

ments, must also have them on the ground in the afternoon, or evening preceding the day of exhibition, and all animals intended to be exhibited must be on the ground at or before 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 20th of October.

3. All articles, as well as animals intended to be offered for premiums, must be labeled with the owners name and place of residence, and should be brought to the office of the Society, at the office of William Jessup, to be entered on the book of the Executive Committee before taking them into the enclosure.

4. No premiums will be paid on animals on articles taken away before the close of the exhibition, unless liberty is given to remove them by the Executive Committee.

The following Committees are appointed to examine the animals and articles exhibited. They are respectfully requested to report themselves to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, by 9 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition, so that vacancies may be filled, and they may be prepared to enter on their duties.

These Committees are not allowed by the by-laws to be competitors for premiums that they may be called on to award; but this provision will not extend to any article or animal upon whose merits or qualities their judgment is not required.

COMMITTEES.

Horses.—William Ward, L. Searle, Sam'l Sherwood.

Indian Corn.—George Walker, Rufus Smith, A. Dubois.

Bulls, Cows, and Neat Stock.—Thomas P. Phinney, F. Bailey, Neal Fields.

Rata Baga.—Thomas Johnson, C. J. Curtis, John S. Birchard.

Sheep.—Peter Grahan, Thomas Nicholson, Asba Campbell.

Sugar Beet.—David Post, Amherst Carpenter, N. C. Warner.

Swine.—Benj. Lathrop, Isaiah Maine, Dalton Tiffany.

Potatoes.—Alonso Williams, D. D. Warner, Fred'k Foster.

Agricultural Implements.—Benj. S. Bentley, Charles Tingley, Isaac Reckhow.

Cheese.—George Fuller, Stephen Barnum, David Wikelee.

Butter.—Wm. Main, Jos. T. Richards, H. J. Champion.

A list of Premiums is re-published below:

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For best Indian Corn, not less than one acre, \$3 00

Second best do, one year's subscription to the Cultivator, 3 00

Best Ruta Baga, not less than 1/4 acre, 3 00

Best Sugar Beet or Mangel Wurtzel, not less than 1/4 acre, 3 00

Best Potatoes, not less than 1/2 acre, 2 00

Best Stud Horse, 3 00

Best Brood Mare, 3 00

Best Bull of any breed, 3 00

Second best do, 2 00

Best Cow, 3 00

Second best do, 2 00

Best Bull, 3 00

Second best do, 2 00

Best Sow, 3 00

Second best do, 2 00

Best Ram, 2 00

Best Ewe, 2 00

Best Butter, 2 00

Best Cheese, 2 00

Each of the Committees will be required to report in writing, and in each report, to set forth the peculiar points, qualities, and advantages of the animal or article obtaining the preference. They are requested to furnish their awards or reports to the Executive Committee, by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of exhibition—immediately after which an order will be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount of the premium.

Farmers and those interested must be reminded, these exhibitions and proceedings are regulated and controlled by the Constitution and By-laws, with which it would be important they should make themselves acquainted.

The Managers will appoint Committees to report upon the merits of any productions, articles or animals, not enumerated in the list of premiums, upon receiving notice from the owners of their desire to exhibit them.

The Managers solicit the exhibition of articles of Domestic Manufacture, fruits, vegetables, flowers, and all the variety of Horticultural productions, as well as specimens of superior corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, &c.

The Society will meet in the Court Room at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time the Annual Orator will be delivered by Mr. Thos. Nicholson, and other business of the Society be transacted.

By order of the Managers,
WM. JESSUP,
Chairman of the Ex. Com.

Foreign News.

Six days later from Europe.

The Great Western was announced in the bay at New York at 11 o'clock on the 30th ult. As soon as she arrived the news was telegraphed to this city for the Ledger. It is six days later than the last advices.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st ultimo, she experienced tremendous gales, in which she lost her wheelhouse, quarter-boats, ice-anchors, and suffered much other damage. There is no political news of importance.

