

tures, is enough to make these God-favored valleys as bleak and barren as the mountains that surround them.

On our ride we saw numbers of slaves carrying immense loads on their heads, and others were used as teams in drawing loaded carts. It is nothing uncommon to see a stout and hearty Brazilian lady, perhaps with a little negro blood flowing in her own veins, seated in her elegantly cushioned and shaded chair, drawn by four beautiful, black human beings!—occasionally applying the sharp, raw-hide lash to the bare back with as little compunction of conscience as a Yankee boy exhibits in driving a pair of oxen. A slave market exists in the city.

The city was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the birth of a young Prince soon after our arrival here, and 200 guns were fired at morning, noon and night. But an English Corvette and an American Frigate lying in the Bay, refused to salute because they had an American seaman in jail for some trifling offence. Our Minister here, (Hon. H. A. Wise,) demanded the sailor's release. This the Brazilians refused in high dudgeon, and ordered all American vessels to leave the port within twelve hours. This of course they will not do; so you see we have got into a nice little quarrel already. I presume, however, the matter will terminate amicably, as the authorities here only want to show off a little obstinacy; but they certainly will have too much good sense to attempt the use of force. The Loo Choo will resume her voyage on the 1st Dec. It will take four months yet to reach California. Our next port is Valparaiso, (Chili,) from which I will write again.

Farewell, M. STOPPARD.
[We will publish the letter from Valparaiso next week.]

THE FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES have sent pressing orders to New York for hiring all the European immigrants who land there. Every immigrant who is in health, and willing to work, is placed on board conveyances for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa—the farmers of which States say they would like to see a million of immigrants instead of a hundred thousand.

Mr. Benton and the Presidency.
Mr. Benton has appeared in another letter in the Missouri papers. The particular reason which called him out on this occasion, is to express his views of the Presidency in 1848, and to save the Union from destruction, threatened by the election of a southern man to that office. Mr. Benton sees a new scheme developed from the south for the permanent exclusion of all northern men from southern support for the Presidency. The resolutions introduced into the Senate towards the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon, reveal this scheme, and present, he says, a new test on the slavery question which no northern man can stand, and which if adopted by the south must put an end to the support of northern men from the southern democracy. But Mr. Benton will be heard best in his own words:

"Heretofore, we, the slaveholding States, have stood together upon two points—defence and compromise; the defence of property and institutions and the compromise of the laws and of the constitution; and on these two points the great majority of the north, of both political parties, have been able to stand with us. But a new position is to be taken—one on which no northern man can stand. Propagandism is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard bearer of all the slave holding States; and to plant slavery, by law, in all the territories of the United States, even the most hyperborean—even in Oregon itself, and against the will of its inhabitants—become the design and the attempt.

Now every body must see that this new test shall be adopted by the slaveholding States, there is an end to all political support of northern men in these States—that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines and resting on the sole principle of slavery propagandism. The Presidential election of 1848 is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and that there must soon be an end not only of the democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle; and, eventually, an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us (the democratic party) look to what the good of the Union and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one Democratic President in nearly sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as southern voters are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the Presidential office.

His letter is addressed to the office of a meeting which expressed a partiality for Mr. Benton for the office.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—It was stated a few days ago that four American soldiers, one a volunteer, were publicly flogged in Jalapa. The N. O. Delta's correspondent gives the following account of this whipping scene, as disgraceful to those who inflicted it as it was to those who received it. The recipients may have been very worthless fellows and deserved punishment, but there should be no authority in the army to disgrace soldiers in this way.

May 20 1847.—Yesterday we had an exhibition of the punishment of four American soldiers on the Plaza. Three of them had been convicted of burglary, and one of horse stealing, by a military court. The penalty inflicted by the court was, that each should receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back—forty all pay due to the Mexican, until he was indemnified, and the balance

to revert to the government—to have their heads shaved, and be marched through the town of Jalapa to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with the word "robber," in large letters on their backs, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the castle of Perote, during the war with Mexico. The lashing was inflicted yesterday, and the marching through the town to-day.

