

PERIODICALS, &c.  
Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston. 25 cts. per No.

No. 12 of this valuable reprint has been received. Unlike many other serial works, there is no falling off of interest in the matter they contain as the numbers advance towards completion. The fine mezzotint engravings by Sartain, of Shakespeare, Addison, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Byron, as well as the numerous other portraits of literary men, are on a par with the admirable style with which the work is edited, and the typography, all of which are unexceptionable, and highly creditable to the enterprising publishers.

Treasury of History: Daniel Adee 107 Fulton street, New York—25 cts. per No. We acknowledge the receipt, after a long delay, of No. 9 of The Treasury of History; The work continues to sustain its reputation as a correct history, containing an immense amount of information in a small compass, and at a trifling cost.

Parlor Magazine: edited by J. T. Headly, and published by E. E. Mites 151 Nassau st., New York—\$2.00 per annum. The July No. of this Magazine is promptly on our table. The contents and embellishments are of the usual high order of excellence.

Our blundering type last week made Mr. SALISBURY say he would sell a superior lot of "Sugar for 2s per lb." which ought to have been 1s—also his "Calicos from 6d to 2s," should have been 6d to 1s. By the way, if merchants and others would be a little more careful in writing their advertisements, such errors would not occur.

By reference to their advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. I. L. Post & Co. have secured the sole Agency for this County for the sale of Teas from the Pekin Tea Company, at New York. Having tested a sample of their Teas from the store of the Messrs. Post, we find it to possess a most delicious flavor, and what is of more importance, about 20 per cent. cheaper than we have been in the habit of paying for teas of the same grade.

THE TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who seems to be well informed on all subjects on which he writes, maintains his opinion that a treaty of peace will soon be concluded. In regard to the terms of the treaty he says:

"Now, although I am not officially informed, mark what I say in regard to the treaty, which I told you repeatedly, Mr. Trist carried with him in his pocket. We shall ask for nothing but Upper California and New Mexico, and offer to pay for them liberally. And we will immediately, on concluding such a treaty, and on the ratification of it by the Mexican Congress, be ready to evacuate the rest of the conquered territory. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec will not be forgotten, but a friendly promise to treat for the right of way will probably be taken instead of an express stipulation to do so.

If we do not annex any portion south of the 36th degree of north latitude, the Wilcox proviso will be got rid of without a fight, and our own country as much pacified as Mexico herself."

[By Request.]  
From the Catholic Observer of May 29.

### War on the Mexican Church.

We read with pain, if not surprise, in the Washington Union of the 11th instant, an infamous proposition to sequester, at least during the war, for the use of our government, the property of the church in Mexico. The Union is the official organ of the Administration, and it is fair to presume that it expressed in this proposition the wishes, if not the determination of the Government.

We are confirmed in this conclusion by a partial disavowal of the proposition in the Union of the 18th instant. The Union says the proposition was a mere speculation; that it was made without the knowledge of the government, as it understands, contrary to its wishes, and it is authorized to say—what? That the policy of the Government avowed in the proclamations of our Generals in Mexico remains unchanged. Very good; but this is no disavowal of the infamous policy suggested by the Union. The proclamations of our Generals do not reach the case. They merely forbid the desecration and pillage of the churches, but give no pledge of the sequestration of the property of the church. Consequently, the assertion that the policy avowed by the Generals remains unchanged, contains no pledge of the Government against the proposition of the Union.

The fact that the pretended denial of the Union does not deny the proposition must be taken as a confirmation of it. Nobody is simple enough to believe that the Union was formally authorized to make its infamous proposition, nor is any one silly enough to suppose that it would make so important a proposition without knowing that it was proposing what accorded with the sentiments of the Administration. The article was written and thrown out as a feeler, but so written as to be disavowed if it was found to shock public opinion too much; and we have not the least doubt that the Administration entertained the proposition, and was prepared to adopt it, if it appeared that it could do so with safety to itself. Whether, therefore, the Government now intends adopting it or not, we hold it responsible for having made it.

