

tors and Representatives in Congress, who fought manfully to protect the rights and interests of their State, against the combination of the south and west, and that the Democracy of old Berks return thanks to each Senator and Representative, who boldly did their duty.

"That the policy of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, is to demand such an alteration of the tariff of 1846, as will afford a reasonable protection, not only to her manufacturers, but also to her farmers, mechanics and laborers, engaged or interested in her great staples of iron and coal.

"That we, the laboring men of Berks county, believe that the time has arrived when it is important that we should speak in a tone not to be misunderstood, and that we call upon the laboring men of the county, to raise their voice against the British Tariff of forty-six and that we insist upon its immediate repeal."

Resolved, That we also approve the following resolves, by the Democracy of old Northumberland, on the 3d inst., to wit:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of the Keystone State have been cheated and betrayed by the passage of McKay's British Tariff Bill, and it is due to themselves to denounce the fraud, and express their abhorrence of its author.

"That the watch-word of the North, from this time forth, until the overthrow of the tariff of 1846, shall be 'repeal!' And we hereby pledge ourselves to support no man, for office, who will not openly avow himself opposed to that iniquitous measure, and in favor of giving a fair and just protection to home industry and domestic manufactures."

Resolved, That the following resolution, adopted in a Democratic Convention of Cumberland county, on the 10th inst., receives our decided approbation:

"Resolved, That we disapprove of the tariff of 1846—that we are in favor of a 'revenue tariff,' that will afford 'incidental protection to our home industry'—that we consider the tariff of 1846 will not produce revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, is an abandonment of the principle of incidental protection to American industry, and in its results may be injurious to the great iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania."

"That we concur in the opinions set forth in the following Resolution adopted by the Democracy of Perry county on the 3d inst.

"Resolved, That Polk and Dallas received the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania under the impression and belief that the interests of our State would be safe in their hands; that while we did not oppose all amendments or modifications of the Tariff of 1842, yet we approved of the principles on which it was based, and view with regret and alarm its entire destruction by the Tariff act of 1846.—That the Tariff of 1846, in our opinion, is not a 'tariff for revenue,'—such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered," and does not "afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry," That it does not afford a fair and just protection to all the great interests of the Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce, and Navigation"—but that it is framed with a view to the interests of the South at the expense of the manufactures of the North, and especially the Iron and Coal Interests of Pennsylvania."

"That we cordially agree with the Democracy of Mifflin County, who in Convention on the 3d inst. adopted the following:

"Resolved, therefore, That every consideration of justice and expediency entitles us to expect with confidence, that the next session of Congress will speedily remedy the glaring injustice which has been shown to the interests of Pennsylvania."

"That the following Resolution adopted by the Democracy of old Tioga, the Democratic Gibraltar of our Congressional District on the 21st May 1844, receives our approbation.

"Resolved, That we approve of the present Tariff as a whole, and that the Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress, are entitled to our thanks for their support thereof."

"That we cheerfully and affirmatively respond to the following patriotic sentiments adopted by the Democracy of sister Luzerne on the 23d day of July 1846.

"Resolved, That the repeal of the Tariff bill of 1842, at this time, is unwise, unjust and unasked for—Unwise, because the reduction of the revenue proposed by this bill is unwarranted by the now condition of the country. Unjust, because under the act of 1842, on our part of Pennsylvania alone, millions of capital have been invested in coal and iron operations, and thousands of laborers look to these works for subsistence—these investments made on the faith of national legislation, ought not, without some chance of rescue, to be utterly destroyed.—Unasked, because from no section of this vast confederacy has the demand come up by memorial or petition to Congress or the Executive for the prostration of 'home industry'—of 'domestic production.' And that to the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, with one lone solitary ye, we owe a deep, and lasting debt of gratitude:—they have been faithful to their constituents—they have understood, felt and acted for the benefit of their State. They know that the vast system of internal improvement of Pennsylvania would seriously feel the blow that struck our Coal and Iron interests: they knew that the legitimate agent for paying the interest

on our State debt, would be paralyzed by this Bill. The "lone member," it is true, is only answerable to his constituents directly, and to their care and keeping we leave him."

Resolved, That the independent and patriotic stand assumed by the Democrats of Philadelphia County, as indicated by the proceeding of a Convention over which Hon. Calvin Blythe presided, tells well of their discrimination and intelligence.

