expect to become more and more like the serfs of Russia, and sink deeper and deeper into that vortex from which we can never extricate ourselves, only through rivers of blood.

That resolution, to which we are indebted for what little equality we do enjoy, was effected by a few of the honest asserters of the rights of man, aided by many in whom the impulses of vanity or avarice were stronger than those of justice. The change then wrought was rather a change of forms than a change of systems. It did not destroy the vitality of the systems or laws which the landed aristocracy of England had devised for their rent payers. The change then was based on compromise more than principle; a plan by which the descendents of those patriots might establish a system of perfect right without resorting to violence.

It is evident that the present social (or *anti-social*) relation, is to ruin, and is it not deplorable to behold the most abject servitude and poverty on the one hand, and the most gorgeous wealth on the other? It is deplorable indeed, two classes in a country whose fundamental principles guarantee equal rights to all. The lord and the vassal, master and slave—all the systems of the monarchies of the old world are not more oppressive than our own.

In various ages of the world, the right to the land has been asserted by wise men.—Lycurgus, the celebrated law-giver, partially established the principle in Greece. An attempt was made by some of the Gracchi; it was asserted in England and Spain, (if my memory serves me right.) Paine and others, in France; Jefferson, Jackson and Skidmore, in America. There is more or less good in what these men have written for a free soil, and it is passing strange that we should not try to profit and improve upon their labors. Now, in my opinion, if any one thing can regenerate mankind, and establish an independent Republic it is a free soil.

Talking, not long since, with a celebrated classical scholar, he told me that the different castes of society was good for the welfare of mankind; it so ought to be, and if it was suffered to be otherwise it would lead to our downfall. Now, the resolution of '76 asserts that all men are free and equal, but we have thrown off foreign rulers and have retained their systems; declared an equality of rights, but have not practiced upon such declaration. We have therefore mistaken freedom for slavery. Now deny it, who can? There is no freedom where man is caused, by any necessity whatever, to labor for another.—That to be free, all men should have an inalienable right to soil enough for the support of his family. The mass of the people will ever be held in slavish dependence, by the few, no matter what the form of government, if the land is monopolized. By thus monopolizing the land, it brings non-producers, and the laboring man has to earn the bread for himself and those who live in affluence and luxury.

Now it appears plain to me, that so long as the rich nabob and land holder make laws and execute them, just so long our wages will grow smaller and smaller; what privileges we do enjoy will be diminished, and ourselves worse than any southern slave that ever did exist, or ever will. Therefore, let us take it in hand while there is a chance to do it peaceably, by the ballot-box, and the freedom of speech and the press, for if we delay, it is evident from all ancient dynasties that have tumbled to pieces, and the poor held in servitude, that we must take the sword and bayonet to accomplish what we can now do at the polls. EQUAL RIGHTS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1846.

The Senate met at half-past eight o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with. The Smithsonian bill was taken up, amendments were rejected, and the bill passed as it came from the House. The following gentlemen have been appointed Regents of the Institution: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Gideon Hawley, New York; W. C. Preston, South Carolina; A. D. Bache, and Col. Totten, Washington.

The report of the Committe of Conference on the Civil and diplomatic bill was agreed to. The veto of the French Spoliation was read. Mr. J. M. Clayton said, it was the first time a private bill had been vetoed. Mr. Allen read from the Manual the rule prohibiting members from voting upon any bill in which they are interested personally. Mr. Clayton desired to know what the Senator meant? Mr. Allen replied, "I meant to read the law." Mr. Clayton said, "If the Senator means to insinuate that any person on the floor is interested, let us know who he is." Mr. Allen replied—"I read the law so that any one interested might know it. If no one is interested it will apply to no one." Mr. Webster protested against the veto. Mr. Benton and Mr. Dix supported the veto; and after some remarks from Messrs. Huntington, Clayton, and Morehead against it, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted as follows—Yeas 27, nays 15, not being two-thirds, the bill is therefore lost. All the appropriation bills have gone through. The appropriation for the naval school at Annapolis is retained in the Navy bill. At 11½ o'clock, Mr. Lewis moved to take up the House bill appropriating two millions of dollars to negotiate peace with Mexico, which was agreed to. Mr. Lewis moved to strike out the proviso relating to slavery in California. Mr. Davis took the floor in opposition to the bill, and said that if it passed it would give the sanction of Congress to a prosecution of the war until California was acquired. Mr. Lewis asked him to give way to enable him to offer a resolution to extend the hour of adjournment, which he declined, and spoke until within one minute of twelve o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for an executive session, and after a few minutes so spent, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