The plaza was crowded with lookers on, and the men followed through the streets by hundreds of the Mexican rabble, who seemed to take great delight in the sufferings of the American soldiers. While the whipping was being inflicted the different ones writhed under the lash, and water had to be given to one to prevent him from fainting. The first sergeant that was called upon to use the lash was imprisoned because he did not apply strength enough to lacerate the back of the American soldier, in the eyes of the Mexican rabble. In the States of the Union men are confined in prisons, and in some of them they are even whipped; but I doubt if any of our good people at home have ever thought it necessary to whip, shave the head, and drum through the streets, and then confine in a prison, like the Castle of Perote, at hard labor, for an indefinite period. How would it do to adopt the method of killing people and then hang them? Two Mexicans were arrested for similar offences, but have been turned over to the Alcalde. They will no doubt be tried—if found guilty, probably receive some slight punishment. Still, we profess to govern the town.

The Cincinnati papers have the most marvellous stories of strange events of any in the country. Either porkopolis is great for the happening of such things, or the inventive powers of the tribe of the quill are exceedingly large. The Signal has the following story, by which it would seem that the editor has seen the elephant's head if not the entire of the animal:

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The most remarkable phenomenon that we ever heard of, is now to be seen at Dr. Chapman's, corner of Court and Vine streets, in this city. It consists of two young pigs, having the heads of elephants. The proboscis, mouth, teeth ears and eyes, and so far as we have been able to judge from a superficial examination, the head perfectly formed of an elephant. In one case, the proboscis is thrown over and back of the head in the position we sometimes see the elephant hold it. In the other it hangs over the mouth. The eyes of one are in the usual place for the elephant's whilst in the other they are situated near the centre of the forehead, not unlike the hippopotamus. The skin of these prodigies has hair like a hog; the other precisely like an elephant. Their history is, that the menagerie was passing the neighborhood and the animals were turned in the field where the sow was to feed—an elephant being of the number, they are the result.—We hope some of our scientific savans will examine these curiosities and report the result to the public. We believe doubts have been entertained of the possibility of such an occurrence: if so, they exist no longer.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.
A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that the frequent breaks of the Telegraph line from New York to Buffalo have caused much discussion among business men, and they have resolved to construct another line, to be operated by a new invention superior to Morse's. What that invention is, it is not stated, but we suppose it to be Pense's. The correspondent adds that a gentleman will visit the various cities on the route in a short time and solicit subscriptions for the stock. It is said the new line will be built at about half the price the present one cost the stockholders. Leading merchants in New York will start the enterprise and take liberally of the stock.

The stock for another line from New York to Philadelphia, to be operated by the new invention, is all taken. From Philadelphia to Washington, two gentlemen take all the stock. From New York to Boston, ten persons are interested in the undertaking. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser describes the new telegraphing machine invented by Mr. F. S. PEARSE, and if all that is said of it be true, it is a great improvement on the machinery now used for the purpose of indicating telegraphic communications.—It is of small, compact form, and is said to operate with ease, rapidity, and unerring certainty. In front is the Dial Register, upon the periphery of which, like the figures on the dial of a clock, are ranged the alphabet, in bold distinct characters, and the numbers and dots. Upon the face of this dial moves a hand connected with an escapement. This is used for reporting by sight.

The operator moves a hand on a corresponding dial, and all the reporters at the other end of the line have to do, is to write down the letters as indicated by the hand on the dial there. Fifty or more reporters, it is stated, can write down the communications at the same time. This part of the apparatus can be used alone, or be instantly connected with the Type and Printing Apparatus, when it is desired to obtain the report in an enduring form, or it can be closed when private communications are transmitted.—Further, says the Advertiser, the printing apparatus is so constructed as to print with a clear, legible expression two or twenty or more copies at the same time and upon both sides of the paper. The type ink themselves, also distribute the ink, and after making an impression, clean themselves; and are again ready for use. The copies of reports can be printed black on one side and red on the other. There is a repeater, by which any letter, &c., can be repeated or reprinted in a moment, without the dial hand moving, or the circuit being broken. Another singular and important part of the invention is said to be an arrangement by which two currents are made to traverse the same conductor, and effect different ends, without affecting each other. Mr. Pearse uses a magnet of his own, which he styles the Compound Multiplier, instead of the common magnet.

