The west asks but even-handed justice in this matter—she asks but for an equal distribution of the county offices—she asks but for her rights, and the practice of Democratic sentiments. This she asks, and it will be the duty and the pleasure of her citizens to move in a phalanx for its accomplishment.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mr. J. Boyd:—Will you oblige a Liberty Party Man and a subscribar to your paper by giving place in the Advocate to the remarks of Gerrit Smith, Esq., (accompanying this) in reply to many solicitations for his name to stand as the candidate for the Presidency, should his friends succeed with him in the contemplated Convention of that party.

A LIBERTY PARTY MAN.

Gerrit Smith on the Presidency.

PETERBORO, May 8, 1847.

TO THE ALBANY PATRIOT:

I am receiving letters which ask me to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Liberty party newspapers are canvassing my merits for the office.—From all directions, I am remonstrated with for declining to take civil office.

To save my own time, and the time of others, let me say in this public manner, once for all, that I have never held office; have never been in circumstances to hold it; and, am not, now, in circumstances to hold it.

A few words of explanation may have the effect to correct and prevent misapprehensions; and to shelter me from the charge of being unreasonable, self-indulgent, stubborn, in my unwillingness to take office.

I had scarcely come to manhood, ere the care of my father's very large landed property devolved upon me. Much still remains for me to do, before I shall be entirely released from this burden; and, if I ever shall be in circumstances to take office, it will not be, until after my release. Moreover, I am not, and it is, now, too late for me to become qualified for the post of a statesman. So absorbed have I been with the cares of property; and so seldom have my thoughts been allowed to travel beyond the range of these cares; that the information, which I have picked up, is quite too scanty and piecemeal to serve me in situations, which call for the systematic studies and extensive knowledge of the statesman. Again, I have, the present spring, completed the fiftieth year of my life. Hence, my habits—the habits of a private secluded life—are too fixed to make it easy, or perhaps even possible, so far to overcome their repugnance to public life, as to admit of my being at all contented, or at all useful in it.

I need say no more to justify my conclusion, that it is not my duty to go into public life. Were I however, qualified for the chief magistracy of the nation; and were I the only person, in whose nomination to it, the friends of freedom could agree; I admit, that the liberty party, my circumstances to the contrary notwithstanding, would be guilty, neither of great unreasonableness, nor of great unkindness, should it make me its candidate. But, inasmuch, as these suppositions are not founded in truth—inasmuch, as I am not fitted for the office, and inasmuch as the liberty party can unite upon one of the dozen noble men, who are fit for it,—it follows, that it would be neither kindness to myself, nor justice and advantage to its cause, for the liberty party to put me in nomination. Perhaps, however, there are persons who, notwithstanding what I have here written, will think that I should be the liberty party candidate for the Presidency. Some of them may say, that my nomination, since it would not result in getting one vote in thirty, much less in my election, would be a mere matter of form, and liable to none of my objections to taking office. My reply to them would be, that a person has no right to accept a nomination to office, unless he is willing the accept the office also;—for, in the most improbable case, the nomination may, *possibly*, result in the election. Others of them may say, that the reasons which I avow to decline the nomination, are insufficient. But, if, in addition to these reasons, it should be foreseen, that a considerable share of the members of the liberty party would refuse to vote for me, who of its members would, in such case, desire my nomination? Now, there is no doubt; that many of this party would strenuously oppose my nomination, were they to know to what uses I would, if elected, put the office, and the influence of the office of the President of the United States. Candor requires me to acknowledge some of the offensive things which I would do, or attempt to do, were I this day, made President of the United States. Happily, all these things are not offensive to the liberty party. Happily, a considerable portion of it agrees with me in all these things. Happily too, one or two of these things are welcome to a majority of the American people. Nevertheless, to every one of them there is determined and implacable opposition. When I shall have acknowledged what these offensive things are, even those members of the liberty party, who are most partial to my nomination, will no longer urge the expediency of making it.