In the House, on motion, the 17th rule was suspended, to allow bills passed this day to be presented to the President for his signature. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., offered a resolution for the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress, the papers and reports of the Indian Agents who brought on deputations of Indians from Texas to Washington. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. The House next went into Committee of the whole (Mr. Cobb in the Chair) on the Navy Pension Bill. Here much confusion took place, and all the members seemed anxious to get through with the business of Congress. Many points of order were raised. The amendment of the Senate, appropriating $3000 for privateer pensions, was not concurred in, The Committee rose, and the House concurred in its report. Mr. McKay offered a resolution, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the next session of Congress the amount of revenue collected from the customs for the present year. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Sundry private bills from the Senate were taken up and passed. The Comittee of Conference reported the compromise of the disagreement of the two Houses on the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The House considered in committee, amended and passed the Senate's bill for the relief of Elijah White, of Oregon. The Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, relative to the Dry Docks at Philadelphia and Pensacola, made a report to let the subject pass for this session. The House concurred in the Comittee's report, and the bill passed. A message was read from the President, informing the House that he had signed the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the bill establishing the Smithsonian Institute. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Owen, Hough and Hilliard, Regents of said Institution. A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole on private bills, which has been passed by the Senate; on this the yeas and nays were ordered and carried. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that its amendment to the bill for the relief E. White had been amended. The House went into Committe, Mr. Boyd in the Chair, and took said amendment to the amendment and reported in favor of the same, and the House agreed to the report. Said bill, as amended, passed. The Post Route bill, with the Senate's amendment, was then taken up, and the amendments agreed to, striking out all but the post routes, and the bill passed. The Speaker now said the hour of 12 having arrived, he pronounced the House adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

LATE FROM TAOS AND SANTE FE.—The editors of the St. Louis Reveille have been favored with the following letter from a member of Bent's company:

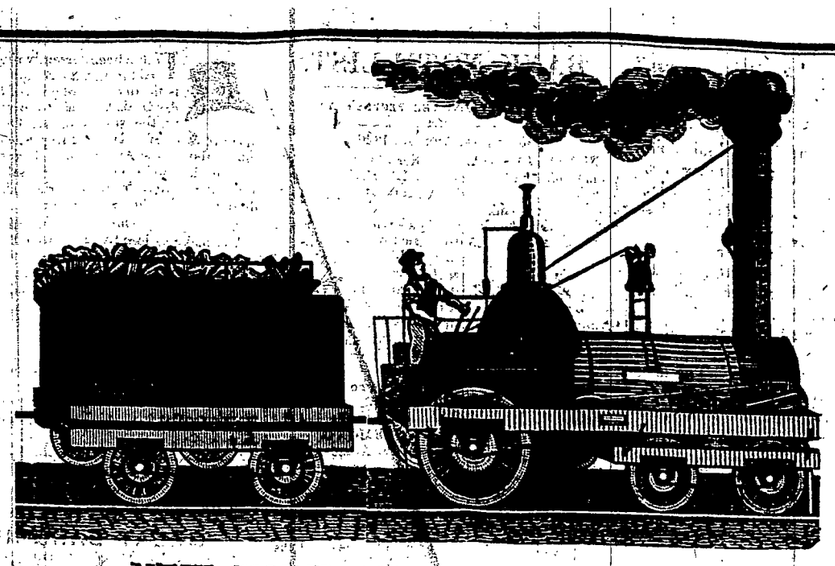
FORT WILLIAM, Arks. River July 5, 1846.

On the 3d instant, Messers. Geo. Bent, Boggs, Clair, Hatcher, Fisher, Eastters and other Americans arrived at this place from Taos and Sante Fe. The news of the declaration of war created coniderable excitement in Taos and Sante Fe, and it required all the stratagem that Garman, aided by Geo. P. Doan, could invent to get out of the latter place. He was twice overhauled and examined, but finally effected his escape. Armijo, the Governor, is much frightened; but, nevertheless, has given orders to the Alcaldes to have every thing in readiness to give a warlike reception to the troops. It is however thought by the wise ones in Sante Fe, that on the arrival of the troops, if a flag is sent in giving assurance of respect for persons and property, the country to the Rio del Norte would be given up without a struggle. It is my opinion the foreigners will be plundered of their property and taken prisoners, and as many of the Mexicans as can will fall back to the interior with their booty. It would be too much to expect that the property of American traders will escape them.