The failure of the potato crop is universal. The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, whilst letter after letter from the continent of Europe details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland and Prussia.

The crops in the United Kingdom are not more than an average in quantity and quality; they must therefore look rather to other countries for a supply sufficient for the large and increasing consumption that is now going forward.

Again, the accounts from France as to the harvest in that country are most distressing. A very large quantity of wheat will therefore be required for its immediate wants. All over the North of Europe, rye, a staple article of consumption, has yielded miserably short.—Phl. Ledger.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Commercial Times.]
COMMERCIAL.—The improvement which we noticed at the sailing of the last steamship continues, and matters are nearly in the same relative position, as when we last addressed our readers.

The failure of the potato crop influences the price of provisions of every kind. Bacon and hams are rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Indian corn is also increasing in value, as in fact is

almost every kind of grain. That the failure of the potato crop in every part of the world must greatly modify the habits of the laboring classes in Great Britain is undeniable. The advance to which we allude may be traced to the increased demand for other descriptions of food, and to the better means of purchasing food which the people enjoy.

The liberal way in which the Government is acting in Ireland, disarms all fear of national starvation. The first duty of the Government is to feed the people, and what is now regarded as a calamity, may prove in the end a substantial benefit, by the introduction of improvements which would not otherwise have been made. The employment of the people on public works in Ireland will, it is clear, be carried out on a large scale.

The present popular Lord Lieutenant has already issued nearly fifty commissions for the holding of baronial sessions in different parts of Ireland, and upon the investigation and decision of the majorities in session, as to the condition of their respective districts, he will act. With the confidence which exists at present in the money market, and the encouraging prospects that are before us, there is every reason to believe that the present prices may be maintained, if, indeed, they do not advance. As an article of human food, the use of potatoes seems likely to become extinct.

The injury may be temporarily pressing and productive, no doubt, of suffering, but ultimate consequences can hardly fail to raise the condition of the Irish peasant, and to improve his social habits. He will be raised in the scale of civilization by living on a higher and more nutritious kind of food. There are those who contend that the potato has been a curse and not a blessing to Ireland.

The cotton market continues steady, and although we cannot fix a higher quotation, yet, on some descriptions, there has been an upward inclination. Considerable anxiety prevails respecting the new crop. The next accounts are eagerly looked for, and prices will probably take their complexion from the advices by the incoming and the succeeding packets.

The news from India is calculated to produce a feeling of uneasiness in a political as well as a commercial sense. Sir Henry Hardinge, it seems now to be universally admitted, notwithstanding the skill and bravery evinced in the war with the Sikhs, has made a bungling business of it, and in all probability the work will have to be done over again. Mistaken clemency in the case of semi-barbarians is often times positive cruelty.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning Oct. 3, making the passage from Liverpool in thirteen days. She brings seven days later intelligence from Europe. We extract the following from the N. Y. Sun of Monday the 5th inst. Well founded apprehensions of a failure in the American Cotton crop have caused an increased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have accordingly advanced a farthing per pound.

Her Britannic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain sister, to Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not for ever. The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the *entente cordiale*, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the alters of the two young hearts, will not prove the means of exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Islands, the Potato fields are shrouded with the dark mingles of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the Continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost hopeless.

In the affairs of Spain the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have important influence. The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia, turns out to be not unfounded. Letters from Barcelona dated the 4th, asserts that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Fiol has made his appearance in the plain of Tarragona.

Blight was, during the civil war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army and the commandant of Tarragona.

THE MOST STARTLING EVENT in European politics, by the 19th September, is the appearance again of Don Carlos, to claim the throne of Spain, and the probable recognition of his party, backed beyond doubt by England, if Louis Philippe persists in the marriage of Duke de Montpensier, his son with the Infanta of Spain. This marriage, the cabinet of Europe apprehend, would so strengthen the power and influence of France, as to render their opposition as this time indispensable to the future peace of Europe. The appearance of Don Carlos will either break off in the match or a new revolution will be got up in Spain, the result of which cannot be foreseen.—Sun.

