

acted, to-day, of general interest. Mr. Harrison being admitted to the floor, gave his views at length, followed by Messrs. Fox, Keatley, Jackson, Adams, and Washell.

The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by Influence, and unbribed by gain.

MONTEBRO, JAN. 28, 1847.

The Next Governor.

As the time for making a nomination for Governor draws near, we are more and more convinced, if the Democracy of the State would renege and maintain their cherished principles, that it is absolutely necessary the nominees should be chosen fresh from the ranks of the People—a new man—upon whom the whole Democracy of the State can unite with all their energies, and in all their strength. No impartial and honest Democrat, we think, can doubt, that this is the ally way to close the schism in the Democratic ranks, and crown with victory at the next campaign as already more than half-defeated party. The fact is too palpable to admit of a doubt, that with Francis R. Shunk at our head, we rush onward to certain discomfort and defeat. About the man we care nothing—yet the meagre majority by which, when favored by fortuitous circumstances, he was elevated to the gubernatorial chair in 1844, and the defeat which the party has sustained during his term of office, point not to him as the man who can unite the Democracy of the State. We say, Gov. Shunk is unpopular with the mass, and it is madness for Democrats to urge his re-nomination.

By a resolution of the Clique Convention held in this borough last week, it was acknowledged that circumstances sometimes rendered the One Term a salutary principle. Those politicians cannot be blind to the fact, that the very exigency of which they speak, exists with peculiar force in our State at this time. An exigency has indeed arisen in the affairs of our State, when the application of the One Term principle can alone save the party and its principles from a total and almost irretrievable overthrow.

We commend to the attention of our Democratic friends the following sensible article on this subject from the Harrisburg Argus:

"That the Democratic party is shorn of its strength by a want of harmony in its ranks, is too evident to the plainest understanding to need the production of facts. That it cannot hope for future success without a restoration of that harmony which achieved its former triumphs, is admitted by every one. Under circumstances so discouraging, it seems to us that every Democrat, who is sincerely attached to those principles; the ascendancy of which has made this Union respected and admired throughout the civilized world, would be anxious to heal all breaches, to endeavor to restore harmony, and to place the party in that attitude in which it could defy the most strenuous exertions of its opponents. What is the obstacle to our success? Simply an indispension on the part of a portion of the party to nominate such a candidate as will be the most likely to unite the whole Democratic party of Pennsylvania. The warm friends of Gov. Shunk insist on his re-nomination. If they succeed in their effort, they feel they know that they will give the Whigs a most decided advantage, because the Democracy will enter into the contest with broken ranks, and dispirited by the almost certain prospect of an inglorious defeat. Their fealty to the man has most unaccountably, but we trust only momentarily, overcome their fealty to their principles. The party is in imminent danger. A new candidate will invigorate the rank and file—restore harmony—ensure a concert of action—and place the success of the Democratic ticket next fall beyond all dispute. Yet they, composing but a minority of the masses, pertinaciously insist upon the re-nomination of their favorite, who, in the opinion of every one conversant with public opinion cannot be rejected. Is this Democratic? Does it not show more of a devotion to men than to principles? No matter how strong may be their belief in the fidelity and political honesty of Gov. S. their convictions of duty to their principles should overbalance all personal predilections. The success of the party should be paramount to all other considerations. It is in danger. But that danger can be removed. The party is disorganized, but its unity can be restored. There is an almost universal disposition to harmonize. Let that disposition be cherished, and our late disastrous defeat will be fully reversed. We want a candidate whom we can all cordially support. The Democracy of the State can furnish many such candidates. Then why not make such a selection? A re-nomination of the present Executive will prove disastrous. The selection of a new candidate will go forth as the harbinger of triumph. Is it not then worse than madness to hesitate for a moment as to the course to be pursued? The portion of the party who feel convinced that Governor Shunk cannot be re-elected, ask that the Democracy may be saved by the nomination of a new man. Is not their demand reasonable? Is it not strictly Democratic?"

