently leading the devotions of the assembled delegates, then, rising above all sectional feeling, and proposing for Commander-in-Chief the Delegate from Virginia—mark the result of the canvassing for that office—the ballots are counted, and it is announced that *George Washington* is unanimously elected. Read the memorable words found in his letter to his wife announcing this result: "I shall rely," said he, "confidently, on that Providence which has hitherto preserved and been bountiful to me."—Gaze on the Father of his Country, in the darkest hour of her peril, as he retires from the encampment to pour out his soul in behalf of his down-trodden, bleeding land: that voice, so majestic and commanding on the battle-field, is calm but fervent at the mercy-seat; those knees, which never trembled in the presence of foes, whatever their numbers or malice, bow reverently and submissively before the God of battles. (Would to Heaven our country now possessed a man on whom his mantle had fallen, and in whom she could as safely confide!) Follow the track of the Continental Army, at times weary and faint, half starved and half naked, without pay and without resource, with feet blistered and bleeding, but with hearts burning with quenchless ardors of patriotic fire—and he must be blind indeed who does not discover that those ardors were kindled and sustained by an unseen but Almighty hand. You may cast them into the suffocating *black hole*, you may thrust them into loathsome "prison ships," you may immure them in dungeons, you may cut them off from society, you may immolate them, but you cannot quench the patriotic fire that dwells in their bosoms. They think of their homes, burned to ashes, and all their pleasant things laid waste by the spoiler's hand—of their aged fathers and mothers, of their defenceless wives and children; they think of their bleeding country's insults and wrongs; and they are resolved that she shall never lift her imploring hands in bondage to reproach them for having deserted her in the hour of danger; their hearts are nerved for the conflict; their "lives, their property, and their sacred honor," are all laid upon the altar and pledged in her defence.

Venerable men! Your worthy representatives who still linger among us, we welcome to our hearts and to our festive boards; we love to look upon their time-honored brows. The altars of liberty, on which a nation comes this day to offer her obligations of gratitude, were erected and defended by their valor; they were consecrated by their toils, and sufferings, and blood. Their names will be embalmed in the memory of a grateful posterity; their heroic deeds will be transmitted by the historian to the latest generations of time; their virtues and sacrifices will be embodied in the triumphant songs of heaven. May their declining sun go down gently in the west; and when their eyes shall close upon the scenes of this life, may they open upon the brighter glories of the future state!—But can we forget that Almighty Being, who guided us in safety through our perils, and established our national independence? Or do we imagine we no longer need the guidance and aid of that powerful Friend? Forsaking Him, like a vessel shoved from its moorings we shall soon founder, or sink in an ocean of storms. Under His shadow, we are safe.

I speak as a Christian Patriot, animated with a measure of that confidence which inspired the souls of our canonized ancestors—I give utterance to the unfaltering trust which this day animates the hearts of millions of Christian Freemen—adhering to the principles of God's word, our "star-spangled banner" shall still float in triumph on the breeze, and our gallant eagle shall plume her wings for still higher flights; our past prosperity shall be but a shadow of what is to come; our rapidly increasing population shall spread itself along our majestic rivers and peaceful lakes, every valley and every hill-side be dotted with hamlets and teem with joyous life. Halls of science and temples of worship shall together rear their beauteous forms, in whose sacred precincts thousands of flexile minds shall drink the mingled waters of learning and piety, and go forth, intellectual and moral giants, to bless and adorn the circles in which they move. To us, fellow citizens, of whatever name or sect, whatever be our profesion, calling, or occupation—to us, *individually*, is committed a trust, dearer, and of more magnitude, than was ever given to any people in any period of time. It is, to preserve and cherish our civil and religious institutions, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity, so that in future ages, on the annual return of this festive day, from the hearts of unnumbered millions who shall dwell on this soil while we are mouldering beneath it, from one extremity of the land to the other, shall be heard the pealing anthem, "The lines are fallen to us in pleasant places; yea we have a goodly heritage."

