

They have submitted cheerfully to the...
In the naval war, where the stimulus of battle and the hope of distinction are present to excite and encourage to exertion, these evidences of fortitude and alacrity are naturally to be expected; but the merits of the officers and men whom I leave behind me, and from whom I part with so much regret, is enhanced a hundred fold by a consideration of the barrenness of honors of the field in which they have been compelled to labor. Whilst they have battled manfully with the storm, in enforcing an arduous and harassing blockade—have braved the wreck and disease—no enemy's flag has appeared upon the sea, nor have they been able to reach him in his strongholds, by reason of the peculiar difficulties of his coast. Wishing them every happiness in life, and the success in their future career, which they so well merit, I shall ever remain their attached friend and brother.
(Signed) D. CONNER.

The People's Advocate.

JOS. BOND, PUBLISHER.
"Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence, and untried by gain."

MONTROSE, APRIL 22, 1847.

- DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
of Allegheny co.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
of Montgomery co.
WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES IRVIN,
of Centre co.
Canal Commissioner,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
of Cumberland co.

The official despatches from our army relating to the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, have crowded out our usual variety of matter this week.

Our Army in Mexico.

The late brilliant achievements of our troops in Mexico has been received with demonstrations of joy in every part of our widely extended and rapidly extending country. Whatever may have been the paroxysms of opposition to the war in its earliest stages, the unexampled intrepidity, valor and success of our army, their heroism and their magnanimity, has called forth the plaudits of all parties—the admiration and applause of our whole people. Even those who were most bitterly opposed to the war, are delighted with the fact, that the bravery and fidelity of our Colonial days has not yet departed.

The brilliant victories of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and of Gen. Taylor on four sanguine fields, are almost without a parallel in the pages of history. The great disparity of numbers in the contending armies, the position of the enemy, fighting on their own soil and in view of their own firesides, where patriotism, pride and duty should give desperation to their courage, the great advantage they had in every particular, has rendered the victories obtained, with such small loss on our part, almost unparalleled.

The question is now asked, in view of the uniform success of our troops, will Mexico still persist in the prosecution of the war? They cannot deceive themselves with the hope of coping successfully with our troops; they cannot deny the superior skill of our officers, the courage, discipline, patriotism and chivalry of our men. On the plains they have felt the invincible prowess of the "gibbering yankees"—in their forts they have seen their strong walls yield to the science and skill of our officers; but we may securely hope that Mexican pride, Mexican obduracy, and Mexican folly, will yet treat for peace. They begin to exhibit the character of the European Spaniards, in fighting among themselves, and in opposing an invading army without being directed by a government. The insurrections in California and New Mexico are strong symptoms of a guerrilla war, that resort of a people who never know when they are beaten. Some may suppose that the defeat of Santa Anna's army, and the fall of Vera Cruz will awaken the Mexicans to a sense of their condition, and if they are not prepared for peace, the capture of the City of Mexico will thoroughly open their eyes; but as in all invasions of Spain, the Spaniards have proved that Madrid was not the nation, so we begin to think that the Spanish blood in Mexico will show that the capital is not the country. Still the capture of the capital is important, and certain!

But if the fall of the capital does not end the war when may we expect a desirable consummation? When every Mexican port of the least importance, and all the principal cities are garrisoned by American troops and subsisted from Mexican store-houses. It may become necessary to furnish three the number of troops now in the field, and that not only Matamoros, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and the Pacific ports must be occupied, but also the cities of San Luis, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco and Mexico. Without a vigorous prosecution of the war, ere it reaches the extremity of an entire conquest, all yet done will be entirely useless.