1st. I would, so far as I had the power, put an immediate end to the war with Mexico. This is the most diabolical of all wars. It is a war against a weak, ignorant, distracted, suffering people, whom it is the duty of this nation to help and cherish—not to crush and destroy. It is, moreover, a war, springing directly and confessedly, from our national policy of extending slavery. I would have the American people fall on their knees to seek from God and from Mexico, forgiveness for murdering her men, women and children. I would have them amply remunerate Mexico for their destruction of her property. I would have them take none of her territory, unless obtained by fair purchase and free cession. Texas, of which we so basely and lyingly robbed Mexico, I would have returned to her, or her price for it fully and cheerfully paid.

2d. I would have our army, navy, and whole military system broke up; and, by an example, so impressive and controlling, have all nations persuaded, that it is high time for men to cease to be wolves and tigers; and high time for them to spread over this blood stained earth the peace of Heaven, in exchange for the wars of Hell.

3d. I would have all restriction on commercial intercourse abolished. I would listen to no calculations of their tendency to enrich and strengthen us. It would be enough to determine my duty in respect to them, to know, that they alienate nation from nation; break up the oneness of the human family; and make enemies and strangers to each other of those, who should recognize friends and brothers in each other.

4th. I would have the government sustained by direct taxation:—for, never, shall we have an honest or a frugal government, until its expenditures are drawn directly from the pockets of the people. Our present war would never have been, had the people been required to make direct payment for the cost of it. Again, to support government by a tariff, is to favor and exempt the rich, at the expense of wronging and oppressing the poor. I close, under this head, with the remark, that the motives for continuing American slavery would be much weakened by the substituting of direct for indirect taxation.

5th. Instead of the yearly and wicked waste of many millions upon fortifications, vessels of war, and other means of human slaughter, I would have the government make the most liberal expenditures on light-houses, harbors, navigable streams, and in all other constitutional ways for protecting life, and promoting the interest of commerce.

6th. Although opposed to wars, I would have government prompt to put down and punish mobs and insurrections. In those cases, where the insurrections consist in the rising of oppressors to conquer the everywhere rightful attempt of the oppressed to regain their liberty, I would have the punishment of the insurgents so signal and effectual that, instead of being disposed to repeat their crime, they would be glad to let the oppressed go free.

7th. The guaranties for slavery in the Federal Constitution, which are so much talked of, I do not see. In my eye, that instrument is clearly anti-slavery; and I would have it brought into the widest, sternest, deadliest war against slavery.

8th. Land monopoly, whether on the part of the government, or of individuals, I would disfavor. Hence, I would have the public lands thrown open to actual settlers, free of cost. I would add, under this head, that every man's home should be inalienable, except with his own consent.

9th. I would have no sympathy with the policy, which would exclude foreign-born citizens from the ballot-box; for I hold political rights to be natural rights. I admit, that our foreign-born citizens generally vote wrong. This, however, is the effect of bad example. Did ever native-born citizens vote right, the foreigners, who make our country their home, would also vote right. Had our native-born citizens voted for "Birney the Just," instead of for manthieves, our foreign-born citizens would have done likewise.

10th. I would regard no man as fit to hold office under a republican government, who is so ignorant, or contempuous of the distinctive fundamental principle of such government, as to make a man's right to vote turn on the amount or kind of his property, or on the color of his skin.

11th. I would give office to a slaveholder, no sooner than to any other pirate.—Again, I would give office to a person, who would give office to a slaveholder, no sooner than I would give it to the person who would give it to any other pirate. Slaveholding would soon cease to be reputable—would soon cease to be—were slaveholders excluded from civil office. It is no wonder, that it is now, reputable. Were we to make civil rulers of sheep-thieves, and horse-thieves as freely as we do man-thieves; sheep-stealing and horse-stealing would be as reputable among us, as man-stealing.

12th. I would give office to no persons, who are in favor of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. I would sooner consent to give to persons, who are in favor of licensing gaming-houses and brothels; for the gaming-houses and brothels of a country are, compared with its drinking-houses and dram shops, harmless. All governments owe it to their subjects to protect them from the widespread wretchedness and unutterable ruin inflicted by the drinking-houses and dram-shops:—and republican governments must, as they would protect themselves—as they would save their very existence, suppress these nuisances. A despotic government may exist, notwithstanding the prevalence of drunkeness among its subjects. It may, even, be the safer, the greater such prevalence. But, it is not so with a republic.—That falls, as its subjects fall from virtue and sobriety. The people of this land are not permitted to choose Rum *and* a Republic. Their choice must be Rum *or* a Republic.