Resolved, That we proudly approve the course of our U. S. Senators, in Congress, and the entire Pennsylvania Delegation, (save that of the "lone member," in their opposition to that "bill of abominations," the McKay British Tariff Bill.

Resolved, That the editors of "The People's Advocate," and of all other weekly Papers in this Congressional District, which patriotically support the best interests of our fellow-citizens, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and circulate them to the extent of their ability.

ELISHA GRIFFIS, President.
JONES TAYLOR, Sec'y.
ORANGE MOTT, Jr. } V. Pres'ts.
Jos. Boyd, } Sec'ys.
S. T. Scott, }

Road Viewers.

At the opening of the present term of Court, his Honor, Judge Jessup, in his usual clear, perspicuous, and business-like manner, commended to the consideration of the Grand Jury, the recent enactment relative to road and bridge views &c. in Susquehanna County. This Act took effect on the eighth day of April, 1846, and consequently the reports of road-viewers, returnable to this Term, were, in the language of the Court, "set aside, a new application being allowed upon the original petition." This may seem hard in some cases, but as the old law has it, "law is law and must have its course in mending the ways of mankind."

The act is a good one, leading to greater efficiencies and less expense, than was formerly created, and we doubt not will meet the approval of the people, "both in principle and detail." For the better information of our readers, then, we transcribe the Act, as passed April 8th, 1846, so far as amended and applies to this County, whereby it is enacted,

"That hereafter the number of road and bridge viewers appointed by the courts of quarter sessions shall be three, one of whom shall be a surveyor, if deemed necessary; and every view and review shall be made by the whole number of persons so appointed, a majority of whom shall concur in their report, in order to its confirmation by the court.

SECTION 2. That in all cases of the appointment of viewers in said counties, to view and locate a public or private road, or to review a public road, the said reviewers or any one of them shall, before proceeding to make their view or review, give public notice by at least three advertisements, put up in the vicinity of the contemplated part of such road, of the time and place where the said viewers will meet for the purpose of making such view or review, at least five days before such meeting.

SECTION 3. That if the viewers shall decide in favor of locating a public road, or to make any change in the location of the public road which they were appointed to review, it shall be the duty of the viewers to endeavor to procure, from the persons through whose lands such location may be made, releases for all claims of damages that might arise from opening the same; and in every case where said viewers shall fail to procure such releases, and it shall appear to them that any damages will be sustained, it shall be their duty to assess the damages and make report thereof, signed by a majority of their number, and return the same, together with all releases obtained, to the proper court of quarter sessions.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of said court to examine carefully the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid; and if said court shall be satisfied that the amount of damages assessed in any case is such that the public interest will be subserved by its payment, and the opening of the road, said court shall confirm such view or review, and the assessment of damages, which shall be paid as now directed by law; but if said court shall not be satisfied, the said report shall not be confirmed unless the same shall be paid first by the petitioners."

Execution of Wyatt.

This unfortunate man was executed at Auburn, N. Y. on the 17th inst. He was much affected when the fatal hour arrived, and said to the Sheriff when he was adjusting the rope:

"Mr. Sheriff, I want to say a few words before I die. I have seen much and experienced much in this world; but it will soon be over. You, Sheriff, I respect, and your family; and I remember you all with gratitude. When Judge Sisson told me in the State Prison that he had been informed by a clergyman about the Vicksburg affair, I told him, as I say now, that a minister of the gospel may tell what is not true. I have been represented what I am not. I never killed a man in Ohio, and now I say so, on the word of a dying man.

"I hope the community will not censure my counsel. They have done all they could for me. I have lived like a man and I shall die like a man. I hope all present, and the community, will have compassion on and forgive me; but I am not afraid to die.

"Mr. Sheriff I wish you to place the rope so that it will not give me pain.

"It is not calculated to benefit a man to go to State prison, and be treated as I have been.

"Mr. Sheriff, good-bye; I remember you with gratitude; (shook hands.) I fare you all well; (shook hands with several.)

"A cap was then adjusted over his face, and at precisely three o'clock the drop fell, and Wyatt instantly passed into Eternity, without a struggle! A large concourse of people were about the jail, which was guarded by Captain Russell's military corps."

"We learn by the Seneca Courier that the body of Wyatt, in violation of a solemn pledge given to him by the Sheriff that he

should be decently interred, was taken from the jail by one Dr. Bigelow, surgeon of the Prison, for the use of the Geneva Medical College. This procedure caused a great excitement—the body was found headed up in a barrel, in one of the stables of the prison—which was taken by the crowd, and in obedience to the last request of the deceased, decently buried.