Though our army was compelled to do much injury to the unfortunate City of Vera Cruz, in consequence of the intemperance of the Mexican Government, the commanding officer has been prompt in taking measures to inspire the inhabitants with confidence, and to relieve their distress. Gen. Worth, we see, has been appointed temporary governor of the city. The Army orders say, without disturbing the ordinary functions of the civil magistracy, as between Mexicans and Mexicans, he will establish strict police regulations for securing good order and good morals in said city. He will also establish a temporary and moderate tariff of duties, subject to the approval of the general-in-chief and Commodore Perry, commanding U. S. Home Squadron, on all articles imported by sea from the countries other than the United States, the proceeds of said tariff to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army, the squadrons, and the indigent inhabitants of Vera Cruz. The tariff so to be established will be continued until the instructions of the government at home shall be made known in the case. This order shows that Scott possesses the feelings of humanity in as great a degree as he does the spirit of a soldier. War must necessarily have its evils, but a gallant soldier will always endeavor to mitigate their severity.

We are glad to learn that the loss of life among the non-combatants in the city was nothing like what has been stated. An officer of the navy who visited the city and castle after the surrender, informs the New Orleans Tropic that the number of women and children and other non-combatants in the city had been greatly overrated by the press. The whole number in the city did not probably exceed 1500, and the number killed did not reach 200. The killed and wounded among the combatants in the city was said to be 53. There was but one gun fired at the castle, and no one was injured in it. The city and castle were entirely without provisions, but there was a large quantity of ammunition, powder, balls and shells, both in the castle and city.

At the late charter election in the city of New York, the Whigs elected the Mayor and two-thirds of the Common Council.

We learn by the Buffalo Courier that navigation has opened on the Lakes. The Steamer "United States," Capt. Whitaker, always the first out in the spring, has made a trip from Buffalo to Detroit and back.

Navigation opened on the North Branch Canal last week, and business was brisk.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The April No. of this excellent monthly is on our table. It is embellished with a portrait of the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS—a very correct likeness of that staunch Democrat and eminent Jurist. The pages of the Review, as usual, are replete with entertaining and instructive matter.

TREASURY OF HISTORY.—We acknowledge the receipt of No. 5 of this truly valuable work. Published by Daniel Adee, 107 Fulton street, New York.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The first volume of the American reprint of this estimable work is on our table. From a cursory glance at its pages, we are well satisfied that it will be a valuable acquisition to the library of every family. Published by Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.—A. CUMMINGS, late of the Philadelphia North American, has established a daily evening paper in Philadelphia, with the above title. The Bulletin is exceedingly neat in appearance, and is conducted with ability. The editor, in speaking of the political course which he will take, says:
"In politics we shall be independent, as in every thing else. With old party lines we shall have little to do; our brotherhood will be with the honest of all parties. We are democratic, not in the narrow sense of that term, but in the sense in which four-fifths of the community are so—for the rest, we shall fight, like Harry of the Wynd, 'for our own hand.' It shall be our endeavor to rise above the cant of faction; to advocate only what is patriotic and right; and to uphold those measures, by whatever urged, which conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number. High-sounding names shall not cheat us to defend what is wrong, nor opprobrious epithets terrify us from sustaining what is right. We shall prefer principles to men, where principles are involved; and good citizens to bad ones as candidates for office."

Temperance Meeting.
At a meeting of the Great Bend Temperance Society held on the 15th inst, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enter a complaint before a magistrate, against any person or persons, who may be known to violate the new license law, within the limits of the Township.
Resolved, That we will sustain all proper efforts made by any person or persons, to prosecute and convict any individual, or individuals who may be known to violate said law, within said limits.
Resolved, That the editors of the "People's Advocate," "Northern Democrat" and "Susquehanna Register," be requested to publish the above resolutions.
JAN. E. MURRAY, President.
N. DODSON, Secretary.