In the towns of this State, as you are aware, the Supervisors and the Justices of the Peace compose the Board of Excise.—It is among my most pleasant reflections, that I never voted for a person for Supervisor or Justice of the Peace, without first ascertaining, that he was opposed to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

13th. There are many wise and good men in Secret Societies. I would be sorry to refuse them office. Once, I would not have done so. But, now, I would. Concealment and darkness are congenial to a despotic government:—but the genius of republicanism demands openness and light. The man, who is entitled to office under a republican government, must let himself be known—must, to use a low phrase, "show his hand." But, emphatically true it is, that the man, who belongs to a Secret Society, is a man, who, to use another low phrase, "keeps dark." We can not know him. We can not determine, whether he is for, or against us—for, or against the interest of his nation and his race—for we are ignorant to what the oaths of his Secret Society have bound him.

Finally, were I President of the United States, I would act upon the never-to-be-shaken conviction, that, "RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION;" and that this nation, now in a "galloping consumption because of its unrighteousness, can be saved only by a speedy return to righteousness. The profane, unprincipled, and base, I would, therefore, to my utmost ability, thrust out, and keep out, of places of power and trust.

May God hasten that truly "good time," when the Chief Magistrate of every nation may have a heart to say, in the words of the Chief Magistrate of Israel:—

"I WILL NOT KNOW A WICKED PERSON.—MINE EYE SHALL BE UPON THE GOOD, THAT THEY MAY DWELL WITH ME; HE THAT WALKETH IN A PERFECT WAY, HE SHALL SERVE ME."

GERRIT SMITH.

MOST SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday by J. Congdon, Esq. over the mutilated remains Mr. Philander W. Hulbert of this town, aged 22, and son of Mr. Henry Hulbert, residing about 1 1-2 miles from this village, who was killed by a vicious horse. The animal was kept as a stud, and it appears that yesterday morning young Hulbert left home with him on one of his customary rounds. He called on David Beach, his brother-in-law, a couple of miles or so from home, and went on north. A little while after, Mr Beach having occasion to go to his upper fields, passed up the road, and discovered the horse in the road, near the fence, with Mr. Hulbert under his feet already dead; and mangled in a manner which defies description. The body was crushed and bruised, the limbs broken, the face so mutilated as not to be recognised, while one arm, with the coat, was bitten off near the shoulder and lay in the field over the fence! The bridle was wound twice round Hulbert's neck, when found. The rails were bloody and the ground broken as though there might have been a severe conflict between the two. We do not recollect to have ever heard of a parallel to this terrible exhibition of malice on the part of a horse.—*Binghamton Courier.*

Origin of Tea.

The origin of the employment of tea as a beverage is wrapped in complete obscurity, but a fabulous tale is narrated which has very general credence among even the better inhabitants of the empire. The story is thus given by a Chinese historian. "Darma, the son of an Indian king, is said to have landed in China in the year 510 of the Cristian era. He employed all his care and time to spread through the country a knowledge of God and religion, and to stimulate others by his example, imposed on himself privations of every kind, living in the open air in fasting and prayer. On one occasion being worn out with fatigue, he fell asleep against his will, and that he might therefore observe his oath, which he had thus violated, he cut off his eye-lids, and threw them on the ground. The next day in passing the same way he found them changed to a shrub which the earth had never before produced. Having eaten some of its leaves he felt his spirits exhilerated, and his strength restored. He recommended this aliment to his disciples and followers. The reputation of tea increased, and from that time it continued to be generally used."—Kampfer gives the life and portrait of this Saint celebrated in China and Japan.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.—Col. Jefferson Davis, of the Mississippi regiment, has been promoted to Brigadier General, in the place of General Pillow, promoted. Col. Davis is the officer who rendered such excellent service at Buena Vista. He is son-in-law to Gen. Taylor.