Temperance Meeting.

In pursuance of notice, given last week, a Temperance Meeting was held at the Court House, on Monday evening last—JOHN BAKER, Esq., of Clifford, was called to the Chair, and O. BEN. TYLER, elected Secretary.

The Meeting was ably addressed by the Hon. Wm. Jessup and Rev. A. L. Post.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Temperance Men, we will awake, buckle on our armor, and fight with redoubled zeal in this cause of truth, for the times demand it. The destroyer is with us, and on every side his victims are falling.

Resolved, That we have cause to rejoice that a new weapon has been given us, with Omnipotent power, and needs but faithful using to insure victory,—the Ballot Box.

Resolved, That a Temperance Convention, for the County of Susquehanna, be held at the Court-house, on Monday evening of November Court, for the purpose of taking proper measures to advance the Temperance reform, and that a large delegation from every township be invited to attend.

Resolved, That citizens of the County, friendly to the abolition of the License System, without regard to the question whether they are members of a Temperance Society or not, be solicited to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the question be there discussed, whether the citizens of said County ought to vote for the sale, or against the sale of intoxicating Drinks, and that any persons holding the opinion that they ought to vote for sale of Liquor, be requested to attend and discuss that great question.

Resolved, That Geo. Fuller, B. S. Bentley, I. L. Post, Rev. Wm. Rounds, and Norman Mitchell be a Committee of Arrangements for said Convention.

JOHN BAKER, Chairman.
O. BEN. TYLER, Sec'y.

For the People's Advocate.

MESSRS. DOW & BOYD.—In the statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Susquehanna, for the year A. D. 1845, and certified by Alonzo Williams, Isaac Reckhow, and Jonas Carter, to be a true statement, there appears charged to the Jail, Fire-proof, and Court-house, the sum of Five hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-five cents. No items are given, but the above sum in round numbers, has been paid out of the people's money, charged to the County, and credited to those whom the management of her monetary affairs are for the time being entrusted.

The repairs to the buildings for which the above sum was expended, were, as I have been informed, made by one of the Commissioners in person, assisted by his brother, and brother-in-law, he contracting with the other Commissioners, and the whole thing being managed by, and kept in the family.

Now, although there may be nothing wrong, and the above sum has possibly been expended to the best advantage; still I think the Tax-payers of the County would have been much better satisfied, if the Commissioners had given them an insight into the *modus operandi* by which they became both contractors and contractees, bosses and workmen.

The 43d section of the Act of the Assembly, passed the 15th of April, A. D. 1846, regulating the Election, Duties, &c., of County Commissioners, is as follows:

"If any Commissioner or County Treasurer shall be concerned in any contract, or shall be directly or indirectly interested in the construction of any public work, or improvement, made or undertaken under the authority of the commissioners of the same county, the same shall be deemed a misdemeanor in office, and such commissioner or treasurer shall be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be adjudged by the court to be removed from office: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such Commissioner receiving his lawful compensation while necessarily attending, in his official character, to the progress of any public work or improvement."

The legislature in passing the above act, intended, no doubt, to prevent the County Officers, who had the control of the finances of the county, from having any thing whatever to do in expending the people's money, where they were required to look after their own interest as well as the interest of the county at the same time.

There are other matters of Expenditure connected with the county statement, with which the tax-payers of the county are very far from being satisfied; but presuming that a word to the wise is sufficient, the Commissioners will no doubt explain the matter and fully satisfy the people of the county, that there has been no attempt by them to expend the finances of the county in violation of law.

TAX PAYER.

The Tariff.

The word is repeal. The fiat has gone forth. If we are true prophets, the next session of this Congress will see this British Tariff bill scored all over with black lines. Had we not better refuse to participate in public affairs? Where is the good? There is to be a great deed, a decisive contest.—The question is between the great producing and laboring classes of the free States, and the Slave policy of the South. The issue is formed on the one side, in the adoption of a British tariff—and the other side will be marshalled up with the free laboring men of the eastern, middle, and a part of the western States; their banner is inscribed with the

momentous word REPEAL, and will be attended with the same result as obliterated from the Senate Journal, the words that vilified the fair fame of the Hero of New Orleans. The fate that fell upon that slanderer, will be the Executioner of McKay's BRITISH TARIFF.