To the People's Advocate.
I think I shall be credited when I say to my fellow citizens that I appear before them again reluctantly; but having this morning seen a communication addressed to the editor of the Advocate, in which I am charged as having "wilfully, maliciously and falsely, in every word of the following extract," slandered Judge Jessup, I feel that I should be acting unjustly to him, to the community, and to myself, if I did not correct the impression. The extract is from No. 6, of these essays:

"And now in defiance of all the principles and precepts of Jesus, in despite of the most solemn constitutional injunctions, Judge Jessup is forcing our religion into our legislative halls, dragging it into his courts of law, and enforcing his views upon pain of disfranchisement upon the jurors and witnesses, as well as upon the prisoners and parties, who are brought before him; and what is a still greater atrocity, he insists upon our hanging men, not by a free and unbiased verdict and judgment of their peers, but upon his ipse dixit."

In this language, Mr. Editor, in which I have addressed the companion, the friend, the neighbor, the man, with whom I am proud to associate in works of charity, utility and public spirit? No, indeed! no, far from it: if there is an individual in this community who reads the whole paragraph and believes me guilty of such an act, I envy him not his personal qualities, and must put a very low estimate upon his understanding; if he is incapable of seeing the difference between the argument and the man, between the principles urged upon us in the lecture and the conduct or practice of the lecturer. If he will notice what I have repeatedly stated, that I have appealed from William Jessup the lecturer to William Jessup the practitioner—from his intellect to his feelings, from his cold and heartless theology, to his humanity, his benevolence, his noble spirit. If he does not see that I repose with a calm unwavering confidence in the belief, that in spite of his theology, in spite of his anger, in defiance of his reasoning, I shall obtain a verdict in his heart—I can only say the fault is not in my cause or in my bosom, but in his inability to express what I wish. One language is due to a generous, confiding friend, another to a proud, overbearing theologian!

"Curs! be the line, how well so'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man's foe;
Given with a scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the virtuous ever draws a tear."

If there is an individual in this community whose interest, whose feelings, whose character, should prevent them from assailing Judge Jessup personally, of entertaining one single unkind thought or feeling to him in his character of a man, a citizen, a public officer, or a philanthropist, it is the individual who now addresses you; but if I was as corrupt as I am represented to be; the effort would be vain. He is a man from whom we have all derived so many lessons of virtue—lessons that I hope will cling around us in hours of temptation—bringing us back in penitence to the recollections that cluster around the instructions of early days—that every effort I might make would be fruitless. His lessons of virtue will I trust be remembered when we are both forgotten, because silent listeners have been at work in whose memory they live; who will revive them at distant places and remote periods, with all their unfoldings on the soul—they may thus be transmitted from age to age, like the precepts of the Gospel, surviving the period when they first had birth, and placing the inscription of purity and virtue upon all they reach. Alas! when may I hope for such a tribute from him. He remembers nothing but my sins in my epithet.

But if he thinks from this I am among the fawning sycophants, whose mawkish adulation, while he is assailing their religion as infidelity, denouncing their philanthropy as moral ultraism, and despising their feelings as sickly sentiment, eke out the fulsome flattery, "I dearly, dearly love thee," who while they are incapable of appreciating his virtues, or estimating his public services, yield their understanding to his pride of character, he will find himself shooting far beyond the mark. If he thinks because I pay a willing tribute to his moral worth, his public spirit, and his personal character, that I will not fight against the black flag that he hoisted in church; the flag that like the pirate's flag is stained with the blood of prisoners, the flag that stains my country with dishonor, he will find himself equally mistaken. He began by assailing the religion and the feelings that my mother implanted in me, and he ends by calling me "a wilful, false, malicious slanderer, who takes refuge under her petticoat," because I will not consent to retort such epithets under my own proper signature. A mother's protection is a safer place by the bye than his side of the cause can furnish, and if he would recollect how his mother clasped him in her bosom through all his youthful waywardness, he would not "disgrace his manhood" by ridiculing the protection she offers, nor be found where he is in this controversy.