Moreover, it is worthy of note, that not a press, so far as we have seen, friendly to the Administration, has denounced it. This fact is impressive. Such a proposition, made in the official organ of the party, should have excited a universal burst of indignation from one end of the country to the other; but no opposition has been manifested but by the party opposed on other grounds to the Administration, with the exception of one or two of our Catholic presses. There is some-

thing alarming in this silence, this acquiescence of the friends of the Administration. As Catholics, we of course denounce such a base and sacrilegious policy. We hold the property of the church, the gift of the faithful, the pious, and the charitable, to be sacred, and that it cannot without sacrilege be diverted from the purpose intended by the donors. If our Government may proceed to divert, to sequester it to other purposes in other countries, it may as the next step proceed to do it at home. If it is willing to do so anywhere, it shows that it recognizes no law of religion, that it holds nothing sacred, and that we have and can have no security that it will not do so whenever it has the power, and finds it or fancies it for its interest to do so.

But we denounce this proposition still more as American citizens. We are Catholics, but we are Americans—American citizens—and have as deep an interest in the honor and prosperity of our country as those who are at the head of affairs. We have heretofore believed our Government ranked among civilized Governments, and we wish it to continue to do so still, and therefore are indignant when it attempts to carry on a war in a manner that is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. It is not in accordance with the modern rules of war, as recognized by civilized nations, to make war on the charitable and religious institutions of our enemies; and a war of propaganda by a Government which professes no religion, but recognises the equal right of all to the protection of the laws, is too great a solecism to be tolerated in open day.

In this war with Mexico, our Government has no reputation to throw away, and it can ill afford to indulge itself in acts of superfluous barbarism. The American people are by no means unanimously agreed that the war was necessary and just, or that the Government in making it has not been guilty of wrong towards a weaker neighbor. Foreign nations have but one opinion as to the war, and if Mexico had not alienated their sympathies they would doubtless protest with one voice against its injustice.

We are regarded as a strong and healthy man flogging a weak and sickly neighbor, not yet off his bed, without any serious provocation; and, though it is thought a decent flogging may do him good, yet if we strike too hard, in too vital a part, the bystanders will cry out shame! if indeed they refuse to interfere. It becomes us, therefore, to be exceedingly circumspect, to husband our reputation, and to conduct the war in a manner as we can compatibly with its legitimate objects.

There is an especial business in this proposition, in consideration of the fact that our Government is no more Protestant than it is Catholic. The Catholic religion stands on the same footing as the Protestant, and Government sustains the same relation to one as to the other. It has no right to war against Protestantism for Catholics, or against Catholicity for Protestants. It is bound to show them both equal respect, and to protect each in the free and peaceable enjoyment of their religion. It has no right to require Protestants to make war on Protestantism at home or abroad, and just as little to require Catholics to make war on Catholicity.

In the present war, though against a Catholic country, Catholics have been among the readiest and firmest supporters of the Government. We have furnished three times our quota, according to our proportion of the population, of both officers and men to the army in Mexico. The Administration knows this. We did not ask whether the Mexicans were Catholics or not; we regarded them simply as the enemies of our country, if it did not occur to us that it was the religion of the Mexicans on which our Government proposed to make war. To turn the war against the church, to hold out as the motive for doing so, as the "Union" does, that the church is a mere political establishment, coveting its wealth only as a means of enslaving and brutalizing the people, and to compel Catholic officers and soldiers to aid in overthrowing it, is a refinement of malice worthy only of hell, and will justify "damn" the Administration that dares adopt it "to everlasting fame."

As mere policy, unless the Administration is resolved on the utter destruction of Mexico, it is shortsighted and contemptible. When the Government has been asked what is the object of the war, it has answered, Peace. Well, the clergy in Mexico are the party in favor of peace. It was our true policy to have gained them, as far as possible, to our side. We should have shown them that we made no war on their religion and worship, and declared that we held their church and its property inviolate. By doing so we should have strengthened them against the war party of their own countrymen, who were attempting to confiscate the property of the church for the purpose of carrying on the war. By proposing ourselves to sequester that property, we make them necessarily a war party, because we make them believe the war is waged against their religion.

In a religious war with Mexico, powerful as we are, we shall not come off with honor. The Mexicans are a distracted but a brave people. We may beat them in regular engagements, but subdue them we cannot. When once they feel that it is for their altars, as well as their homes, they are fighting, we may send army after army; but it will dwindle away and disappear, effecting nothing. A partisan warfare is already commencing, and when once fairly in operation, there is an end to our glorious victories. The priests, who would have willingly been our friends, if we would have suffered them to have been so without sacrifice of faith, honor, patriotism, will be the chiefs of the people, will fire their zeal, console them for their losses, and animate them with indomitable perseverance and courage. That day the government declares war on the church of Mexico, its disasters begin, to continue till it is glad to recross the Rio Grande, may be the Sabine.