Why is it that some few dough-faces of the North, are the assassins of the North!—Where and when was the act of treason committed by a Southern man to Southern interests? Is it on the recorded page of our political history? Search for it and put your finger upon it. But in the North, there are those low cringing sycophants, who to procure office, will sell the best interests of the people. Dough-faces, as John Randolph called them, and they had not the moral courage to resent it.

The South, with less than one fifth of the population of the Union, rules the destinies of the Nation—and that one fifth, is three fifths slaves!—Rules the Nation with a rod of iron. How long is this to be so! Has the spirit and independence of the men who composed the rank and file of George Washington's army gone! clean gone forever! The commentary of the past would seem to prove the position.

Were the rights of South Carolina trampled upon as those of Pennsylvania have been, in the passage of McKay's British tariff bill, the monster head of nullification would have been erect above the tall grass before this: but like the ass, the North and the East quietly submit to the burden and pray that it may please the South to put it on no harder. Where is the independence of our people? A year will tell a tale that will make our rulers more cautious. Free trade may do for negroes; but it won't for white men! It may do for indolence; but it don't for energy.

How nobly old democratic Berks came up to the work of Repeal at her county meeting last week. Repeal starts in the right place. A county that can seal the political destiny of the State, we think will be heard in opposition to a few puny voices, crying for office like hungry jackals, here and there. Snuffing dead carcasses, and fixing their mouths for a relish, on the fall of some enterprising man! Shame where is thy blush. The price of labor may come down one half—the products of the farmer's field may blow out—and our fires be kindled with British coal—this all may be: but we believe there is that energy still left in the people that will carry rebellion to the polls and hurl from power the men who voted for this bill of abominations. We feel it in the political atmosphere—and there are signs of thunder!—Luzerne Democrat.

From the Army.

From the Public Ledger, Aug. 22.

Letter from the Army.

By the Southern Mail we have the announcement of the arrival of the steamship New York at New Orleans, having left Brazos Santiago on the 8th inst. Accounts from Camargo to the 4th state that the Texan Rangers were to start on that day for Meir on a scouting expedition, with orders to take possession and hold it if possible.

The Mounted Rangers were ordered to Linares and Monterey, and seize those places also.

Gen. Taylor passed up the river to Reynosa on the 5th, and would probably arrive at Camargo in four days. The dragoons were in camp at Matamoras.

Gen. Taylor was accompanied by one half of the Texan regiment of Infantry and a few regulars.

A skirmish had taken place near Camargo, between six hundred Comanche Indians and seventy-five or eighty Rangers, in which the Indians lost 20 and the Rangers 2. The latter captured 150 horses from the Indians.

There is supposed to be about 4,000 Mexican troops in the vicinity of Monterey.

The army were to commence moving towards Camargo on the 10th, but the whole would not be put in Motion until the 25th.

The river was still rising.

The health of the army was good, but the sickness among the volunteers was increasing.

Capt. Walker was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras.

The volunteers will soon follow General Taylor.

The enemy has been occupying Monterey with his small force. It is supposed they have made arrangements to assemble in large force when the army gets within a striking distance.

Eleven steamboats have ascended the Rio Grande to Camargo, with troops and army supplies.

No news has been received from Mexico.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Letter from the Army.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, Camp Ringold, July 26th, 1846.

Gentlemen—As I have a leisure moment, and as there has been some little news received here to-day, I sit down in my canvas house to write you a few hasty lines, in order that you may (if you think it worth while) lay it before your readers.

The steamboat Cincinnati has just come down the river from Matamoras, and from the Matamoras Reville, (a copy of which I send,) and from a conversation with an intelligent gentleman, I learn the following:

In the first place, then, the war is ended. This is a "fixed fact." My informant assures me that he heard Col. Twiggs say, in the day before he left Matamoras, that in his opinion there would be no more fighting; that the enemy could not in twelve months raise an army sufficiently strong to meet that under Gen. Taylor. He also said the arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz was regarded by Gen. Taylor as favorable to peace, as almost all the Mexicans (those honest) regard Santa Anna as almost a demi-god, and he has said that the war must be brought to a speedy close, as nothing but disaster and defeat would attend a war with the U. S. He (my informant) also states that intercepted letters have been brought to Gen. Taylor—one from Canales to the Governor of Tamaulipas, in which Canales says that the spirit of his forces is at the lowest ebb, that desertion by scores daily occur, and that it (the cavalry) must be dispersed, as they refuse all discipline, and are almost in a state of starvation.