ODD FACT.—It is an unaccountable fact that while the distress was at its height, the deposits in the Saving Bank in Ireland, was larger than they had ever been.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN BARQUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter appears in a Boston paper from Captain Griffin, late of the whaling barque Sarah and Esther, of Greenport, L. I., the seizure of which vessel by a Brazilian government Cutter, was published some time since. Captain G. says that the alleged reason for the taking of his vessel was that he had on board Coffee, which is subjected to an export duty. The cargo was being taken out of her by order of the government, and a sloop of war had been despatched from Rio with instructions to capture all American vessels at anchor on the coast.

The United States ship Columbia, Commodore Rosseau, and store ship Southampton, were at Rio April 20th—the latter to sail for the Pacific next day; and the brig Bainbridge left there on the 16th for Illa Grande to caution American whalers not to recruit on the coast, as the Brazilian government would seize them.—*Pu'lic Ledger.*

MARRIED,

In Bridgewater, on the 27th ult., by Bela Jones, Esq., Mr. WILDER D. STODDARD and Miss BETSEY ANN PRENTISS, both of Harmony.

Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law-partnership under the firm of LUSK & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. LUSK,
J. W. MYERS.

Montrose, June 1, 1847.

BINGHAMTON HOTEL,
BY E. RAYNSFORD.

THIS HOTEL having changed Tenants, has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and is now OPENED for the accommodation of the public. The Proprietor pledges himself that the wants and comforts of his guests shall be as well provided for, and attended to, *in every respect*, at this Hotel, as at any other in the county.

☞ Persons travelling by Stage, wishing to stop at the BINGHAMTON HOTEL, (near the Chenango Bridge,) will be left and called for by any Stages running to and from this place.

E. RAYNSFORD.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. May 17, 1847. 51y1

WANTED,

AT the ARCADE, five hundred weight of OLD INDIA RUBBER, for which the highest price will be paid.

J. ETHRIDGE.

June 3, 1847.

Wool! Wool!

20,000 lbs. WOOL wanted at the *Store* of J. LYONS.

June 1.

PAPER!—Good WRITING PAPER at 12 1-2 cts., and LETTER PAPER for 10 cts. per Quire, for sale by J. LYONS.

June 1.

STOVES!

OF a variety of patterns, just received, and for sale very cheap by CHANDLER & Co.

June 1, 1847.

Wool Carding!

THE subscriber having fitted up his machinery with the addition of NEW CARDS and other fixings, is now ready to serve his old customers and the public generally, at the following prices, viz:—On the delivery of the rolls, 3 cts. cash, 4 cts. barter on every 9 lb. of wool—if charged 5 cts.

A. G. REYNOLDS.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1847. 51y1

B. SAYRE,

OFFERS a NEW and VERY CHEAP lot of

Spring and Summer Goods

At prices that cannot fail to suit. ☞ Please call and see them.

montrose, may 27, 1847.

CASH paid for veal Skins and beef Hides, by B. SAYRE.

12 1-2 CENTS paid for good house Ashes, in Goods, B. SAYRE.

HIGHEST price paid for Butter and Eggs by B. SAYRE.

STOVES—a new supply just received of the most approved patterns, by B. SAYRE.

SALT—a fresh supply, just received by B. SAYRE.

BEEF and PORK, FLOUR and MEAL, for sale by B. SAYRE.

PAINTS, OILS, LIME, PLASTER, PLOWS & CASTINGS, &c. &c. by B. SAYRE.

may 27, 1847.

HEAVY SHEETINGS by the piece for Cash only, at 8 Cts. per yard. PRINTS & SUMMER CLOTHS as cheap as you please, at the store of J. LYONS.

may 24, 1847.