THE STARVING MORMONS.—The St. Louis Republican says: "We have a most dismal account of the condition of the Mormons who undertook to emigrate to California, but stopped at a place agreed upon between them and Col. Allen, where the latter was desirous of raising a battalion of infantry from among them. They were to locate on the Platte river, and there to remain for an indefinite period of time. They attempted to raise a crop for their subsistence, but failed to do so, and have abandoned the Platte, and are now at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, near the Council Bluffs. They are said to be in a starving condition, and nothing but the aid of the government, during the coming winter, will save many of them from death. President Polk, it is understood, some time ago despatched an agent to their camp, to enquire into their condition—probably with a view of granting them some relief—and he is said to have returned to St. Louis on the Gen. Brooke."

From the Army.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, Sept. 23.]
Important from the Army.—Probability of a Battle.

By the arrival of the steamship John S. McKim, from Brazos Santiago, we have received accounts from the army to a late date. The Matamoros Flag, of the 12th ult., contains the following information:—
CAMARGO, Sept. 8th, 1846.

MR. EDITOR:—I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste, from Seralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCulloch's rangers had come into General Worth's camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 11th inst., about forty miles from Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on the main body, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong.

It was the general impression that it was intended to attack Gen. Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Capt. Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Seralvo to-day, the 8th.

Capt. Murray met Gen. Taylor with a part of his force some distance in advance of the main body, and within 35 miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to his relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey.

Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces are augmenting fast. The Mexicans are rallying to their standards from all quarters.

The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which had left here with Gen. Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits and eager to cope up with the Mexicans.

Two companies of Rangers, that were here having their horses shod, started off immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival.

All is quiet here. Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans.

The proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in any wise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. These proclamations have also been received in Mier and Reynosa.

There is no other news of importance.

The Flag speaks in the highest terms of courage of the order and quiet that prevails at Matamoros, through the unwearied vigilance of Col. Clarke, seconded by the active exertions of able officers.

Proclamations from Ampudia, Arista and others, are being distributed throughout the department of Tamaulipas. Those documents call upon the Mexicans to rally around the standard of their country, denouncing as treacherous all who have dealings with the Americans, threatening them with the penalty of death.

We take the following from the regular edition of the Flag, of the 12th inst. In our last paper, we stated the advance of the army, under Gen. Worth, to be at China. It was at Seralvo, a small town about sixty miles from Monterey. Further reports have reached here as to the number of Mexican troops in Monterey, which put them at 8000, with a heavy additional force on the march, which, it is said, will be there before Gen. Taylor can possibly arrive.

The whole force with which Gen. Taylor marches to Monterey will not exceed 7000. The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be defeated. We have had no intelligence from Gen. Taylor since he left Camargo. He is no doubt by this time at Seralvo, and but a few days will elapse before important news may be looked for.

Much the largest part of his force has been left behind, which he will not move forward unless the exigencies of the case may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provisions had no doubt caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would.

The steamship McKim left Brazos on the 16th inst. She brought up 250 sick volunteers, and five or six of the U. S. regulars, wounded at the battles of the 8th and 9th of May.

THE WEALTH OF THE WEST.—The value of the receipts of Western Produce received in New Orleans during the year ending the 1st instant, is estimated at seventy-seven millions, one hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred and sixty-four dollars. The value of cotton alone being a little less than thirty-five millions. Corn one and a half millions. Tobacco four and a half millions. Sugar one and a quarter millions. Lard near two millions. Pork and bacon, near five millions.

PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—The accounts from the various divisions of the Army show that the war with Mexico is being vigorously prosecuted, and the whole of the Northern provinces are by this time in possession of the United States troops. New Mexico has fallen without a blow. General Kearney by this time is probably in possession of Chihuahua, where Gen. Wool's division was to join him. Letters state that Gen. Kearney would advance into California through Sonora and other of the Northern Mexican Provinces; therefore the full occupation of all the remote States may be considered as already effected.