Com. Alex. Slide McKenzie, who has been appointed on a secret mission to Mexico, paid our encampment a visit yesterday; he paid our battalion (the Baltimore volunteers) a high compliment, and said they

were the best drilled volunteers he had seen. The fact that we all wear Uncle Sam's lively settees off, no doubt, to advantage; all the other volunteers are in citizen dress; some of them, the Alabamians especially, reminding me of the fantasticals who flourished in Philadelphia some ten years since.

It would do you good to get a sight of Capt. May, who made the splendid charge at the battle of the Resaca de la Palma. His beard, (excuse me,) his goat, as he terms it, is just 23 inches long, and his hair reaches half-way down his back. He is said to be under a vow not to shave nor have his hair cut till he gets to Washington, when he intended to get Plumbo to take his likeness with his unrivalled Daguerrotype. I have also seen the gallant Capt. Walker, and spoken a few words with him. It is said he has declined the commission in the Army which was tendered him by the President, on account of the deficiency in his education. Some even say he can neither read nor write.

By the way, some kind-hearted Philadelphian sent our Col. four or five copies of your paper. It would have flattered our editorial pride not a little to see the avidity with which the Philadelphians amongst us seized them. By the time they came to my hands they were almost as black as the ink with which they were printed. God bless the sender, whoever he was, for remembering us, separated as we are from our friends and home, in a country where you see nothing but 'sand and chapparel, without even a cup of water fit to drink, and that too under a tropical sun. We have suffered much from these causes and from a peculiar species of dysentery. But we have this morning received orders to march up the river to Barita, where we will be better provided for than we are here. We may once more go up to Matamoras, or for Brown, just opposite, but I do not think we will go further than Barita. About three thousand men landed at Brasos St. Jago a few days since. One thousand of them (Alabamians) are now here, and 1600 were to leave this morning, and if so will be here before night. The rainy season has set in here with a vengeance. Almost every morning our tents are under water. The days are clear—the nights rainy.

By the way I think there is something wrong in the way provisions, &c. are transported here. There is not half enough wagons; the consequence is that we scarcely ever have sugar and coffee at the same time. The Government now, at this very moment, owe the Baltimore volunteers ten days' rations of sugar! What is the reason of this?

I was about to close when I was told that a man-of-war was in sight. I went down to the beach and there was one but too far to recognize. She is supposed to be the Lawrence. Yours, very truly,

E. F. R. ***** of Philad.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Captain of the Cincinnati tells me that he saw General Taylor before the boat left Matamoras, and that the old hero told him he would have before this met an enemy, if, indeed, he added, there is one to meet, which I doubt, if my supplies had been received. I have force enough here, I think, to march up to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans were but are not." Cool and characteristic.

E. F. R.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.—The last accounts from Fort Leavenworth are up to the 11th inst. About one thousand more Mormonos had arrived at the Fort, in hopes of being mustered into the United States service. Two of the additional companies of volunteers had arrived at the Fort, and Colonel Price's regiment marched out on the 10th inst.

GEN. GAINES ACQUITTED.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says: It is understood that the finding of the late Court of Enquiry at Fortress Monroe, was favorable to Gen. Gaines. It is rumored however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at headquarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new Court of Enquiry. What it is that vitiates the record we have not been able to ascertain.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER REPORTED.—Capt. Maxwell of the ship Robert Kerr, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst., from Liverpool, reports that on the 25th ult., when between the Isle of Pines and the Grand Cayman, he was chased by a "suspicious, long, low, rakish looking smack." He finally rounded to and ran up his colors, when the smack bore away to the windward, and he saw no more of her.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In 1845, the coinage at the principle mint at Philadelphia, amounted to \$3,416,800, comprising \$2,574,652 in gold, \$803,200 in silver, and \$38,948 in copper coins, and composed of 9,286,207 pieces. The deposit of gold within the year amounted to \$2,687,494, and those of silver to \$815,415.

At the New Orleans branch mint, the coinage amounted to \$1,750,000, comprising \$600,000 in gold, and \$1,070,000 in silver coins, and composed of 2,412,500 pieces. The deposits, for coinage, amounted to \$646,981 in gold and \$1,058,071 in silver.

The branch mint at Dahlonega received during the year deposits of gold to the value of \$408,632, and its coinage amounted to \$501,795, composed of 90,729 half eagles and 10,460 quarter eagles.