List of Popular Medicines,
FOR SALE BY L. M. REXFORD,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.,

WHO keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS & OILS, DYE WOODS & DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold *CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.*

	PRICE.		PRICE.
Sands' Sarsaparilla	$1 00	Gregory's pills	37
" salt rheum remedy	1 00	Fisk's sugar coated pills	25
Roman eye balsam	25	Balm of Columbia	50 & 75
Indian Panacea	2 00	Hitchcock's anti-bilious pills	25
Mcmunn's elix of opium	25	Covert's balm of life	1 50
Phinney's Pills	25 & 37	Michaux' freckle wash	50
Moffat's life pills	25 & 50	Lee's Pills	25
do Phœnix bitters	1 00	Brandreth's pills	25
Sherman's med. loz's	25	Post's poor man's pills	12
do fever & ague do	1 00	Bedean's plasters	25
do dinner losenges	1 50	Libby's bitters	75
do poor man's plas'r	12	Nerve & bone rheumatic liniment	50 & 1 00
do Olosaonian	1 00	Wilkinson's tromatic wound salve	37
Jayne's Expectorant	1 00	Thompson's eye water	25
do hair tonic	1 00	Hill's balsam of honey	12
do tonic vermifuge	50	Cepaalic snuff	25
do carminative bals.	50	Hungarian balsam of life	1 00
do sanative pills	25	McAlister's all-healing ointment	25 & 50
Dalley's pain extractor	50 & 1 00	do hair oil	50
Hay's liniment for piles	1 00	do toilet oil	50
Washington elix. for dysentary, &c.	1 00	Segur's restorative pills	25
Cooper's corn salve	25	Larbor's ex. lungwort	1 00
Marr's corn salve	25	Clove anodyne, cure for toothache	25
Gridley's salt rheum ointment	25	Climax syrup	50
Rush's infallible pills	12	Dr. Ford's pectoral syrup	75
Phelphs' tomato pills	25	do tonic cordial	37
do restorative bitters	25	do universal pills	25
Miles' tomato pills	50	Hooper's female pills	12
Fahnestock's verm'ge	25	Anderson's Scots pills	12
Cheeseman's Arabian balsam	50 & 1 00	Godfrey's cordial	12
Alebast's black salve	50	Bateman's pectoral drops	12
do cough syrup	50	Turlington's balsam of life	12
do pilo pills	25	Pacific oil	25 & 50
do cathartic pills	25	Eddy's rheumatic tincture	50
do plasters	12	Beautifying soap	50
do fever&ague syrup	50	Keeler's invisible ink	25
Winslow's balsam of hoarhound	50	Connel's pain extract'r	25
Taylor's balsam of Liverwort	61 & 1 50	United States pills	50
Mother's relief	2 00	Waterman's rheumatic plaster	25
Fosgate's anodyne cordial	31	Chapman's summer cordial	18 & 37
Wistar's balsam of wild cherry	1 00	Brinkerhoff's restorative	1 00
Resurrection or Persian pills	50 & 1 00	Opodeldoc, hard and liquid	50
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster	50	Edward's salt rheum ointment	1 50
Egyptian balm	50	Medicated cough candy	6
Fish's lily syrup	1 00	White's salve	12
Longley's panacea	1 50	Galatine capsules	25 & 50
Dutch pills or lion of the day	37	Veg. pulmon'y balsam	50
Bishop's anti-bilious pills	50	Brown's strengthening plaster	37
Hitchcock's balm of health	1 00	Atwood's canker drops	18
do worm tea	25	do jaundice bitters	37
do catarrh snuff	25	do spinal elixir	37
do magnetic odontica	50	Linn's temp. life bitt'rs	1 00
do hair regenerator	37	do Chilese blood pills	25
Parker's pulmonary balm	1 00	Indian hair dye	50
Le Baum de Ninon or French balm of beauty	50	Webster's sarsuparilla	75
Rapp's Indian plaster	25	do bilious pills	25
Smith's sugar coated pills	25	Oneida tincture	25
Bartholomew's pink syrup	50	Gargling oil	50 & 1 00
Spohn's sick headache remedy	50	Merchant's sarsa'p'la	1 00
Christie's Galvanic Rings	37 & 1 50	Ex. buchu & cubebs	1 50
do bands	1 50	Pyrian hair dye	50
do plasters	75	Dr. Hibbard's anti-bilious pills	12 & 50
do magnetic fluid	1 00	Hunt's alten. liniment	25
Austin's magical liniment	25 & 50	Peery's vermifuge, or dead shot	25
Brisk pills	25	Clickiner's sugar coated pills	25
Root's ringbone oint.	50	Southern balm, for coughs, &c.	1 00
Parr's life pills	25	Sheridt's pills	12
Upham's electuary, for cure of piles	1 00	Scarpa's acoustic oil	1 00
Moor's ess. of Life	40	M'Nair's acoustic oil	1 00
Bristol's sarsaparilla	1 00	Salts of lemon	13
Scudder's acoustic oil	1 00	Henrick's strengthening plaster	25
Cooper's etherial oil	1 50	Hemsley's worm destroying syrup	25
Gridley's salt rheum ointment	50	Whittemore's American plaster	25
German eye ointment	25	do vegetable syrup	50
American eye salve	25	M'Callam's remedy	1 00
Italian chemic'l soap	1 00	do Ind. veg. panacea	1 00
Coral hair restorative	37, 50 & 1 00	Wood's sarsaparilla & wild cherry bitters	1 00
Amber tooth paste	25	Tousey's universal ointment	25
Spanish lily white	37	Oriental pills or sovereign balm	25
Moorish hair dye	50	Vaughn's veg. lithontriptic mixture	$1 & 2 00
Erasive soap	25	Sand's iodide of sarsparilla	1 00
Henrick's sugar coated pills	25	Davis' pain killer	20 37 & 50
do tonic bitters	25		
do sciatic liniment	25		
Brant's Indian medicine	1 00		