Capital Punishment.

On the evening of Monday last, his Hon. Judge Jessup, in compliance with a previous request made by a number of our citizens, made an able and eloquent exposition of his views on the subject of the death penalty, before a very large audience, at the Presbyterian Church in this village. Though we have been long and firmly convinced, that the true object of penal enactments, is the prevention of crime and not the punishment of offenders, still we award much credit to his Honor, for his masterly effort in support of his own views on that intricate and exciting question. We publish in another column, a somewhat humorous review of the position assumed by the honorable gentleman, over the signature "Spectator."

"Democratic Review."—The January No. of this valuable periodical is on our table. As usual its contents are replete with instructions for the general reader, and is embellished with an elegant portrait of Edmund Burke. The contents are as follows: "United States Trade and Tonnage." "Annual Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S." "The Life of Goethe." "Natural History of New York—concluded." "To the Hudson." "The Pleasures of the Pen." "Don Giovanni." "Bradock's Defeat; or the battle of the Moonongahela." "The Rationale of Crime." "Poems for the People, No. 1." "American Works of Painting and Sculpture." "Astronomical Observations." "Capital Punishment." "Political Portraits with Pen and Pencil" &c. &c.

Published by T. P. Kettell, 142 Fulton street, New York, at \$3 Per annum in advance.

"The People's Advocate" is requested to correct at least one of the errors contained in its account of the Democratic Meeting held at the Court House on Monday evening. It occurs in that part of the article in which reference is made to the resolution offered by Col. Lusk, recommending a modification of the present Tariff as regards coal and iron, and in the following words: "On the offer of this resolution, Geo. Fuller exclaimed, 'I'm for reducing the duty on coal and iron still lower!'"—This remark was not made by Mr. Fuller, but by another individual who was near him. —North-east Democrat.

We cheerfully correct the only error contained in our account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held at the Court House on Monday of last week, by substituting the name of John Blanding for that of Geo. Fuller, to whom alone belongs the honor and glory of having publicly expressed a sentiment so at war with the most important interests of our debt-ridden Commonwealth.

Capital Punishment.

After the usual flourish of trumpets, editorials, committees, communications, and replies, Judge Jessup has made his advent as the advocate of the gallows and the cord! If it was not for the estimable character of the man, the position he occupies in society, his devotion to the cause of reform in other departments of social life, the influence he exercises over the community by which he is surrounded, (all of which contribute to raise a wish in the minds of his friends, that this instance of the aberrations and delusions to which gifted men are subject might be buried among the follies of the virtuous and the good.) I should not take the trouble of exposing the fallacies with which he sustains the crowd who are uttering their hoarse murmurs of "blood for blood" in the ears of their victim; when the latter is asking (we hope confidently) for that mercy at heaven's chancery which is denied him by his earthly Judge.

It is the invariable, the unavoidable result of connecting the affairs of the state with those of the church, that the errors and delusions of law-givers are more deeply engrained, more difficult to be eradicated, than when they are not invested with religious sanctions! And it is not a little remarkable that a religious sect, whose numbers, if they do not predominate, at least entitle them to great respect, in the discussion of this question are, although somewhat divided, generally marked as the warmest opponents of the proposed change in our penal code! If the Judge's religious opinions and convictions were not deeply interested, his heart and his feelings, his character and his principles, his law and his morality, would long since have separated him from this barbarous combination of antiquity, cruelty and absurdity.