But who is "Spectator," the devilish Hecate—the cypress-shrouded sorceress, draining the lowest dregs of Circe's baneful cup—her wand, her charms, her weird enchantments are seducing mankind from the worship of the gullows and the hangman. With gullows, with dew sprent knott-grass, with willow enticements inveigling the unwary to evil! The leathen Bacchus, the atheist Voltaire, the infatuated Lock, Bacon, and Bentham, the foolish Livingston, Everett, and Channing, the injunctions of Christianity, the oath of officers, the principles of liberty and the deep feelings of the heart, are among the ingredients that are boiling in her wizard cauldron! We have detected the midnight hag who threw them in, and her name is infidelity. She utters her spells and her incantations, until the pillared fragments of rottenness, and the Gospel built on quibbles! She waves the sooty flag of Acheron; she is about setting the apostles by the ears; she is exercising a potent and terrible influence over the secrets of nature, and over the actions and destinies of men! And she is too contemptible to notice!" "Stat magni nominis umbra!"

To this I answer, who is "D." and "Justice," and "Co-worker," that give to Governors, and sheriffs, and hangmen, spiritual and ecclesiastical as well as temporal jurisdiction, that put our consciences and our souls in the keeping of the government? Have they been falsified? have they been misrepresented? they who quote the apostle Paul to prove the gallow's and its pangs?

phases—"the ordinance of God!" they who come into Court, with the declaration in their mouths, "the national sovereignty is divinely given!"—"Moses and Paul!" (they have given up Noah!)—are the jurists who are to settle the law of the land?—"the civil magistrate is a God's minister!"—"the hearth is not the altar in vain!"—"who wears it to decapitate the evil doer?" Who now talks about "the religious sanctions that surround our public officers?"—about "this community being governed by the Bible?"—about our "institutions and their authority being derived from Heaven?"—and under these sanctions, and by virtue of this authority, denounce me as a knave, a fool, and an infidel; he must be a crooked disciple if he belongs to the school of Hamperden or of Sidney! Is he defending the lecture? Is he the Judge's friend, or is it all ironical? Are these the arguments, the principles, the opinions of the lecture, or have we all been stupefied together? Friends and foes seem to be all stupid alike. This is not dragging religion into the discussion—this is not making the religious ends "a terror to evil doers"—this is not forcing it upon the Legislature—this is not hanging men by theology instead of law—this is not operating upon the consciences of jurors, witnesses, or other court officers—this is not investigating them with the sanctions of religion—not connecting church and state—verily, if I am "wilfully, maliciously and falsely slandering" my friends, there are some others who should come in for a share of the penalties; and they are entitled to a double portion because they have betrayed their master with a kiss—they are in the same category with Judas.