E. L. HEMPSTEAD.

Another letter from Taos states that the sudden departure of the American, on hearing the news of war, was not looked upon with much pleasure by the Mexicans, and the Alcalde asked for troops to assist him in bringing them back. No effort, however, to carry out his request was manifested by the authorities. The Americans met on the Poynal an old Frenchman, named Beaubien, a citizen of Taos, who had volunteered his service as a spy to reconnoitre the approaching American forces.—*Morning News.*

☞ The nomination of Gov. Bouck as Receiver General of New York, under the Sub-Treasury law, has been confirmed by the Senate.



NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.

The great struggle is over. The Commissioners, in their wisdom, after a thorough survey of the different routes proposed, and having attentively listened to the arguments of their respective advocates, have decided in favor of the Southern, or Pennsylvania route. This welcome intelligence was received by the last Eastern mail. It is also reported, the stock of that company materially advanced in the New York market, on the receipt of information so important to, and decisive of the future success of that great project. The Road will, beyond doubt, be speedily put under contract and expeditiously completed. We understand that it is the determination of the Company to finish and put in operation the entire line from Piermont to Dunkirk, within three years from this date. This event deeply interests the People of Susquehanna, as it will secure a ready and favorable market for their produce, and place them near to the great Atlantic city of the Empire State.

Lake Commerce.

We have received a copy of a letter written by James L. Barton to the Hon. Robert M'Clelland, on the subject of the commerce on the great western lakes. Mr. Barton states that the steamer Walk-in-the-Water was the first steam craft on Lake Erie. In the year 1819 she made a tripe to Mackinaw for the American Fur Company. Mackinaw, at that time, was the extreme point of western navigation, and it remained so until 1826. Then another steamer went upon Lake Michigan. The vast increase of commerce and navigation in that region is only adequate to the actual requirements caused by the growth of the population. In Mr. Barton's letter we find the following table. It is illustrative of the number and condition of the craft now navigating the lakes above Niagara:

Steamboats,	52	20,500 tons.
Propellers,	8	2,500 "
Brigs,	50	11,000 "
Schooners,	270	42,000 "
	380	76,000
Cost of construction,		$4,600,000

Mr. B. estimates the value of commerce connected with the northern lakes, at eighty one million of dollars. Mr. B. says:

"Owing to the dilapidated condition of the unfinished harbors around Lake Erie, the bars which have been permitted to form at the entrance, and the very low state of the water in the Lakes, but few of the ports are accessible, except to vessels of the lightest draft of water when loaded; the larger ones being unable either to enter or leave them when full freighted without sticking fast on the bars at their mouths, requiring to be partly unloaded before they can get over. Such has been the daily sight at this port this spring. And it is mainly to expenditures made by private companies and individuals, that any of the harbors on the shores of Lake Michigan can be approached at all by Steamboats and vessels. Works have been commenced at two or three places, by the Government, but like those on all the other Lakes, they are unfinished, and afford but slight protection to the great business doing there."

Mr. Barton appeals to Congress to disburse some of the public revenue in favor of the western people and protection of their trade.

THE NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—Among the appointments made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate on Saturday last, is that of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, of Conneticut, to be Minister to Russia. The Washington Union says: Mr. Ingersoll is among the most able and accomplished of our public men, and his country will have in him a valuable and faithful representative at St. Petersburg. For some years past, Mr. Ingersoll has refused all public employment, and devoted himself, with great assiduity, to the profession of which he is an ornament. At an early period of his life he engaged actively in public affairs. Few men possess more sagacity, or greater tact, and none more amiability of character. It is doubtful whether the President could have made a more judicious selection for this distinguished post than Mr. Ingersoll.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—Capt. Blaney, of barque Galileo, at Boston, on Sunday, was boarded 24th ult., in lat. 42 10, lon. 82 07, by an officer from the revenue cutter Morris, who reported a vessel in chase of a brig of 200 tons, showing Mexican colors, and that a Key West pilot-boat was near her two days previous and saw twenty men on deck.