It is a false and dangerous as well as a sectarian extreme to which religious men are often stimulated, to defend the penal code of the 19th century of the christian era, by the one given to the Israelites two thousand or more years before the commencement of that era! It might do among those who yet retain their faith in the value and efficacy of the mosaic institutions, but among men professing to have adopted the religion of Jesus, whose repeal of the Jewish penalties, and realizations in acknowledged by four-fifths of his followers, such an effort will be not only futile and nugatory, but it is impeaching the religion of four-fifths of christianendom. It would be equally arrogant and presumptuous in me to discuss the religious questions involved in this controversy: Such is not my intention; but when efforts are avowedly made to raise the gallows in its ghastliness, like the altar of Abraham for a human sacrifice, because they allege God has so ordained—when we see efforts made to revive the Jewish code with its thirty capital offenses; including witchcraft, adultery, blasphemy, eating of blood (!) and breaking of the sabbath—or if not to renew that code to quote it as authority and retain its most disgusting lineaments—I feel as if the cause of pure and vital christianity was assailed, and religion itself identified with every legalized crime from war, and slavery, and licensed drunkenness, down to the equally pernicious and less justifiable iniquity of murdering men according to law whenever an intemperate or excited legislature shall choose to extend this absurd punishment to other offenses, although an angel of mercy should come, as one did to save the yeshuful patriarch, and cry aloud, forbear!

You are respectfully invited to witness the execution of John C. Colt," was the neat written card put into my hands some two or three years since by an invited guest to the banquet of blood in New York. I hope some of these specimens of humanity in the dark phases of its folly and its cruelty, may have been kept for the museums, that they may hereafter be exhibited with pictures of cannibals as relics of a barbarous age. If the ordinance, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," is of any validity, there is, there can be no instance found among the dark records of human depravity where it would be more applicable, where it should be more rigorously applied, than in such a case as this: men coolly deliberating under the sanctions of law—taking weeks and months to make all their arrangements—offering such a bloody insult to others who carry hearts under their vests, who throw its tattered fragments to the dogs and the hogs as more fitting witness for such orgies than human beings. The heart sickens at such a morbid thirst for callous feelings and human oblations. I saw the helpless, hopeless victim of this stupid law and his own passions dreaming in his close and noisome cell of the happiness of his early days; his spirit smiling at the happy period when his sister's voice met him of an evening—when the truant, brownlocked head of his boyhood was laid upon his mother's knee, and sweetly lulled to slumber by the soothing prayer. I saw him awaking from such dreams as these to realize the death that was before him, not in its terrors, but in its degrading, frenzied, ignominious adjuncts. I heard him clanking his chains in the anguish of a half-distracted half-broken heart, counting the hours that were between him and eternity, and shuddering at the footstep of time was ushering him into the presence of the Divinity. I saw the sunlight of the morning, emblem of his own once bright prospects, shewing him that the gallows, with a cool refinement of cruelty, was rising before the iron-bound window of his cell. I witnessed the hours that were left him, dark, confused and strange—a chaos of wild and weltering despair sweeping away the mind within. I saw the marshal and the hangman walking back and forth, smirking, smoking, whistling, strutting as the important actors in a theatrical exhibition—spectators waiting impatiently to see whether he would "die game." Heard him on his knees on the floor of his dungeon, smiting his hand upon his bosom like the poor humbled publican, asking that mercy from his God which was denied him by those whom here recognized as companions in the crimes of past days. Listered to the minister who should have administered comfort and consolation, lending, like Judge Jessup, the sanction of the gospel to his executors; offering with cold calm look, the solemn mockery of rite and prayer; exhibiting to his frantic imaginings the threats of future vengeance in visions of eternal flame. Then suddenly came the choking sob, the low hoarse sound of prayer to God, mingled with little less than a curse upon the minister, who in such an hour could bring the memory of his mother and his sister to the dim eye's imploring stare! Oh God! thou who art all forgiveness, charity, and love; thou who wouldst fain break the fetters of evil, and restore the wanderers to virtue, by exhibitions of a pure and holy eternity in which our souls would find dwell and worship—ask me to love my enemies, to love those that hate me, but ask me not to love the Governor, the Sheriff, the Judge, the hangman, or any man who defends capital punishment. I cannot do it until thy spirit calms my surging sympathies—until my mind is drawn away from such revolting scenes.