A Bootmaker in Paris has taken out a patent for the right of using brass wire for the holes, which does not admit either moisture or dust.

THE WAY TO RISE IN THE WORLD, it is said, is to get astride of a barrel of flour and go up with it. No yeast is required.

THE PRIZE BARQUE, CARMELITA.—The authorities of Barcelona, it appears, by a letter received by a merchant of Plymouth, England, would not recognize the capture of the American barque Carmelita by the Mexican privateer as a legal one. The privateer was fitted out at Barcelona under Mexican commission, with one gun, an eight pounder. The barque was of 280 tons burthen—the privateer, 45 tons.

"The circumstances created the greatest interest here; for, if such marauding is to be allowed, no vessel would be safe. The authorities took up the matter with spirit; and after due examination, they condemned the privateer as a pirate—and, of course, the American vessel will be restored to her captain to pursue his voyage. I learn that there are three other crafts in this neighborhood with similar commissions. The United States should sanction a man-of-war on the coast, to protect their ships. The Spanish authorities behaved very well in the affair."

"There goes the old Dutchman who had the dangerous geese!" exclaimed a friend in the country the other day, calling our attention to a Dutchman of the oldest "school," who was walking slowly along the road. We asked an explanation. Why, when the Yankees first began to settle in here, he was joined one morning by a slab-sided specimen of 'em, as 'he was picking up the quills his geese had dropped, in their chattering morning waddles, by the edge of an oblong pond at the roadside. Presently one of the geese stretched out his long neck at the Yankee, who started and ran as if a mad dog were at his heels. "I told him," said the Dutchman, "not to be afraid; dat de geese wouldn't hurt um any; but de geese did run after him dough, clear over de hill away; and none of 'em wouldn't give um no rest any more, whenever he come along the street. I p'ieve dey had a shbite ng'in de Yankees. Mein Gott! it's curious, dough, but de geese always went away, and didn't come back any more!" The secret of that was, that the Yankee, who was so afraid of the Dutchman's geese, had thrown out kernels of corn, among which was one with a fish-hook attached. Once swallowed, the angry goose was soon in tow after the flying fugitive.—Knickerbocker.

DISCUSS OF SEX FOR A LIFE-TIME.—One of the Foreign papers relate the following singular case as a fact:

"There died at Brussels, says the Home Journal, a person who had long been in the employ of the Minister of France, known by the name of Thomas de Croismare, and sixty-eight years old at the time of decease. At the washing of the body previous to interment, it was discovered to be that of a female. Croismare was a lieutenant at the battle of Moskow, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo in the shoulder and mouth. After giving up the commission, she entered into civil life, held an office in the custom-house, and was book keeper to two different merchants. In the service of the Minister to France, subsequently, she had risen to the post of considerable trust.

In social life she was esteemed for her talents in poetry and music, playing admirably on the violoncello, and giving lessons gratuitously to several friends. It was thought to be a nervous peculiarity that she was uneasy and annoyed if any one fixed his or her eyes on her very attentively, and her walk was thought to be rather affected cavalier. Thomas de Croismare was particularly gallant in his attentions to women, and at one time made proposition of marriage to a young lady of Brussels, who fortunately declined the proffered hand.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The St. Louis Republican states that a Convention is to be assembled at Bloomington, Iowa, on the 4th of June next to urge upon the United States Government the necessity of removing the obstructions in the Mississippi at the Rapids. Several counties, it says, will be represented, and means will be taken to set forth the necessity, and the immense injury these obstructions are to the commerce of the country, but especially to the people residing on the upper portion of the river.