The Southern division has been equally as active, and there is no doubt that General Taylor has quartered his troops at Monterey. It is not probable that the troops sent by Capt. McCulloch beyond Cerralvo had an intention to attack Gen. Worth, if they numbered only from 800 to 1000 as the remote States. Gen. Worth's force outnumbered them, even before he was joined by Gen. P. F. Smith's brigade. Those Mexican troops may be the advance of a stronger body—but General Taylor, in all probability, arrived at Cerralvo sooner than the enemy, as he is stated by the messenger to have been only 35 miles eastward of that place, and rapidly advancing, while the rencontre of the Mexicans occurred about the same distance from that town on the other side. Whatever may have been the force of the Mexicans in the battle supposed to have taken place on the 8th, we have no appre-

hension for the result. The American troops under Worth and Smith are not less than 2000, composed of the best regiments in the army, with due proportions of artillery, cavalry, engineers, &c. These rumors impart an unusual degree of interest to the movements of the army; and the progress of the subsequent events will be of much importance.—Ledger.

News of the Week.

[From the St. Louis Organ Extra, 19th inst.]
Highly Important from Nauvoo.
The City Delivered into the Hands of the Anti-Mormons.

From the officers and passengers of the Alvarado, we gather the following particulars:—
Steamboat Alvarado arrived at the landing this morning from Keokuck. She brings down a large number of Mormons, who have abandoned the Holy City after all the troubles and difficulties.

After much skirmishing and several persons being killed during Sunday, and the three days following, on Thursday the Anti-Mormons entered the city in a very large body, and all completely armed.

A parley was held, which resulted in a demand that the Mormons and all in the city engaged in the troubles, should leave Nauvoo within five days, and at once deliver their persons, arms, ammunition, and the city itself, into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

This was at last complied with, but whether from fear, inclination, or a mere desire to avoid bloodshed, we have not yet learned. The Anti-Mormons then took possession of every thing, and, of course, in contradiction of the late orders of the Governor of Illinois, and contrary to law. Immediately the Mormons began to leave the city. A large number started on the Alvarado, and many on the Potosi.

On the opposite shore we understand that the people, or authorities of Iowa had interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that Territory. They must consequently come to this city, and from here scatter abroad.

We also learn that the Temple will be allowed to remain unharmed, but we much doubt this, and should not be surprised if the next arrival brought news of the destruction of this beautiful building, as well as of the dwelling of Emma Smith.

It is but right to state, however, that thus far no violence has been done either to the people or to the building or property; and we sincerely trust that we may not be compelled to chronicle any news to the contrary.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2, 1846,
6 o'clock, P. M.

Late from Rio Janeiro & Pernambuco.

The barque Francis, Capt. Partridge, arrived in port this afternoon from Rio Janeiro. The supercargo, Mr. McKee, reports, having fell in with the brig Mary A. Jones, the Captain of which, stated that up to the time of leaving Montevideo, (Aug. 10th), no arrangement had been made between Mr. Hood, the Special Minister from England, and the Buenos Ayres government. Affairs at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video remained without change. Mr. Hood had come down from Buenos Ayres, and was in the *buseca*—his object being to gain an interview with Gen. Oribe; after which he would return.

The following Baltimore vessels were at Monte Video—the Saltillo, Poultry and Commerce. But little doing in flour, and a slight decline in prices anticipated. Should American credits be stopped, no freights could be had at any rate, as insurance against war risks could not be obtained but at exorbitant premiums. The greater number of American vessels in port, it was thought, would have to remain until the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico.

CRITICAL POSITION OF OUR FORCES IN MEXICO.