PLOWING IN CLOVER.—Among other questions which ought to be (and may be) decided is that of the relative advantage of plowing in or pasturing clover. It seems to be taken for granted by many, that plowing in the clover crop is more beneficial to the land, and a more profitable course than feeding it off by animals. But we do not think this point by any means established. In a late conversation with Mr. Noble, of Massilon, Ohio, he observed that from his own experience, he had been led to the conclusion that a much greater profit could be derived from pasturing clover with sheep, than from plowing it in. He had found the wheat crop as good or better where the clover was pretty closely fed down by sheep, as where that crop had been plowed under; the land in both cases being similar. If this would be the general result, the additional profits of the sheep would make the case much in favor of pasturage.

In a late number of the New Genessee Farmer, we find Mr. William Gaebutt, (a very judicious farmer,) entertains similar ideas to those above expressed. Mr. G. considers pasturing clover two years with sheep, more profitable to the farmer, more enriching to the soil, and more beneficial to the wheat crop, than plowing it under.

We would suggest to agricultural societies the propriety of offering premiums for experiments to test this matter.

PLUM TREES.—The plum fruit is borne upon spurs, consequently this fruit is to be pruned the same as directed for the apple. Plum trees are apt to become gummy, and also be troubled with black gum. The former proceeds from the effects of a living worm which in course of time changes to an insect. The latter is a black, cancerous wart which spreads rapidly. Worms similar to those before mentioned, are sometimes found in the black gum yet their presence therein is purely accidental, hence such cases are complications of the evils. Remove all limbs affected with the black gum, unless it should spoil the shape of your tree. In such a case cut the gum out, back to the quick and sound bark. But it must be thoroughly done, for if you leave a particle of spongy or speckled bark, you might as well leave all. The wound is no worse than that occasioned by removing a limb. It will heal readily if cut far enough back. In regard to the worm, cut him out with a narrow bladed knife. It will frequently happen that the amount of dead bark to be removed is great, but is better removed than remaining. The worms will inhabit the tree in time, top to bottom, and are liable to girdle it at the root, yet the knife governed by patience and perseverence will effectually remove the difficulty.

PEAR TREES.—Mr. Samuel Ford, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, made the following statement as his method of improving the fruit of the pear tree. He said, "From experience, I can state the advantage to be derived from the application of iron to the roots of pear trees. It is known to all naturalists that iron enters largely as a component part into the fruits of the pear tree; and as many of our choicest varieties have very much deteriorated, I feel it a duty to state that my fruit has very much improved, and some that were almost useless, restored by the following applications: During the winter, when the frosts will admit, I have dug around to the distance of three feet, bearing up under roots, and then have applied a bushel of cinders from the blacksmith's shop—old iron would be better. This oxidizes by the rains of the season, and is taken up in the sap as it ascends in the spring." This is a simple statement, and one that will be highly prized by all the lovers of fine fruits.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never believe, much less propagate, an ill report about your neighbor, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man who is a known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethern and excite disturbances in socity. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another till you have had an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge whether to utter or supress the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor in terms too strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw out against a man broken hints and dark ineuendoes, which would leave the hearers to suspect every thing and any thing that ill-nature can suggest. Never speak evil of your neighbor to his own enemy who wishes for an occasion of slander; for he will certainly paint the image anew, and touch it off with bold colors. In short never speak evil of a man when your speaking may probably do much hurt, but can not possibly do any good.

Take a good family newspaper.

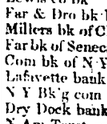
BANK NOTE LIST.