From California and Santa Fe.
The St. Louis Union, of the 2d inst., contains the following information from Santa Fe and California:

The party under command of Marion Wise, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Davis, of Ohio, Thomas E. Brackett, Joseph Stepp, Aaron Hamilton, and an Indian boy from California, have just arrived. They left California with Lieut. Talbot, and were left below Santa Fe in charge of the mules. Capt. Enos had charge of the party from Bent's Fort, until they reached Pawnee Fork, when this party pushed ahead. They brought in their mules safely, not having been interrupted on their route. At Pawnee Fork they left Bullard, Hooke & Co., and two other trains, waiting on account of high water. At Council Grove they met another train. Capt. Enos is in charge of a Government train of about thirty-three wagons, and will be in shortly. The teams are loaded with sick men, belonging principally to the Quartermaster's department—hardly enough being well to drive the animals.

Col. Price, with nearly all his force, was at Santa Fe on the 20th. There was considerable sickness among the volunteers.—All was quiet at Santa Fe and Taos. Several of the men sentenced at Taos had been hung, [These men had been convicted of murder, not treason, as has been previously reported.] and others were to be executed on the 30th. The company stationed at Bent's Fort had been ordered to Santa Fe, probably from apprehension of a new outbreak.

We get nothing further from Chihuahua. California is represented by him as a good grazing country, but he thinks its agricultural resources have been overrated.

TOBACCO PROSCRIBED.—The Baptists and Presbyterians are holding general Conventions in Cincinnati, and the citizens in that place appear to be unwilling to extend the hand of hospitality to the delegates, unless they give up the tobacco. It was some time before they could get the Second Presbyterian Church because of the partiality of the delegates for the "filthy weed." The Rev. Mr. Magoon, on extending Prof. Mitchell's invitation to the Baptist Convention to visit the Observatory, begged that the delegates "would leave their tobacco at the foot of the hill."

HARPOONING.—Passing through Nantucket, last summer, we stopped at an out-of-the-way house for a glass of water. As we approached the half open door, we beheld the following scene, which excited our curiosity, at the time, to a considerable extent. An urchin, some six years old, fastened a fork to the end of a ball of yarn which his mother was holding, which he very dexterously aimed at an old black cat quietly biding in a corner. Pass no sooner felt the sharp prick of the fork than she darted off in a jiffy, while the experimenter sung out in high glee, "Pay out mother, pay out; there she goes through the window!"

THE MONEY COINED IN THE UNITED STATES during the fifty-five years that the mint has been in operation, has been in gold fifty-two millions of dollars; in silver, sixty-nine millions; in copper, one million one hundred thousand; total, \$122,500,000.—The average amount coined for the last three years has been about six millions and one-half dollars. Most of this amount has no doubt been consumed in Philadelphia.

| NEW YORK MARKETS. | |
|---|----------------|
| CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. | |
| Wheat flour, per barrel | \$8.00 @ 10.00 |
| Rye do do | 7.25 @ 7.50 |
| Corn meal do | 6.00 @ 7.00 |
| Wheat per bushel | 2.00 @ 2.25 |
| Rye do | 1.12 @ 1.25 |
| Corn do | 1.12 @ 1.25 |
| Barley do | 0.82 @ 0.83 |
| Oats do | 0.65 @ 0.70 |
| Butter per lb. Orange Co. | 0.20 @ 0.22 |
| do western dairy | 0.14 @ 0.17 |
| Cheese per lb. | 0.06 @ 0.08 |
| Beef, per barrel, mess. | 11.00 @ 11.75 |
| do prime | 8.50 @ 9.25 |
| Pork, per barrel, mess. | 14.75 @ 15.00 |
| do prime | 12.50 @ 13.00 |
| Lard, per lb. | 0.10 @ 0.11 |
| Hams per lb. smoked | 0.07 @ 0.09 |
| American wool, per lb. saxon | 0.35 @ 0.37 |
| do full blood Merino | 0.34 @ 0.38 |
| 4 & 4 Merino | 0.29 @ 0.34 |
| do native 4 Merino | 0.26 @ 0.29 |

MARRIED.
In this Borough on Sunday evening, June 13, by the Rev. H. A. Riley, Mr. THEOPHILUS SMITH, junior editor and publisher of the Susquehanna Register, to Miss HELEN, daughter of Charles Avery, Esq. [We congratulate our brother Theo on this successful termination of a long siege—may he live a hundred years, and his shadow never be less.]