continuation of the practice, have brought it up at Harrisburg. The Judge and his associates thinking that society is about to emerge from barbarism; that the Accellame, purchased with the blood of so many legal assassinations is about to be converted into a fruitful and fertile field; fruitful in mercy, in love, in hope, and fertile in advantages to society and to the criminal, must set themselves in array against the constituted authorities who will investigate the subject dispassionately; they must forestall legislative action. I will not now particularly remark upon the indelicacy of a Judge interfering with the Legislature. I had hoped he was not coveting the glory of sentencing convicts to the exercise of this brutal guillotine, but it is the very nature of these black and bloody laws to contaminate instead of purifying the soul. He I know has better aspirations, but his conduct manifests that if he had been born a Turk and educated a Mahometan, he would never rise, in the government of his family, above the bow-string and the sack.

A SPECTATOR.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 23, 10 A. M.
Destructive Fire in Boston—One Hundred Houses Burned.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED. A fire broke out in Boston on Thursday night by which one hundred buildings, mostly dwellings of poor people, and mechanics' shops, were entirely destroyed. Several persons were badly injured, but we hear of no fatal casualty.

From the Harrisburg Union.
Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—The most frequent question asked in this *Course* of politicians is "When will the army bill pass?" The city is filled with young men, anxious to be commissioned as captains and lieutenants in each arm of the service. The greatest number of applications are for the dragoons. The impression now abroad is, that no one will be commissioned to recruit, but that all who desire to receive appointments must first procure companies, and then, if they be proper persons, of good standing and fair repute, they will be duly mustered into service, and receive the commissions they so much covet. The army bill was delayed in the House by the imprudent discussion of the slavery question. It is now in the Senate, and has been there for some time. Shortly after it was under consideration our Senator, Mr. Cameron, offered an amendment to the bill as it had come from the hands of the Military Committee. He proposed to give a bounty of a quarter section of land to those who should serve through the war, or be honorably discharged, and also provided for the widows and orphans of those who should die in the service. This amendment was opposed, and as it appeared to many, from capricious and unfair motives. It seemed as if some who were averse to the amendment, were piqued that Mr. Cameron should, with his forethought and sense of justice, have been the father of a proposition so wise and so humane. It was contended by some that the amendment, as it was phrased, was informal, and lacked some provisions to render it effective, and that the subject should not be embodied in a bill, but be the object of specific and distinct legislation. Mr. Cameron, with great clearness and force, and with an energy and decision of purpose that gratified all, declined to withdraw his proposition, and urged that the proper place for this provision was the bill that authorizes the enrolment of the men into the service; that then they could learn that while they were called upon to serve their country, that they and theirs were cared for, and a fit recompense provided for them in the future, for the toils and dangers they must endure. He produced the statute book, and showed that in the army bill of 1812 a like provision was incorporated, and with wisdom and humanity Congress then offered a protection, and a beautiful provision, for those who were invited into the field to protect the honor of their country. This debate has lasted through many days, and the whole weight of it has fallen on our Senator, who proudly sustained himself, and now has the gratification to see among his aids and supporters many who at first doubted the policy of connecting the two subjects. The main opposition came from Colonel Benton. As the head of the Military Committee he became anxious for the passage of the bill as he had reported, and in his zeal to carry his point, he did not pause to reflect, and acted rather as the advocate than the deliberating statesman. He complained that it would retard the passage of the bill, and then consumed time in abortive attempts to defeat the amendment, and finally introduced a special bill, embodying the very project of Mr. Cameron, and asked it to be acted upon before the army bill was disposed of, thus asking the Senate to delay action on the army bill, whose prompt passage he had so vehemently urged, that he might carry out his own project, at the expense of his own arguments. This the Senate promptly refused to do, and on taking up the army bill, recommitment to the Military Committee, with instructions to amend it, and attach the very provision offered by Mr. Cameron. The bill is now in the hands of the committee. The debate on Saturday was full of interest. Mr. Benton, in his zeal, lost his self-possession and courtesy of manner, and with boisterous fierceness would have forced his proposition on the Senate. He had hardly taken his seat when Mr. Cameron rose, and with the quiet skill of a practiced swordsman, parried his thrusts and vanquished his adversary, and then, with a calm firm, deliberate tone, rebuked the violence that had been exhibited, and reminded the Senator that no fierceness of manner or tone could drive him from his purpose. The rebuke was felt, and to none more than the high-spirited man to whom it was directed. He saw the calm, keen eye of Pennsylvania's senatoring on him, and the firm, unshaken tone that announced the simple, but sharp, reproof. He felt it, and when he replied with the courtesy of a gentleman, and that blindness so much his own, all he had, by the change of his manner, given the best proof of his truly great spirit—self-control over his own infirmities.