Now, in sober earnestness, I would like to know what difference there is under the gospel dispensation, between the authority of Peter and Paul. Not one word has Paul uttered in the whole six verses quoted from the epistle to the Romans that is the slightest allusion to capital crimes; it relates alike to every crime in the calendar. Peter calls the civil government "the ordinance of God;" (1 Pet. ii, 13, 16) Paul calls it "the ordinance of God;" they both inculcate obedience to the law, but neither of them inculcate the extent to which it is to be carried: They never advocated such absurd adulation as to make a sheriff (our friend Nelson Warner for instance,) a divine being, sanctified by virtue of his commission. Are the people of this country so stupidly ignorant as to believe that St. Paul meant to invest the miscreants who held office in his day with the attributes, or the authority of the Divinity? Who was emperor when Paul was an apostle—when he wrote this very epistle to the Romans? Why the bloodiest tyrant that ever trod the earth—the wretch who murdered his mother, poisoned his wife, repudiated his children, betrayed his friends, killed his tutor, set Rome on fire, fiddled and danced while it was burning, massacred all the Christians for doing it, and had laws and decrees to ratify and sanctify all these crimes. Are these the ordinances which the apostle enjoins us to reverence and obey? Is this the government of an all-wise, pure and holy spirit? The foundation of all religion, and of all human society, are shaken by such impieties; and wherever such doctrines reach, they are like the poison of the cockatrice. "The prince of darkness is a gentleman," he is a fountain of light when compared with such teachers as these. Now what is the plain meaning of the apostle? What is it that makes all their writings harmonize? Why then we should do as their master taught them, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Be obedient to the civil government that God has appointed, that promotes good and eschews evil—a contrary doctrine sanctifies all manner of legalized wickedness, paralyzes all our reforming energies, prevents the beneficent author of our being from revisiting and perfecting that material portion of his spirit with which he has endowed the most perfect organization that he has made. A good government we are to obey, a bad one we are to resist; and so many the author of my being help me, as I mean to comply with his will. And if such men as "D." and "Justice," and their co-workers all concur in thus degrading the Bible and exalting the gibbet—if they will continue to worship the gallow's as "God's ordinance"—they may continue their denunciations to the end of the chapter; all I regret is that they should have provoked me to say things that have been construed, I think unjustly, into personalities. They succeed in reviving public executions, and do not place themselves and their principles upon an eminence of infamy, from which all their combinations of church and state, of theology and law, of principles and practices will not lift them down. One thing they have done; they have shown that my religion is subjected to a better test than their minds can furnish. "By their fruits ye shall know them," saith my preceptor, and upon this issue I throw myself at the feet of my Creator, and in calm sincerity, with an humble but unflinching hope, in his justice but in his mercy, abide the result. Men whose charities thus flatter and frown upon the dogmas of their own sect, while they rob all others of their character, have a species of charity that is not the offspring of St. Paul—it is not charity; it is self-love, faction, and ambition; it is to be placed in companionship with popery and palsy. Have they been so cowardly as to equal themselves; have they marked themselves for purposes of slander?"

And now, Mr. Editor, so far from any man's views of the Bible, or the dogmas of any religious sect, being of higher authority on the subjects of legislative enactment than the voice of the people, I not only join issue with these immaculate, these religious legislators, deny their facts, dispute their reasoning, and try conclusions with them; but I insist that wherever they conflict with the voice of the people, the Bible, and the religious sect must yield. Ours is a government of law, not of theology. It is only in cases where they harmonize that the latter can be of any validity; and hence the advocates of tithes, tumbrels and anarchy, none but fanatics can come to any other conclusion. I am not only prepared to show that governors, sheriffs, and all other ministers of the law "do" to the lowest hangman, have no divine authority as officers, that they have no ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction whatever; that they are the mere creatures of the constitution and laws, but I defy all the theological lawyers and polemical clergymen from Dan to Beer-

sheba, if they put all their heads together, to take one single step towards proving the contrary without plunging themselves in everlasting nonsense and absurdity.

If they venture to contest these fundamental principles of our government, if they furnish the least color of pretence for the extravagant coining of their brains, either in scripture or reason, in the constitution or the law, for the distinction they take between the "minister of God" and the "minister of the law," between the "agents of the divinity" and "the agents of the people" in its application to civil institutions, I am ready to meet them, for take away their commissions, take away the law, and they have no manner of power whatever. And this is not only self-evident, but its opposite makes every one of them the subject of punishment. I cannot only show that they have no color of authority but what they derive from the constitution and the law, but that they have all sworn to this principle, and I am so much concerned for their individual reputations, that I will incur the hazard of displacing them by proving that they have each taken a true oath; and that it is utterly impossible to establish any government with our institutions upon any other foundation.