With many others not ennumerated. The subscriber is Agent for most of the above medicines, and WARRANTS each article genuine.

L. M. REXFORD.

Binghamton, Jan. 18, 1847. 50y1

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite attention. Most kinds of produce rec'd in exchange. They wish it distinctly understood that they are not anxious to sell goods *except for* PAY DOWN.

Mills & Sherman.

Montrose May 18, 1847.

WANTED,

A BOY as an Apprentice to the Tin business. A lad 16 or 17 years old, of good moral character, who will try to make himself useful, and can get up *early* in the morning, will find good encouragement by calling at

F. B. Chandler & Co's.

Montrose, May 13, 1847.

FINE NEW TEAS.
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

L. M. REXFORD, of BINGHAMTON, N. Y., has made arrangements with the NEW YORK PEKIN TEA COMPANY, for the sale of TEAS in Binghamton, and can furnish his customers, and the trade, with Teas at the same prices that the Company charge for them in New York, which is, at least, from one to two shillings cheaper on each pound than the Grocers sell at. And in every case where these Teas do not give satisfaction the money will be paid back for them.

Catalogue of Teas.

GREEN.	
Young Hyson, good,	50 37½
do. do. sweet cargo,	50
do. do. fine cargo,	75
do. do. silver leaf,	1 00
Silver Leaf—seldom sold even by large dealers, because of the small profits made on its sale—is a very superior Tea.	
do. do. golden chop,	1 50
Golden Chop—This is the finest Green Tea cultivated in China. It is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for the delicacy of its flavor, strength and aroma. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country except in small lots to suit the purchaser.	
Hyson, fine,	75
do. very fine,	1 00
Gunpowder, fine,	75
do. extra fine,	1 00
Imperial, fine,	75
do extra fine,	1 00
Hyson Skin, good,	37½
BLACK.	
Ning Yong, strong and good flavor,	37½
Ning Yong—The grocers sell this at 50 cts. and call it Oolong.	
Oolong, a delicious Black Tea,	50
Compare this superior Tea with that sold by grocers, as being an Oolong Tea. The difference is too plain a lie the deception too palpable.	
Oolong, plantation growth,	75
English Breakfast, fine,	50
do. do. extra fine,	63
Howqua's mixture, a rich and highly flavored Tea,	75
Pekoe Flower,	1 00
do. scented,	1 50
Ne Plus Ultra,	1 50
Ne Plus Ultra—This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay. It yields a perfume that is truly delightful. It is of garden growth, and superior to any thing of the kind ever sold in this country.	