The whole epinage for the year at the three mints in operation, amounted to \$5,688,595, comprising \$3,756,447 in gold, \$1,873,200 in silver, and \$38,948 in copper coins.

FREEDOM IN OREGON.—In the bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon, which has passed the House, there is an amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Pa. to exclude slavery from the territory forever, which was adopted by a vote of 106 to 43.

A great congress of temperance societies is now holding in the Swedish capital. One hundred and thirty-two national and foreign associations are there represented; and the king, as President of the Stockholm Society, with his queen, was present at the opening meeting.

TREATY WITH BAVARIA.—A treaty has been entered into between the United States and the King of Bavaria, which abolishes taxes on emigrants arriving in those countries.

THE CITIZENS OF AUBURN are making preparations for the approaching State Fair, in a spirit which certainly promises to do them honor.

MARRIED,

In Liberty, on the 23d inst., by Rev. J. B. McCarty, Mr. JOHN C. IRVING, to Miss ANNE M. TRUESDELL, both of Liberty.

Receipts for the People's Advocate:

For the week ending August 27, 1846.

Jonathan Oakly,	\$1.00	No. 52
Jonas Mack,	1.00	" 52
Benjamin Bestwick,	1.00	" 52
James E. Beebe,	1.00	" 52
Geo. B. Cornell,	1.00	" 52
A. J. Brown,	1.00	" 52
D. R. Street,	1.00	" 52
Oliver Stevenson,	1.00	" 52
Albion Moody,	1.00	" 52
Henry Mills,	.63	" 32
N. J. Sherwood,	1.00	" 52
J. S. Peironnet,	1.00	" 52
Dr. James Griffin,	1.00	" 52
Volney Iabell,	1.00	" 52
Laure Bronson,	1.00	" 52
K. A. Johnston,	1.00	" 62
Wm. S. Falkner,	1.00	" 52
Jeremiah Baldwin,	1.00	" 52
Benjamin G. Chase,	1.00	" 52
Wm. C. Ward,	1.00	" 52
Coultin Hart,	1.00	" 52
H. O. Harding,	1.00	" 52
Roswell Morse,	1.00	" 52
Wm. K. Bladell,	1.00	" 52
John N. Conger,	1.00	" 52

THE MARKETS.

COLLECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1846.

Wheat flour, per barrel	\$4.00 @ 4.05
Rye do do	2.50 @ 2.75
Corn meal do	2.00 @ 2.00
Wheat, per bushel	0.90 @ 0.95
Rye do	0.70 @ 0.75
Corn do	0.50 @ 0.52
Barley do	0.53 @ 0.50
Oats do	0.24 @ 0.23
Flax, per lb. American,	0.25 @ 0.24
Tallow, per lb. rendered,	0.07 @ 0.07
Butter per lb. Orange co.	0.13 @ 0.17
do western dairy,	0.10 @ 0.14
Cheese, per lb.	0.05 @ 0.07
Beef, per barrel, mess,	4.50 @ 5.00
Pork, per barrel, mess,	9.75 @ 10.00
do prime,	7.75 @ 8.00
Lard, do	0.53 @ 0.57
Hams per lb. smoked,	0.25 @ 0.30
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. saxton	0.17 @ 0.21
do full blood Merino	0.27 @ 0.38
do 3/4 & 1/2 Merino	0.18 @ 0.21
do native 3/4 Merino	0.24 @ 0.26

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting, in any way whatever, my son JOHN, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, after this date. All persons are also cautioned against making any contracts with the said John.

DAVID BENNETT.

Auburn, August 26, 1846.

SALT for sale, at \$1.50 per barrel, at the ARCADE.

Montrose, August 26, 1846.

PORK AND BEEF.

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

August 18th, '46.

COD-FISH—a new lot—just received and for sale by J. LYONS.

MONROSE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

OWEN WILLIAMS,
Barber and Hair Dresser—shop on Turnpike at 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, & Accouchier. 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 art. 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. B. Mulford.

E. W. HAWLEY,
Still continues the Blacksmithing business in his 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.

JAMES N. ELDRIDGE,
Cabinet and Chair Making. Also Signs and Plough Painting, Turning, Paper Hanging, &c. Shop at his old stand on Turnpike st.

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

LINES & LOCKE,
Fashionable Tailors, over Merrill & 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.