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	10s—
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	½ 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 Pt'sville	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Wy'g bk Wilkesb'e	1½ dis	**MARYLAND.**	
Pitts'g demand notes	½ dis	Baltimore banks	½ dis
" certificates	1 dis	Patapsco bk	½ dis
" post notes	1 dis	Mineral bank	1 dis
Towanda	no sale	Fredericktown	½ dis
York	1 dis	Hagerstown	½ dis
Gettysburg	1 dis	Far & Millers' bk Hagerstown	30 dis
Chambersburg	1 dis	Westminster	½ dis
Waynesb'g	1½ dis	Williamsport	½ dis
Brownsville	1½ dis	Cumberland	½ dis
Erie	1½ dis	Salisbury	2½ dis
Berks co bank	no sale	Franklin bank	½ dis
Honesdale	1 dis	Susquehannah	broke
Bk Susq'a co	1½ dis	Millington	broke
Lewistown	1½ dis	Frederick co bk	½ dis
Lam bk Warren	no sale	Broken bks various prices	
West Branch bk	1½ dis	Baltimore & Ohio Rel. notes	10 dis
Dom Cr Script	20@30 dis	**DELAWARE.**	
Lehigh Nav Script	1½ dis	Bank of Delaware	par
4th May issue	1½ dis	Will'n & Branyw'ne	par
NEW YORK.		Farmers' bk Del	par
N Y City bank	½ dis	Union bank	par
Tenth Ward bk	—	Bank of Smyrna	par
Clinton bk N Y	30 dis	Under $5s	½ dis
Globe bank	fraud	**DIS. OF COLUMBIA.**	
North River bk'g co	do	Washington City	½ dis
City Trust & Bk'g co	do	Georgetown	½ dis
Wool Growers' bk	— dis	Far & Mechanics'	½ dis
White Plains bk	25 dis	Alexandria	½ dis
Lewis co bk	50 dis	Bk of Alexandria	broke
Far & Dro bk Buff	25 dis	Mechanics' bk	broke
Millers bk of Clyde	15 dis	Franklin bank	no sale
Far bk of Seneca co	— dis	Merchants bank	do
Com bk of N York	2 dis	**VIRGINIA.**	
Lafayette bank	2 dis	Ex bk & branches	1½ dis
Dry Dock bank	1 dis	Bk of Va & bra'chs	1½ dis
N Am Trust co	2 dis	Far bk & b'chs	1½ dis
Bank of Buffalo	55 dis	Valley bk & b'ch	1½ dis
Bank of Brockport	35 dis	Wheeling	1a1½ dis
Hamilton bk	30 dis	Wheeling p notes	1½ dis
Com bk Buffalo	55 dis	**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
All solvent banks	½a1 dis	All solvent banks	2 dis
Country banks	½a1 dis	Small notes	2½ dis
Except bk of Columbia, Green, Hudson, Middle distr'ts, Platsburg, Niagara, Wash and Warren, Wash Man Co.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
		All solvent banks	1½ dis
		Small notes	2 dis
		GEORGIA.	
Wayne co bank		Bk of St Mary's	5a—
Mer and Planters'		Ocmulgee	do
Del Co bank	fraud	Mourne R	do
Ex bk Pu'keepsie	do	Columbus	do
Pottsdam Manuf Co	do	Phœnix bank	do
Red Backs	½a1 dis	Exchange bank	do
NEW JERSEY.		Chat R bank	do
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' bk Trenton	par	Central bk of Mill	do
		Georgia B'kg co	do
Princeton bank	par	Rucker B'kg co	do
Plainfield bank	1a2 dis	All solvent banks	2a8
State bk at Camden	par	**ALABAMA.**	
Cumberland bank	par	All solvent banks	5a6 dis
Mount Holly,	par	Small notes	8 dis
Salem Bk'g co	par	**OHIO.**	
Monmouth bank	no sale	Cincinnati	2½ dis
N Hope Del Bridge	¾ dis	Solvent bk notes	3a3½ dis
Trenton Bk'g co old	par	**ILLINOI**	
All other banks	par	Bank of Illinois	70 dis
Far & Mech bank of N Brunswick	no sale	State bank	50 dis
Hob Bk'g & G co	broke	**KENTUCKY**	
Washington Bk'g Co	do	Notes	2 dis
Franklin bank	do	Small notes	3a3½ dis
Jersey City Bank	do	**LOUISIANA.**	
Monmouth	do	All solvent banks	2 dis
N J Manuf Co	do	**MISSOURI.**	
Protec and Lombard	do	All solvent banks	2½a3 dis
State bk at Trenton	do	**INDIANA.**	
Bank of N Brunswick	do	All solvent banks	1½a2 dis
Mech bk Patterson	do	**FLORIDA.**	
		Southern Life & Transportation Co.	—

PAY UP!