GENERAL TAYLOR, on hearing of his nomination for the Presidency, is said to have remarked:—"I have been always opposed to the election of mere soldiers to the Presidency. They have no business in a civil office of so great responsibility, and they are usually unfitted by education and experience for it. It is not probable that I can be tempted to violate this principle of my life to gratify my own ambition, or those who have controlled these meetings."

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—A letter from Barita, Mexico, dated 20th ult. says the officers and men of the regular service are generally enjoying tolerable health. The volunteers are suffering to a great extent with the dysentary and fever, brought on by their own carelessness; their officers are not capable of taking care of them, or even themselves. Gen. Taylor has ordered to be erected at Point Isabel, a general hospital, capable of accomodating 2000 men. The water at that point and at the Brazos is bad, but a sufficient quantity of rain water can be had for the sick only. It is reported that the volunteers between May's camp and Matamoras, are dying off with the yellow fever. It has not made its appearance at Barita yet, or on the Rio Grande.—*Public Ledger.*

Air Churn.

AN IMPROVEMENT FOR THE DAIRY.—A novelty, as well as an acquisition for the dairy, in the shape of an AIR CHURN, is mentioned in our English files as being the invention of the good Bishop Kildare, Ireland, whose leisure has found an opportunity for promoting the good of the farming community, through the exertion of scientific skill. The Farmer's Gazette gives an account of this churn and unique invention after the following fashion:

Milk, it says, essentially consists of an oil, which in chemical language is called *butterine*—of curd, also called *caseine*—and of whey, with some neutral salts not very important. These matters are held together by so loose an affinity, that they seperate spontaneously when at rest, the oil rising to the top. To convert this oil into butter, it is only necessary to bring it into contact with the oxygeneous portions of the atmosphere. Instead of the prevalent and unscientific mode of effecting this by churning, his lordship accomplishes this measure by the more scientific and simple manner of forcing a full current of atmospheric air through the cream, by means of an exceedingly well-devised forcing pump.

The air passes through a glass tube connected with the air-pump, descending nearly to the bottom of the churn. The churn is tin, and it fits into another tin cylinder provided with a funnel and stop-cock, so as to heat the cream to the necessary temperature. The pump is worked by means of a wince, which is not so laborious as the usual churn. Independent of the happy application of science to this important department of domestic economy, in a practical point of view it is extremely valuable.

The milk is not moved by a dasher, as in the common churn; but the oxygen of the atmosphere is brought into close contact with the cream so as to effect a full combination with the butteraceous part, and to convert it all into butter. This new churn is washed out with far greater facility than the wooden ones; and the mode of warming the cream is extremely well devised and simple. The butter itself is excellent, and what constitute perhaps the best practical criterion of its success is that the woman who has the management of the dairy has given her delightful approbation of the new churn.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the brig St. Mary, at Boston, from Rio Janeiro June 20, we learn that it was reported there that the British packet which arrived on the 18th, brought out a settlement of the difficulties in the Rio de la Plata. The frigate Columbia, Capt. Ritchie, was the only United States man-of-war in port at Rio Janeiro. The sloop-of-war Saratoga had gone to the Northern ports, and the brig Bainbridge was on her way to the Rio de la Plata, where the sloop-of-war Plymouth was, at last accounts.

COURT OF INQUIRY OF GEN. GAINES.—The Court of Inquiry in relation to General Gaines was addressed by the General on Monday, the old soldier vindicating his conduct with great spirit. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Calhoun, a son of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. General Gaines asked if he was to be tried by Court Martial, that it should be upon the banks of the Rio Grande, where the witnesses all are now actively engaged in defence of our common country's liberties,

A Temperance Meeting

Will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening of next week. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the President.

MARRIED,

In Silver Lake, on Tuesday the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mr. EDWARD W. ROSE to Miss MARION daughter of John Simpson, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED,

In Lesup Township, on the 4th inst., Mr. HOMER LOVERY, aged 51 years. He has left a wife, a son, and a daughter to mourn his loss. He was an affectionate husband and parent; a kind neighbor, and a respectable citizen.