In a day or so the bill will pass, and soon we will again witness the cheering sight of our noble State bringing, as she has done before, more men, and more money and more zeal into the cause of our common country than any of her proud sisters.

MUHLBERG.

Fourth of March Delegates.

We regret to perceive in some of our exchange papers, very erroneous statements in regard to the preferences of the delegates elected to the 4th of March Democratic Convention. These exaggerated statements have been very freely circulated about Harrisburg, for the purpose of imposing upon the Democracy remote from the seat of Government. So far has this spirit of misrepresentation been carried, that before even fifty delegates had been appointed, certain friends of the present executive, were proclaiming it at the corners of our streets, and consequently spreading it over the Commonwealth, that sixty-six delegates were elected, who would undoubtedly support the re-nomination of Gov. Shunk. This reckless disregard of truth must be discontinued. It is a critical period in the history of the democracy, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Union, and he who attempts to delude the party by such false statements, as that which we have alluded, is a traitor to its principles, and can feel no other interest in its success than that which springs from the hope of obtaining a paltry pecuniary advantage by the elevation of particular individuals.

Now what are the facts, up to this time. Seventy-three delegates have been elected, and from a careful perusal of the proceedings of the meetings by which they were appointed, we find the account to stand as follows:

Uninstructed	33
For F. R. Shunk	23
For N. B. Eldred	19
For James Burns	2
For Burns and Eldred	4
For H. D. Foster	1

It will be seen that Mr. Shunk has only a small minority of the votes of the delegates appointed, and the whole tenor of the proceedings of the counties which refused to instruct in his favor, plainly indicates that the uninstructed delegates will go for a new man, and thus secure the success of the party, which it is now admitted cannot be accomplished by the re-nomination of the present executive.

We trust the democratic papers of the State will expose the false statements to which we have referred. Let the party have the truth and all will be well. The present is no time for deception. —Harrisburg Argus.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Field Officers.—Colonel, Wm. B. Roberts; Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Greary; Major, Wm. Brindle.

Staff Officers.—The following are the staff officers appointed by Colonel Roberts: Adjutant—Benjamin F. Dutton, First Lieutenant of Captain Naylor's company. Sergeant Major—Richard McMichael, private of Captain Loser's company, of Reading. Quarter Master Sergeant—James Johnson, of the Westmoreland Guards. Drum Major—J. L. Tinker. William McQuill of Connettsville, was elected Captain of the Fayette Guards, in place of Captain Roberts, elected Colonel. Sergeant Humphreys was elected Captain of the Cambria Highlanders in place of Captain Geary, elected Lieutenant. John Downey, of Pittsburg, has been appointed Suler of the Second Regiment.

MILITARY "BARBARISM."—Gen. Worth has issued an order at Saltillo, that all officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next dress parade without whiskers. Many a face that has not come in contact with a razor for months, must now come to the scratch. The Barbers of Saltillo no doubt think it a very judicious order. Capt. Blanchard, being a volunteer, and *cherami* of Worth's was at first excused from the general shearing, but was like to raise a mutiny, and with tears in his eyes, sat down to the operation.

Said Stubbs to one of his debtors, "Isn't it time for you to pay me that little bill?" "My dear sir," was the consoling reply, "it is not a question of time—it is a question of eternity!"

No License.