DIED.
In Springville, on the 11th inst., Lucy J., infant child of A. M. and Mary Scott, aged 4 months and 5 days.
"As the sweet flower that accents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn;
Thus swiftly fled its life away."
Of such the Savior said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." [Cot.]

Advertisements.

4TH OF JULY.
THE ARCADE has just received from New York a good assortment of FIREWORKS for the 4th. Rockets, Crackers, Serpents, &c., going cheap.—Also a fresh lot of COCAONUTS, and other Novelties.
June 17. J. ETHRIDGE.

Grand Exhibition of NEW GOODS!
AT THE NEW YORK FURNITURE EXCHANGE.
WHICH has lately been enlarged, making it the Largest Store in the country, is now open, free of charge, a well selected stock of—
NEW GOODS,
LARGER than the LARGEST, and more DESIRABLE than any in this market, which will be kept up in great splendor during the season by FRESH SUPPLIES from New York. Those who wish to purchase may always be assured of getting the latest styles much lower than they can be bought elsewhere. We defy competition in regard to QUALITY, QUANTITY and LOW PRICES. The old axiom that "money saved is as good as money earned," is almost as old as the invention of money itself; but the practice of selling good Goods at low prices, first originated at the "NEW MILFORD EXCHANGE"—a PRINCIPLE which has not yet been adopted by our competitors. We deem it necessary to give in detail all the articles we offer for sale, and would only add that we have a large supply of—
Carpeting, Rugs, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, and LIQUORS.
SALT AND FLOUR will be kept constantly on hand, by the loader or barrel, at the lowest prices.
We have Thirty Chests, of all descriptions, which for quality and low prices excel any other in the country, the great "Tea Emporium" at Binghamton not excepted.
WEAVER BROTHERS & CO. formerly BENNETT & WEAVER
New Milford, June 17, 1847.

N. B. 35,000 lbs. WOOL wanted at the market price in exchange for Cash or Goods—also any quantity of Butter and all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods. 53m3

NEW GOODS, & CHEAP.
THE subscribers are receiving a well selected stock of NEW GOODS, which will make their assortment very complete, and they are determined to sell on terms that will be satisfactory to purchasers.
U. BURROWS & CO.
Gibson, June 8, 1846.

CHEAP DELAINS.
25 PIECES Mouseline DeLaines, handsome patterns, 1s 2d to 2s 3d per yard, at U. BURROWS & CO's.

PRINTED LAWNS, Gingham, and other dress Goods, very cheap, at U. BURROWS & CO's.

BONNETS—a good assortment of Florence and Straw Bonnets, and Bonnet trimmings at U. BURROWS & CO's.

PAINTS & OIL—1,000 lbs. White Lead in Oil, at last year's prices—the price has advanced in market. PARIS OREIN in Oil, best quality, which is a much handsomer green than any other for window Blinds, &c. Vermilion, Sp's Turpentine, Putty, &c. &c. at U. BURROWS & CO's.

TWO THOUSAND lbs. SOLE LEATHER, very cheap, also Gird-stones, Cod Fish, Mackerel, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. at U. BURROWS & CO's.

Cash paid for Wool!
50,000 pounds of WOOL wanted at the Hat Store one door above Searle's Hotel, for which the highest price will be paid by June 9th 1847. Merrill & Root.
Any kind of Fur, Brush, Mole Skin, Lighorn, Palm Leaf, Sporting and Wool Hats, also Men and Boys' Cloth, Silk, Silt and Cot. Glazed and Velvet Caps, also Children's caps selling cheap by June '47. M. & Root.