In Harmony, on Thursday the 6th inst., ORVILLE, son of Jonathan and Lydia Taylor, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Never has it fallen to the lot of man to present the cup of Gospel consolation to more bereaved and sorrowing friends. And yet they sorrow not as those without hope, for they know in whom they have believed, and put their trust and confidence in that God whose love is stronger than death. Until now these parents knew not the strength of the cord which connects the hearts of parents and children. Nor had they ever fully realized the painful struggle which is felt in a parent's bosom when resistless Death tears from their fond embrace a dearly beloved and affectionate child.—*Com.*

Poetry omitted for want of room.—*Ed.*

Receipts for the Peoples' Advocate,

For the week ending August 20, 1846.

H. A. & W. B. Deans,	$1,00	Pays to	No.	54
Alanson Chalker,	1,00	"	"	52
Zebulon Blakslee,	1,00	"	"	25
Franklin Dond;	1,00	"	"	52
Wm. Lonnergan,	1,00	"	"	62
E. W. Rose,	1,00	"	"	58
John Simpson,	1,00	"	"	52
J. W. Gray,	1,00	"	"	52
N. Cadwell,	1,00	"	"	52
S. W. Broad,	1,00	"	"	52
Ezra Rice,	1,00	"	"	52
Patrick Griffin,	1,00	"	"	52
Thomas Hawley,	1,00	"	"	52
B. S. Bentley,	1,00	"	"	52
Jonas Smith,	1,00	"	"	52
Harvey Keach,	1,00	"	"	52
A. A. Beeman,	1,00	"	"	52
Peter Decker,	1,00	"	"	52
C. B. Vaughn,	,50	"	"	26
Rodney Jewett,	1,00	"	"	52
John H. Green,	1,00	"	"	61
Nicholas Weaver,	1,00	"	"	62
Wm. L. Beebe,	1,00	"	"	52
Russel G. Follet,	1,00	"	"	56
John N. Messenger,	1,00	"	"	52
Edwin Hill,	1,00	"	"	52
Charles Tingley,	1,00	"	"	52
William Baldwin,	1,00	"	"	52
Preston Tiffany,	1,00	"	"	52
A. Southworth,	1,00	"	"	52
D. D. Gaige,	1,00	"	"	52
George L. Avery,	1,00	"	"	25
Benjamin T. Miller,	1,00	"	"	62
H. Greenhill,	1,00	"	"	52
Henry H. Bradley,	1,00	"	"	55
S. F. M'Kune,	1,00	"	"	52
Solomon Taylor,	1,00	"	"	52
Benjamin Comfort,	1,00	"	"	52
Andrew Osman,	1,00	"	"	52
John Phinney,	1,00	"	"	52
Levi Moss,	1,00	"	"	52
Lucian Scott,	1,00	"	"	52
A. N. Meylert,	1,00	"	"	52

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. 1846.

Wheat flour, per barrel		$4,12½@ 4,15
Rye do do		2,50 @ 2,75
Corn meal do		2,62 @ 3,00
Wheat, per bushel		0,90 @ 0,95
Rye, do		0,67 @ 0,69
Corn do		0,60 @ 0,65
Barley, do		0,24 @ 0,32
Oats, do		0,31 @ 0,32
Flax, per lb. American,		0,03 @ 0,08½
Tallow, per lb. rendered,		0,07 @ 0,07½
Butter per lb. Orange co.		0,15 @ 0,17
do western dairy,		0,10 @ 0,12
Cheese, per lb.		0,06 @ 0,07
Beef, per barrel, mess,		6,50 @ 7,00
do prime,		4,50 @ 5,00
Pork, per barrel, mess,		9,87½@10,00
do prime,		7,87½@ 8,00
Lard, per lb.		0,05¾@ 0,07
Hams per lb. smoked		0,05 @ 0,08
Feathers per lb. live geese		0,25 @ 0,30
Ox horns, per hundred,		8,00 @12,00
Cow do		2,00 @ 3,00
American wool, per lb. saxon		0,32 @ 0,34
do full blood Merino		0,27 @ 0,28
do ½ & ¾ Merino		0,28 @ 0,31
do native & ½ Merino		0,24 @ 0,26

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book, for more than one year standing, are requested to *call and settle*, without farther notice, as circumstances require the immediate attention to those old matters. B. SAYRE.

August 18, '46.

PORK AND BEEF.