THE NEW ORLEANS papers—particularly the Louisiana Courier—are loud in their complaints of Gen. Taylor, for taking so small a force as he has under his command, into the interior of a hostile country. Indeed, the Courier charges him with staining the glory of his former achievements, by venturing into an enemy's country, as he is now doing, with every prospect of having to grapple with a formidable guerrilla force, attacking him in every direction, and intent only on surrounding him, or cutting off his men in detail. We confess that the Mexicans have before them a chance for showing their prowess, such as they never have had. To accomplish any thing however, they must not only cut off Gen. Taylor's retreat and his supplies, but they will also have to cut off all communication between him and the Gulf squadron via Tampico, at the same time keep the central (or Gen. Wool's) Division of our army at bay. We are not prepared to say that they can do the latter, but the conduct of the squadron leads us to believe that they can keep it off, at all events.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 5.

True Pennsylvania Sentiments.

Allison White, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 13th district (now represented by James Pollock, Esq., Whig) in reply to the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination takes a manly stand in favor of American industry. He says: "It is a fact well known to the people of this country, that during the campaign of 1844, I was the warm advocate of the tariff of '42, sustained it not only by my acts but by my voice, and did so because I honestly believed the interests of the Commonwealth required its continuance. This was the view generally taken by the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon that question, and hence, when the delegation from this State in the late session of Congress came to act and vote upon the repeal of the act of '42, they were found sustaining the views of their constituents and the interests of the State they represent. Against the united efforts (both Whigs and Democrats) of the Pennsylvania delegation, that act was repealed, and the act of '46 substituted in its place.

"I have no hesitancy in saying, that the latter tariff will be withering to the interests of Pennsylvania. The act of '42 is objectionable in some of its details, but as a whole was much better for the interests of Pennsylvania than the act of '46. I therefore pledge myself, if elected, to vote for such a modification of the act of '46, as will afford adequate protection to home industry and domestic manufactures."

Wright and Gardner have been re-nominated for Governor and Lieut. Gov. of N. York.

Acquitted.

Spencer, who recently murdered his wife in New Jersey, has been tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Court having no power to commit him to a Lunatic Asylum, he is therefore at large, with full permission to marry again, and to enter a second wife, without incurring the penalty of the law. The faculty with which criminals, indicted for capital crimes are acquitted under the most frivolous pleas, speaks loudly in favor of a reform in our penal code. Public opinion on the subject of capital punishment has certainly undergone a change. The most atrocious murderer is now almost certain of an acquittal, whilst the wretch, whose necessities urge him to commit petty larceny, is punished with the rigors of the law.—Harrisburg Argus.

Troops for California.

The volunteer Regiment, under the command of Col. Stevenson, destined for California, sailed from New York on Saturday last. The Regiment comprises about 780 officers and privates. There has been a most unaccountable disposition exhibited in the city of New York, to break up this expedition. These troops have now departed from their homes, and we trust that their conduct in the service of their country may be such as to change the sneers which attended their departure, into cheers of approbation.

COLORADO VOTERS.—The State Convention, after considerable debate, agreed to allow the existing provision of the Constitution relative to a colored person's vote, to remain as it is for the present; which permits them to vote on a freehold of \$250. Bank charters are prohibited for ever.

Congressional Nominations.

The following are the nominations for Congress, made in this State:

- | Dist. | Whigs. | Democrats. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | J. E. Joy Morris, | Thos. B. Florence, |
| 2. | J. R. Ingersoll, | Wm. A. Stokes, |
| 3. | J. M. Coleman, | Chas. Brown, |
| 4. | R. T. Conrad, | J. R. Ingersoll, |
| 5. | J. H. Zeilin, | Sam'l G. Leiper, |
| 6. | J. W. Hornbeck, | John Erdman, |
| 7. | A. R. McIlvaine, | John Rutter, |
| 8. | John Strohm, | Henry Haldeman, |
| 9. | Diller Luther, | Wm. Strong, |
| 10. | Chester Butler, | Richard Brodhead, |
| 11. | Rob't G. White, | Owen D. Leib, |
| 12. | James Pollock, | Allison White, |
| 13. | G. N. Eckert, | Mercer Brown, |
| 14. | H. Nes. (in dem) | John Rankin, |
| 15. | Jas. E. Brady, | Samuel Hepburn, |
| 16. | J. Blanchard, | A. Porter Wilson, |
| 17. | A. Stewart, | Daniel Weygant, |
| 18. | Jos. H. Kuhns, | Job Mann, |
| 19. | John Dickey, | John R. Shannon, |
| 20. | Wm. Hampton, | W. McCandless, |
| 21. | J. W. Farrelly, | Morrow B. Lovry, |
| 22. | Jas. Campbell, | James Thompson, |
| 23. | Alex'r Irwin, | Findlay Patterson. |