☞ The above catalogue does not comprise all the varieties contained in my assortment. I have every variety imported, and every shade of quality, and can suit the most fastidious purchaser. The above Teas are all done up in Chinese packages, in quantities of ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. each.

Recommendations.

We have tried the Teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 and 77 Fulton street, and if we live will try them often. They are selling the most delicious Teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—*Evening Post.*

You may be sure of obtaining at all times pure and highly flavored Teas, by the single pound at wholesale prices, of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 and 77 Fulton st. They have probably the largest stock and greatest variety of fine Green and Black Teas, of any one establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and are a great benefit to consumers of tea.—*Atlas.*

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, impossible, to obtain good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-rooms of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 and 77 Fulton st. to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—*Daily Sun.*

A word to Tea-drinkers.—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 and 77 Fulton st. have imported into this market some one hundred thousand dollors worth of the finest grades of Green and Black Teas grown in the Celestial Empire, done up in all the various fancy packages that Chinese ingenuity can invent. It is a privilege to buy Teas at this great establishment, and a luxury and comfort to drink them.—They sell good teas only, and retail them at wholesale prices. Country merchants who wish always to sell good Teas, can ALWAYS obtain them at this place, on reasonable terms.—*Emporium*

☞ The above TEAS are for sale by

L. M. REXFORD,
Sole agent for Broome County.

Binghamton, may 11, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susq'a co. and to me directed and delivered will be exposed to public sale at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the townships of Silver Lake and Choconut, county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, butted, bounded, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a hemlock, a corner of a lot of land formerly conveyed to Levi Smith; thence east 124 perches and 8-10ths of a perch to a beech on the line of a lot conveyed to Daniel Chamberlin; thence by the same south 128 perches and 2-10ths of a perch; thence west 124 perches and 8-10ths of a perch; thence north by the aforesaid Smith's east line 123 perches and 2-10ths of a perch to the place of beginning—Containing 100 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, a log house, framed barn, a small orchard, and about fifty acres improved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Geo. W. Kerkesluger vs. James Nestor and Dennis Mc Donald, trading under the firm of Nestor & McDonald.

ALSO—By virtue of a similar writ, issued and directed as above, will be sold at the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Great Bend township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones the northeast corner of a lot of land surveyed for Moses Brown; thence by a line of Elias Thomas' land east 46 perches and 5-10ths of a perch to a poplar sapling; thence by unsold land of Joseph and Eleazer Brown, south ¾ of a deg. west 171 perches to a post and stones; thence partly by unsold lands of the said Joseph and Eleazer Brown, and partly by a line of another tract of said Thomas' land west 46 perches and 5-10ths of a perch to a post and stones; thence north ¾ of a deg. east, 171 perches to the place of beginning—Containing fifty acres, strict measure, be the same more or less.

Also, the equal undivided half part of all that certain tract of land, situate as aforesaid, and butted, bounded, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock, the northeast corner of Lyman Trowbridge's land, and southeast corner hereof; thence by land of the said Trowbridge north 88 deg. west, 182 perches to a hemlock for a corner; thence north 6 perches to a stake and stones; thence by land of —— Thomas, 184 perches and 8-10ths of a perch to a beech on the western line; thence by land of Raymond Smith north ¾ of a deg. east, 167 perches to a stake and stones; thence by land of —— Thomas east 360 perches to a stake and stones; thence south by land of Ebenezer Brown and others ¾ of a deg. west, 184 perches to the place of beginning—Containing 392 acres and 20 perches of land, more or less, being part of two tracts bearing the warrantee names of Catharine Crawford and Robert Lawson, (saving and excepting nevertheless therefrom, 100 acres heretofore conveyed by Deed bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1840, and Recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for Susquehanna county in Deed Book, No. 12, page 195, to Jacob A. Brink—also fifty acres, conveyed by Deed, bearing date the 10th day of March, A. D. 1843, recorded as aforesaid in Deed book No. 13, page 612, to Moses Brown—also fifty acres conveyed by Deed bearing date the 10th day of March, A. D. 1843, recorded as aforesaid in Deed Book No. 15, page 601, to Eleazer Brown.)