A FEW Barrels of a fine quality, for sale by BENJ. SAYRE.

August 18th, '46.

SALT by the half dozen barrels—$1,44 per barrel, by. B. SAYRE.

STOVES.

A GENERAL Assortment (together with the various trimmings) of the latest improved patents, both for Cooking and Parlor, at reduced prices, by B. SAYRE.

LEATHER & SHOES.

A GOOD Assortment kept on hand, (prices extremely low for the ready pay,) by B. SAYRE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Publisher's of the People's Advocate, having the use of an entirely new and modern assortment of JOB TYPE, are now prepared to execute, in a neat and satisfactory style, all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

at prices to suit the times.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, | BILL HEADS, CATALOGUES, BLANKS, &c.

Printed on short notice, and in the best style of the Art.

☞ A share of the People's patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 9, 1846. DOW & BOYD.

FOOT OF NAVIGATION.
NOT ALL GONE.

N. POST for the *benefit of whom it may concern*, offers for sale, at the Hat Shop of the *late* C. W. Tuttle, a general assortment of Hats and Caps on a reasonable credit to those who pay promptly, or at a liberal discount for cash.

August 4, 1846. 8—4w.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large addition to their stock of Goods, which makes their assortment equal to any establishment in town—which they offer at reduced prices for READY PAY,

MILLS & SHERMAN.

July 22nd, 1846.

PRINTS, a great variety, from 10 to 25 per cent. less than last spring prices, by MILLS & SHERMAN.

BROAD CLOTHS from $1,37½ up. Satinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c. by MILLS & SHERMAN.

YOUNG HYSON Tea—6 lbs. for one dollar, by MILLS & SHERMAN.

PLUG TOBACCO at 6 d. per lb. by MILLS & SHERMAN.

IRON, Steel, Nails & Hardware, just received by MILLS & SHERMAN.

HYSLOP & COFFIN,
Produce and General Commission Merchants, 43 Front st. N. Y.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of Butter and Cheese. Refer to Messrs. Mills & Sherman, Montrose, Penn'a, who will make liberal advances on Produce consigned to their care, and pay over the proceeds as soon as sold.

New York, July, 1846. 5—1y

JAMES N. ELDREDGE,
Cabinet and Chair Making. Also Sign and Fancy Painting, Turning, Paper Hanging, &c. Shop in his old stand on Turnpike st.

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

LINES & LOCKE,
Fashionable Tailors, over Merril & Root's Hat Store.

PARK & DIMOCK,
Physicians & Surgeons. Office, west side of the Public Avenue over the Store of R. Searle & Co.
E. S. PARK. G. Z. DIMOCK.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

From $5 to $3 per annum. Single copy 25 cts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NINETEENTH VOLUME.

A YEAR has now elapsed since the price of the Democratic Review was reduced from $5 to $3.—This reduction was made with the view of widening the range of its usefulness, and placing it within the means of numbers to whom the former price was an objection. The success of the experiment depended upon a rigid adherance to the cash plan, and we are happy to have it in our power to state that it has been completely successful. The circulation of the work was greatly extended, and is such as to justify us in the hope of restoring it to its former size at its present low price! This will of course depend on the punctuality with which our terms are complied with on the part of our subscribers.

In grateful acknowledgement of the generous patronage of the public, as well as from a deep sense of the importance to the country of a periodical holding the position of the "Democratic Review," we are entering upon the most extensive and costly arrangements to increase its usefulness at home and raise its dignity abroad. Our efforts to this laudable end have only lately begun, and embrace so wide a range as to require time for their accomplishment; but as our plans succeed they will be duly announced to our patrons and subscribers, and we feel assured that they cannot fail to give the satisfaction.—The rank of the United States among the leading nations of the world, demands that her political literature should correspond with her high dignity and coming destiny. The responsibility of the Democratic party for the due execution of its high trust, requires that its organ and exponent should exercise its utmost energies, to spread the influence of its well known principles which may be included in the single declaration of *resistance of all monopolies, whether financial, commercial or political.* The Treasury of the United States in lieu of a National Bank; the Revenue Standard in place of a Protective Tariff, and the will of the People in all things, and before all, may be regarded as the simple creed of the Democratic party, which its "Review" will give all its resources to propagate and support. The literary talent of the United States may be considered proportionally equal to that of any other country, and whilst the Review is true to its political vocation, it will lend its active aid to develope and reward the distinguished abilities of all our numerous public writers in all departments of literature, in a degree commensurate to its increasing means.