1 Cent Reward!
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of June, THADDEUS RICE, an indentured apprentice to the farming business, in the 17th year of his age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on any account, as I will pay no debts contracted by him whatsoever.
THOMAS MEEHAN.
Forest Lake, June 1, 1847. 22w3

To be bought, AT I. L. POST & CO'S.
FLOUR, SOLE LEATHER, cheap, WHITE LEAD, cheap, DRUGS, a small lot very cheap, N. ORLEANS SYRUP MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, Tapioca, Seeded RAISINS, FISH, IRON, NAILS, STEEL, good stock, SUMMER STUFFS, large variety and cheap, BROADCLOTHS and KERSEYS, very low price, HARNESS TRIMMINGS, a large stock, PORK by the barrel, in short, the largest and best STOCK of GOODS we have ever offered, at prices to suit.

WOOL!
CASH PAID FOR WOOL!
ISAAC L. POST & CO.
June 10, 1847.

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 any other in the country.
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 5 lb. of wool—if charged 5 cts.
Brooklyn, June 1, 1847. A. G. REYNOLDS. 51w4

HARDWARE, Iron, Nails &c. at Chandler & Co.
PAINTS, OILS, LIME, PLASTER, FLOWS & CASTINGS, &c. &c. by B. SAYRE.
May 27, 1847.

HEAVY SHEETINGS by the piece for Cash on hand, at 8 Cts. per yard. PRINTS & SUMMER CLOTHS as cheap as you please, at the store of J. LYONS, May 24, 1847.

New Goods!
THE subscribers have received their usual well selected stock of GOODS suitable to the season, which will be sold at prices to suit the times for **CASH OR READY PAY!**
Their assortment comprises almost every article the People want in way of DRY GOODS, such as—
BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c. &c.
And lots of summer stuffs for boys and children's wear, &c. Among them—
CROCKERY
Are some of the newest patterns.
HARDWARE
Too numerous to mention. In addition they have a choice lot of—
GROCERIES,
Such as **SUGAR, MOLASSES, SPICES, FISH, &c. &c.**
All of which will be exchanged for Beeswax, Feathers, Butter, Eggs, Tow-cloth and all kinds of GRAIN.
R. SEARLE & CO.
Montrose, June 10, 1847.

WANTED to engage 5,000 Yds of FLANNEL to be delivered by the 1st day of October next.
J. LYONS.
June 10.

GARMENT CUTTING.
THE subscriber having withdrawn from the present from all connection with the tailoring business except cutting, will hereafter give his attention to that particular branch exclusively. From a long and successful experience, with recent improvements, and a regular receipt of the latest fashions, he has acquired confidence in his ability to please all who may employ him. To prevent misapprehension he would further state, that having worked heretofore for the sake of working, he intends in future to work for the sake of the pay, (except where charity may dictate otherwise.) Those therefore who are able to pay but always withhold, will please also withhold their custom.
Shop over the Hat Store, first building north of the Stage house.
F. LINES.
Montrose, May 5, 1847. 47m3

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.

J. LYONS,
Is now receiving a handsome lot of **Dry Goods, Crockery & Hardware, Books & Stationery, Groceries, Dye-stuffs, Nails, Fish, &c. &c.**
Thankful to friends for past favors, he hopes by selling cheap to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Be collect, for CASH at least, he is not to be undersold.
Montrose, May 13, 1847.

WANTED, Goose Feathers, Butter, Rags, Bones, wax, &c. &c.
May 13, 1847.

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, F. STEVENS, A. SMITH, JR., F. 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, Tinware, 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 his various branches at his old Stand near Keeler's Tavern.

B. S. BENTLEY,
Attorney at Law, at the old office a few rods west of the Court-house.

JAMES N. ELDREDGE,
Cabinet and Chair Making. Also Sign and Fancy Painting, Turnery, 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 Merrill & 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.

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries, Joiners' Tools, &c. East side Public Avenue.

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DENTIST—Sets Teeth on Gold Plates and performs all operations on the teeth in the best style. Can be found at L. Searle's on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week.

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

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Timothy seed, Gum Henlock, &c.—Friendsville, Susq. co. Pa.

DAVID CLEMENS,
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, Groceries, &c.—corner of Public Avenue and Turnpike st.

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