But it is time I should take leave of the subject. I do so with the suggestion, that so far from our government having been instituted by Jesus Christ or the apostles, by Moses or the prophets, they were named in their whole heraldry from the President to the hangman, with the exception of the Governor and the Judge, the whole train of sheriffs, constables, prothonotaries, senators, representatives, with their subordinate machines and understrappers, were not even named by the Messiah during the whole period of his mission, and very few of these hard names will be found in any part of their own cherished translation of the Bible, unless the word "translation" is used in the same sense as in the "midsummer night's dream;" when Nick Bottom makes his appearance in an ass's head instead of his own, Peter Quince exclaims, "bless thee, Bottom, bless thee; thou art translated." If however they have any authority from the Most High, if they are divine agents, then the constitution and the laws are divine, the people who framed, adopted, and elected them are divine; and it is a kind of divinity that depends upon the salary: take away the pay and the divine authority is smoke and vapor. Men who are appointed by communities to perform certain well defined and well ascertained services for a specified compensation, to talk in this way is ludicrous enough. But let us see how far it is in advance of Paganism: "Such," says Tacitus, "was the degeneracy of the times, that men affected to be thought Gods, and were pleased with the idleness offered their persons." Our officers should be crowned with ivy for the victory they have gained over heathenism; the people deified them under the reign of Caligula—they defy themselves under the administration of Francis R. Shunk. Surely so many divinely authorized agencies ought to be able to exorcise one such malignant spirit as "a Spectator."

One word as to myself and my objects. I ask my fellow citizens, whatever may be their opinions and feelings upon the subject, to put themselves for a moment in my stead. Let them ask themselves what motive, what object of interest, passion or prejudice, could induce me intentionally to insult, to wound the feelings, to slander any living being whose views are controverted in these essays. Is there any object of ambition within in my grasp, am I envying any man's fame, coveting any man's office, that I should "falsely, wilfully, maliciously" "disgrace my manhood under the shelter of the petticoat" to injure him. Was there any honor to be acquired by it, any influence to be gained? If there was it must have been confined to a narrow circle, because my name is locked up in the bosoms of three individuals, beyond them it can never go unless they stain themselves with dishonor; besides, what right have they to my name; they volunteered themselves before the public—it was none of my doing; they assumed my religion as a "silly sentiment," "a morbid sympathy," and "false philanthropy"—they denounced me first as a fanatic, then as an infidel, and they invited scrutiny. If injustice has been done them, the same channel is open to them; and they have shown that they know how to write anonymously—they have the same right as I have to the advice of the Dean of St. Patrick:

"Shouldst stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find:
Sit down obscure like other folks,
Denounce the lash of scurrilous jokes!"

It is due to the public to say, that a man is not the author of all these essays. It was a woman who furnished the introductory article; it was a woman who furnished the Hebrew translation; and a woman furnished the facts about John C. Cal.

A SPECTATRICE.
POLITICAL.—It is reported, in Washington, that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter to his friends on the subject of his being a candidate for the next Presidency; he states that under no circumstances, will he consent to be a candidate for that office, but requests and urges his friends to unite on Major General Zachary Taylor as the candidate for the Presidency.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing complaint a weakness of the digestive organs, and like every other disease, is caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from blood which is deficient in these wonderful properties which are of so much vital importance to digestion. Consequently, the food, instead of being speedily dissolved, often becomes absolutely spoiled or putrid in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, colic, flatulency, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at each going to bed, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will not only make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia, but will assuredly drive pain or distress of every description from the body.



REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the several Battalions of the Second Regiment 34th Brigade 8th Division of Penn. Militia, to meet equipped and armed, agreeably to the requirements of law, for drill and instruction as follows:
The Second Battalion will meet at the House of Gen. D. D. Warner, in Montrose, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of May, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of drilling, to be held at the House of Gen. D. D. Warner, in Montrose, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of May, at ten o'clock, A. M.
Montrose April 21st, 1847.

WYATT'S CO. Ploughs and Points for sale by
April 21st, 1847. Mills & Sherman.

6000 DEACON SKINS
Wanted, For which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
Montrose, April 22nd, 1847.

HEAVY SHEETINGS.
FINE Bleached, and Unbleached Sheetings just received at
Montrose, April 22nd, 1847.

SUPERIOR AXES.
SUPERIOR Axes warranted for sale cheap, by the box or single, by F. B. Chandler & Co.
April 20th, 1847.