The intellect of England and France of the highest grade, seeks frequent and familiar access to the public mind through their celebrated periodicals, and it will be the pride, as it is the especial office of the "Democratic Review," to become also the channel through which the first writers of the United States may hold communication with our reading and enlightened people. These several objects are within our reach, and neither industry, nor perseverance, nor sacrifice, if necessary, shall be spared to realize them all. Without regard, however, to any projected plans, it may boldly be asserted, that the "Democratic Review" is at this moment the cheapest periodical in the world, and whilst the improvements promised are addressed to the public generally, we feel justified by our present exertions to call upon the party we represent, for the generous support which we have proofs they are abundantly disposed to afford.

THE PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS will be continued, engraved in a costly style. This mode of introducing the popular leaders as it were personally to the public, has been received with great favor, and to attain this end no expense is spared to have the likenesses accurate.

The Postage on the numbers under the present law is 5½ cents for any distance. It was 18 cents under the old law.

TERMS HENCEFORWARD (invariably in advance) single copies, $3,00. Eight copies to one address, $20,00.

The necessity of adhering to the cash system at the present low price, is self-evident, and no numbers will be forwarded in future without compliance with our terms. As well to save expense in collecting as outlay of capital, the numbers will cease to be sent at the expiration of the time for which they were paid, unless the payment is renewed. As a notice of expiration the last number of any subscription will be sent in a *yellow* wrapper. This rule is rigidly applicable to all, and its importance is too obvious to permit any one to take offence at its operation.

All communications concerning the Review in any manner, must be addressed (post paid) to the subscriber.

THOMAS PRENTICE KETTELL,
Editor of "Democratic Review,"
July 21. 124 Nassau st. New York.

MONTROSE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. B. SIMMONS,
Boot & Shoe Maker—shop on Turnpike st. one door west of M. S. Wilson's store.

OWEN WILLIAMS,
Barber and Hair Dresser—shop on Turnpike st. in the basement of A. Baldwin's shop.

R. SEARLE & CO.
A good assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c., West side of Public Avenue.

BENJ. SAYRE,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c., West side of Public Avenue.

LYONS & CHANDLER,
Dealers in Stoves, Tin-ware, Stationery, Dry Goods, &c. &c.—East side of Public Avenue.

MERRILL & ROOT,
Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Plough Points, &c.—West side of Public Avenue.

JERRE LYONS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Books, Paper, &c. and Bookbinder—East side of Public Avenue.

ISAAC L. POST & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, &c.—corner of Public Avenue and Turnpike st.

JOHN GROVES,
Fashionable Tailor—Two doors below the Farmer's Store.

S. S. MULFORD & SON,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries, Joiners' Tools, &c. &c. East side Public Avenue.

J. B. SALISBURY,
Cheap Goods for the People—Public Avenue, East side.

DR. H. SMITH,
DENTIST—Sets Teeth on Gold Plate and performs all operations on the teeth in the best style. Can be found at Gen. Warner's on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week.

H. F. WHITNEY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucher. Office at Major Hall's, Jackson, Pa.

J. ETHERIDGE,
Groceries, Fruits, Confectionaries, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and a variety of nick nacks.

MILLS & SHERMAN,
Farmer's Store. A general variety of goods always on hand. One door below the residence of Judge Post.

MACK & ROGERS,
Coach, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers, on Turnpike street, at the old Beardsley stand; are ready to serve customers, in the most refined style of the age. Articles in our line constantly on hand for sale, and repairing done on short notice.

DAVID CLEMONS,
Carriage and Sleigh Maker and repairer, may be found at his shop a few rods South of the Borough, where he will be happy to wait on Customers.

D. POST Jr. & CO.
Iron Founders, and Plough Manufacturers—Shop at the old stand near the residence of D. Post.

LUSK & MULFORD,
Attorneys at Law; Office a few rods South of the Court House. F. LUSK. B. R. MULFORD.

E. W. HAWLEY,
Still continues the Blacksmithing business in its various branches at his old Stand near Keeler's Tavern.

B. S. BENTLEY,
Attorney at Law, at the old office, a few rods west of the Court-house.