Also the equal undivided half of all that certain lot, tract or parcel of land situate in Great Bend township aforesaid, beginning at a hemlock stub at the southeast corner of Lyman Trowbridge's farm: thence north 6 deg. east 137 perches and 8-10ths of a perch by said farm and Smedley's to a hemlock corner; thence north 5 deg. west, 23 perches to an ash sapling corner; thence east 85 perches and 3-10ths of a perch, to a stake and stones corner; thence south 160 perches to a hemlock; and thence west 107 perches and 7-10ths of a perch to the place of beginning—Containing 100 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

Also, the undivided half of a saw-mill, together with all the privileges thereunto belonging, or in any way appertaining; said saw-mill is situated in Great Bend aforesaid on lands formerly owned and occupied by Ebenezer Brown, dec'd.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of S. W. Truesdell and Richard Bailey, adm'rs of the estate of David Bailey, dec'd, vs. Eleazer Brown, and Jos. Brown.

ALSO—By virtue of a similar writ, issued and directed as above, will be sold at the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the township of Franklin, in the county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech tree, the northeast corner thereof; thence running south one degree west, 256 perches to a stake and stones; thence north 89 deg. west, 47 perches and 8-10ths of a perch to a stake and stones; thence north 1 deg. east, 255 perches to a small hemlock; thence south 89 deg. east, 47 perches and 8-10ths of a perch to the place of beginning—Containing 77 acres and 100 perches, together with the appurtenances, a framed house, framed barn, and mostly improved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Wm. Dayton vs. Norton Smith.

ALSO—By virtue of a similar writ, issued and directed as above, will be sold at the same time and place, the right, title and interest of Northrop Canfield in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Rush, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands in the possession of Levi Light; on the east by lands of John Bolles; on the south by lands of Charles Eddy and Abraham Patterson—Containing 155½ acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, two framed houses, a framed barn, an orchard, and about 120 acres improved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. T. Richards vs. Northrop Canfield.

ALSO—By virtue of a similar writ, issued and directed as above, will be sold at the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harmony, county and state aforesaid, butted, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones on the bank of the Susquehanna River, the southeast corner of Tunis Vanantwerp's land; thence north three fourths of a degree east 74 perches to a stake and stones by the road; thence along said road south 7¾ deg. east, 15 perches; thence north 78 deg. east 6 perches to a stake; thence north three-fourths of a deg. east, 97 perches and 3-10ths of a perch to a post and stones; thence north 80½ deg. east 43 perches to a heap of stones; thence south three-fourths of a deg. west 148 perches to a white-oak sapling on the bank of the Susquehanna River; and thence down said River according to the course thereof to the place of beginning, containing 47 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, a small framed house, an orchard, and about 20 acres improved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Westfall vs. Levi Lewis.

N. C. WARNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, May 20, 1847.

MONTROSE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN H. DIMOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa.—Has removed his office to Turnpike street, North side, one door East of the office of B. T. Case, Esq., and three doors west of the Register Printing Office.

SMITHS, STEVENS & AVERY,
Cabinet and Chair Makers—Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa.
W. W. SMITH, A. SMITH, JR. | P. STEVENS, P. AVERY.

CALEB WEEKS,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk-Maker—Shop opposite the Farmer's Store.

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.

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

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

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

A. CHAMBERLIN,
Attorney at Law, Office over the Store of I. 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. Searle & Co.
E. S. PARK. G. Z. DIMOCK.

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

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

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

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

S. S. MULFORD & SON.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries, Joiners' Tools, &c. &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 at L. Searles' on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week.

H. F. WHITNEY, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucheur. Residence No. 2, Broadway, (opposite the Baptist Church,) Jackson City, Pa.

Z. G. ISBELL,
Boot and Shoe maker—three doors South of Dr. H. F. Whitney, No. 4, Broadway, Jackson City, Pa.

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

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

J. S. PEIRONNET,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Timothy seed, Gum Hemlock, &c.—Friendsville, Susq. co. Pa.

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.

F. LUSK,
Attorney 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 S. S. Mulford & Son.

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

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

**NEW GOODS AT GREAT BEND.