FLOUR.
SUPERIOR Flour for sale by
April 20th, 1847. Chandler & Co.

CLOVERSEED.
CLOVERSEED of the Large Kind, for sale by
C. Montrose, April 20th, 1847. Chandler & Co.

WINDMILL.
THE SUBSCRIBER having sold his farm, will sell at Public Vendue, at his house in Bridge water, on Saturday the 24th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

- One Span of Matched Horses.
 - One Breeding Mare.
 - One Span of Farm Horses.
 - Eight Cows.
 - Eight two year olds.
 - Seven Yearlings.
 - Thirty Sheep.
 - One Yoke of Oxen.
- TERMS OF SALE.—Nine months credit, with interest and approved security.
Bridge water, April 14, 1847.

VENDUE.
ON Tuesday the 27th day of April, next at the House of Sheldon Mendenhall, in Jeannet township, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, unless otherwise disposed of, the following property, to wit: 13 years old, and one 2 years old colts; two horse wagons, and one one horse wagon; two horse lumber sleds; and 1 light sled—2 ploughs; 1 harrow and chains; 1 iron and 2 brass kettles; 2 pots; 2 clocks; 3 bedsteads and 3 beds; and bedding; 1 stand; 2 chests; 2 chairs, a number of barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five Dollars and under, cash. Over five dollars six months credit with interest and approved security.
Bridge water, April 14, 1847.

HORIZONTAL SPINNER.

In connection with the following certificate, I were pleased to us, the testimonials of several highly respectable ladies, who have used the Domestic Horizontal Spinning Wheel, and who concur in saying substantially, that they can spin with it seven or eight run, (or about four days' work) per diem, with as much ease as they can perform an ordinary day's work with a common wheel. The interference is irresistible; that it will, hereafter, be more profitable for the farmer who manufactures his wool, with this machine to have in his employ; at the same cost for labor, one girl, than four girls with the common stand-and-spin wheels.
[People's Advocate.]

The undersigned, citizens of Montrose, have witnessed with much satisfaction the operation of a novel machine denominated the "Domestic Horizontal Spinning Wheel," lately invented by Hiram F. Wheeler of Springfield, in this county. It appears to us to be a valuable improvement, in view of the ease with which it is used, and the rapidity with which it executes. We doubt not that our Farmers generally, with all who "spin and spin" will approve it too.
Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.
Hon. Wm. Jessup, J. R. Warner, Joseph Williams, Thos. Johnson, Hob. M. C. Tyler, S. S. Mulford, Henry J. Webb, F. M. J. B. Salisbury, Walter Follet, Treasurer, J. M. Patrick, Jr., M. D., Daniel Seale, Wm. J. Millard, J. Lyons, J. J. Turrell, Isaac L. Post, Geo. W. Bentley, Wm. L. Post, Rev. John Long.

RIGHTS TO BE SOLD ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS TO THOSE WHO WISH TO MAKE THE WHEELS, OR PURCHASE TERRITORY TO SET AGAIN IN ANY OF THE UNITED STATES (EXCEPT OHIO). Those wishing to engage in a business both profitable and profitable will please call on the subscriber in Springfield, Susquehanna County, Pa., at the residence of H. F. WHEELER, Patentee, at the residence of J. SMITH, Jr., Agent, in Springfield, April 9, 1847.

CASH PAID FOR OATS.
28 CENTS will be paid in Cash for every bushel of Oats delivered to the subscriber, at the rate of 25 Cents per bushel, for which the highest price will be paid.
WARRNER BROTHERS
Great Bend, April 14th, 1847.

EARLSTON GINGHAM
Earlston Gingham, Lumber Dealer, and Manufacturer of the season very low at Salisbury's March 25th, 1847.

MARRIED.
In Brooklyn, on the 22d of March last, by Rev. Daniel Torrey, Mr. Eben Brantley, to Miss Mary Ann Lathrop, all of Brooklyn.