THE subscriber, having leased his Shop, is desirous of squaring his accounts. All who are indebted to him for blacksmithing, would confer a great favor by paying up immediately. He dislikes to make cost or extra trouble, but, unless this notice is promptly attended to, he will be under the *necessity* of trying another plan to collect his dues.

PERRY JENKS.

Montrose, June 30, 1846.

MONTROSE FOUNDRY.

The Tariff and the People!!

I. O. OF O. F.

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 Waggon 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 R. K. & Co., are in the hands of

D. POST, JR.

Montrose, June 24, 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

MERRILL & ROOT

HAVE just received a small lot of English Straw Hats, which will be sold as —— the cheapest

WANTED,

500 Bushels Timothy seed on or before the 20th of September next, on which the highest price will be paid in Cash and Goods, by

J. S. PEIRONNET.

Friendsville July, 1846.

HAT

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

J. B. SALISBURY.

June 24, 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 MERRIT & 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 $4 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 $0.44
Side Hill do. 50
Also Wayne County Points at

M. & R's.

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.

CASH WANTED.

20 Lbs. Saleratus for One Dollar.
16 do Sugar do do
12½ do Coffee do do
4 do Y'g Hyson Tea do do
12½ yds sheeting most 40 inches widp for $1

SUMMER CLOTHS at 10 cts per yard—call quick or they will all be gone—at the Cheap Store of

J. LYONS.

June 23.

RAISINS, in small boxes, nice for family use, for sale by

J. LYONS.

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, De Laine and Long Shawls, at

POST'S.

DRESS Muslins, Cravats, and Linen Cambricks, at

POST'S.

SHEETINGS, at

POST'S.

HOOKS 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.

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 15, 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.

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.

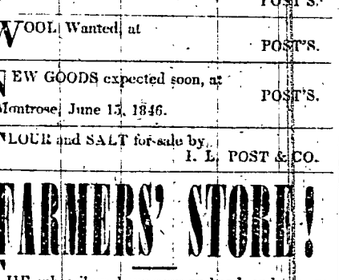
J. ETHERIDGE.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.

DRIED APPLES, a good article—and a fresh supply of Flat TURNIP SEED, just received and for sale at the

ARCADE.

June 30.



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.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

A. HICKCOX, Daguerrean Artist, will remain in town a few days, and be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Those out of town are respectfully invited to call at his rooms and examine specimens of this wonderful Art.

His Portraits possess all the colors of life, are perfectly accurate, neatly executed, and afforded extremely low.

Room over R. Searle & Co's Store, East side of Public Avenue.

☞ For particulars see large bills.

July 7th, 1846.

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 in part of

Broadcloths of every variety of 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, Rifles, 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.

TWEEDS.—A lot of first rate Twedes cloth, low, at

SALISBURY'S.

CLOTHS.—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sanninettes, 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.

JUST RECEIVED IN ADDITION,

MILL SAWS, & Cut Saws, at

SEARLE'S.

HAY RAKES, Forks and Scythes, at

SEARLE'S.

SUMMER STUFF for Boys, Carpeting &c., at

SEARLE'S.

BOOTS, coarse and fine, and Umbrellas—*good articles for a Rainy Day*, at

SEARLE'S

LADIES' Bonnets, Slippers, and Calicoes in abundance, at

SEARLE'S.

HARDWARE, Saddlery, Crockery, Axes, besides numerous other articles, at

SEARLE'S.

July 1st, 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 prices paid for Butter all through the season by

B. SAYRE.

June 10, 1846.

150 STOVES—new and improved patterns consisting of Air tight Cooking Stoves,
Empire do do do
Washington do do do
Combination do do do
Parlor do 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.

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* is done hereafter to the latest and most approved style.

J. GROVES.

Montrose, June 15, 1846.