Ye people rouse! assemble! hear! No let your courage yield to fear. While some yonder, ranting say, "Who begs your vote? Buy rule the day!" Ours vote shall stand. Now let you yell! Dign all Columbia's hopes as well! Let truth and arson have their way, And darkness blot each glowing ray. The fathers prayed, the children weep, The mothers wept, our country weep, With tears of joy mill floods of tears Expressive of our hopes and fears: Kind sisters with their brothers please, We heard the voices of the dead— "Let not your statute license death, For worse than that which stops the breath."

"When law is law, defending truth, Sustain that law, and save the youth," Thus those dear voices speak again, And let the people say—Amen.

J. R. J. [COMMITTEEN]

CHILD, COUGHS, AND CONSUMPTION.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most delicious medicine for carrying off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its suffering as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold—At the same time, the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood completely purified, that inflammation of the lungs, consumption, or any other form of disease will be absolutely impossible.

Remember, the only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of Wm. Wright on the top label of each box. Beware of the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Montrose, Mills & Sherman. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

Receipt for the People's Advocate.

For the week ending Jan. 28, 1847.

Saml. Bailey	50
Daniel Pickett	1.00
Thomas Brink, Sr.	1.00
Benjamin Glendon	1.00
James Talon	1.00
G. L. Ward	1.00
Henry Baker	1.00
Lawrence Gibbs	1.00
John Burke	1.00
Warner Brothers	1.00
Hiram R. Russell	1.00

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. James B. McCrorey, Mr. CHARLES BRONFAGE, of Gibson, to Miss FRANCES MARY, daughter of Col. Rufus Smith of Franklin.

WANTED.

BY WARNER BROTHERS, Of Great Bend, Pa., 15,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 do. Rye, 5,000 do. Corn, 1,000 do. Wheat, 20,000 lbs. each of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Pork, for which the highest price will be paid. Great Bend, Jan. 1847.

STRAYED.

The signature of the Subscriber, on or about the middle of May, 1846, of a light-colored Steer, I should think said Steer was two years old past. Harmony township, Jan. 23, 1847. WM. B. STODDARD.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot situated in the village of Montrose, known as the old stand of the Temperance Hotel, joining the premises of F. Keeler's Hotel. There is upon the lot a commodious stable forty by sixty feet, which has been standing about forty years, together with gut houses and a good well of water. Possession will be given on the first of April next—title indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises. —STEPHEN HINDS, Montrose, Dec. 30th, 1846.

TO TRAPPERS, HUNTERS, FELLERS AND MERCHANTS.

The highest prices in Cash paid for SKINNINGS, TRAPPS, at the Old Hat Factory, 3 doors South of Seale's Hotel, where some

6 or 800 HATS of different qualities, can be had from \$1 to \$5 less than Hats of the same quality have ever been sold in Northern Pennsylvania. Also a new stock of CAPS just received from N. Y. Dec. 31, 1846.

N. B. 1000 HOUSE CATS wanted! Cash paid for any quantity SHEEP PELTS.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD assortment of Iron of all sizes and description, by B. SAYRE.

MONTEBRO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. B. SIMMONS, Boot & Shoe Maker—Shop in Seale's block, West side of Public Avenue.

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, Tinware, Sheet Iron, Dry Goods, &c. &c.—East side of Public Avenue.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

BILLS & SHERMAN, Farmer's Store, in 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 Bendley stand, are ready to serve customers, in the most reliable style of the age. Articles on 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 & MYERS, Attorneys at Law; Office a few rods South of the Court House.

S. B. MULFORD, Attorney at Law; Office East side of the Public Avenue, over the Store of R. S. Mulford & Son.

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

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

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

J. S. PEIRONNET, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Tinware, &c., Gun Remount, &c.—Franklinville, Susq. co. Pa.

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS AT GREAT BEND, The cheapest Store in the County. Call on us and see.

WARNER BROTHERS, ALBION WALKER, TYLENE WANNING.