NATIVES.

- | 1st Dist. | L. C. Levin, |
|-----------|------------------|
| 2d. | J. W. Ashmend, |
| 3d. | W. Hollingshead, |
| 4th. | John S. Littell, |
| 5th. | Paul B. Carter, |
| 6th. | E. C. Reigart. |

*Members of present Congress. Present Representatives of same politics.

Wonder what portion of last week's edition of the Claque Organ contained the "List of Letters?" Home consumption? Eh!

Receipts for the People's Advocate.

	\$0.50	Pays to No. 29
K. Kendall 22 copies,	1.00	52
Richard Robbins,	1.00	52
Patrick Riba,	1.00	52
David Warner,	1.00	52
I. H. B. Rose,	1.00	52
Billion Whitey,	1.00	52
Timothy Warner,	1.00	52
Eloa J. Staley,	1.00	52
Robert Day,	.75	52

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1846.

Wheat flour, per barrel	\$5.75 @ 6.00
Do do do	2.50 @ 2.75
Do do do	2.62 @ 3.00
Wheat, per bushel	1.05 @ 1.05
Do do do	0.70 @ 0.75
Corn, do do	0.77 @ 0.80
Barley, do do	0.24 @ 0.32
Oats, do do	0.36 @ 0.38
Flax, per lb. American,	0.08 @ 0.084
Flax, per lb. reimported,	0.07 @ 0.074
Butter, per lb. Orange co.,	0.15 @ 0.18
Do do western dairy,	0.10 @ 0.17
Cheese, per lb.	0.06 @ 0.07
Beef, per barrel, mess,	6.50 @ 7.00
Do do prime,	4.50 @ 5.00
Pork, per barrel, mess,	9.87 @ 10.00
Do do prime,	7.87 @ 8.00
Lard, per lb.	0.65 @ 0.67
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 do	2.00 @ 3.00
American wool, per lb. extra	0.27 @ 0.31
do do full blood Merino	0.27 @ 0.28
do do 4 & 4 Merino	0.18 @ 0.20
do do native & 4 Merino	0.16 @ 0.22

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

In addition to being one of the best anti-bilious medicines in the world, it possesses a power in removing pain, which is truly astonishing. Four or five of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in short time completely rid the body of those morbid humors which, if lodged in the liver, are the cause of pain in the side, sometimes extending thro' to the shoulder blade, difficulty of breathing, nausea and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, security or yellow complexion, and other symptoms of an inflamed or torpid state of the liver.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious humors, and other impurity, and therefore are a certain cure for cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, and every other disorder of the intestines. They also aid and improve digestion, and consequently give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

CAUTION.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Dixon, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, we cannot guarantee as genuine any medicines they may have for sale.

Agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Montrose, Mills & Sherman. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

Advertisements.

LATEST FASHIONS.
THE subscribers, having received the latest fashions for Gentlemen's Dress, would inform their numerous patrons, particularly those who have been waiting for the
NEWEST STYLE,
that they are prepared to serve them in a style of
NEATNESS, FIT, AND ELEGANCE,
unsurpassed in this place, which they think will require no boasting to render apparent.
LINES & LOCKE,
Montrose, Oct. 7, 184