For the church, for Mexico herself, we fear nothing, if the Government converts the war into a war on the Catholic religion. From that moment Mexico is under Divine protection; her cause is sacred, the prayers of the faithful throughout the world will ascend for her to the throne of God. All Catholic nations will sympathize with her.

We do not suppose our Government intends a direct war on the Catholic religion, for we presume it itself cares not at all what a man's religion is. But it feels weak, knows that it has need of strength, and it fancies that it may strengthen itself, and render the war more popular, by appealing to the anti-Cath-

olic prejudices of the country. It feels that the war has no strong hold on the people, and that unless they can be more generally enlisted in its favor, there will be trouble when a new request is made for the means of prosecuting it. Appeals must be made. It has already appealed to patriotism, to national honor, to the democratic feeling, to cupidity; but these proving insufficient, it now appeals to religious prejudice, and seeks to enlist the anti-Popery feeling of the country. Perhaps in this it will succeed—Perhaps not.

We know our countrymen well, Protestants as well as Catholics; and, with individual exceptions, we do not believe any portion of them will, when the case is fairly presented, consent to make war on the religion of any nation. We are and intend to be a civilized people; and if the Government chooses to relapse into barbarism, the people will not sustain it.

As for ourselves, we do not interfere with politics; we aim to demean ourselves as good citizens, in subjection to the laws. The public enemies of the country are our enemies, and we are ready to do all that good citizens can be required to do to defend our country. But if the Government makes war on our religion, we cannot fight its battles. There is a law above that of men. Our religion is sacred; we cannot turn our hand against it; no Catholic can, either at home or abroad. You may kill us; we can die. But we cannot, in any way shape or degree, countenance a war against the church of our affections; and the Administration which seeks to compel us to do so will receive the support of no Catholic, not a base apostate from his faith and his God.

We have spoken plainly and strongly, because the occasion has required that we should. We trust that the Administration will see the wickedness and folly of the proposition of the Union, and disavow it in terms which can leave no doubt on any mind; and that hereafter it will take care how its official organ speaks, and not again allow it to offer a direct insult to the whole Catholic, not to say Protestant population of the country.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.  
Wheat flour, per barrel \$7.00 @ 80.00  
Corn meal do 4.00 @  
Wheat, per bushel 1.50 @ 1.75  
Rye, do 1.00 @ 1.00  
Corn, do 1.00 @ 1.00  
Barley, do 0.85 @ 0.83  
Oats, do 0.56 @ 0.60  
Butter per lb. Orange co. 0.20 @ 0.22  
do do western dairy 0.14 @ 0.17  
Cheese, per lb. 0.05 @ 0.08  
Beef, per barrel, mess. 11.00 @ 11.75  
do do prime 8.50 @ 9.25  
Pork, per barrel, mess. 14.75 @  
do do prime 12.50 @ 13.00  
Lard, per lb. 0.05 @ 0.08  
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  
do 4 & 7 Merino 0.29 @ 0.34  
do native 4 & 7 Merino 0.26 @ 0.29

### Temperance Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the "Montrose and Bridgewater Washington Temperance Society," will be held in the Court-house, in Montrose, on Monday the 19th day of July inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Speakers from abroad are expected, and a general attendance of the Society is earnestly requested.

A. CILAMBERLIN, Sec'y.  
Montrose, June 29, 1847.

### Appointments.

The Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will officiate in this County, as follows: At New Milford, July 16th, 5 o'clock, A. M. Great Bend, July 17th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Montrose, July 18th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Springville, July 18th, 4 o'clock, P. M. And at Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co. July 19th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

### HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

TO PARENTS.—JAYNE'S EXpectorant, is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infants and young children, in half an hour's time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

### BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Dr. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD STREET, is willing to guarantee that his CARMINATIVE BALM will cure Diarrhoea, Colic's, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time than can be effected by any other means. It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effective for adults as for children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

### ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

The following additional testimony is in favor of Dr. JAYNE'S MEDICINES has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lauderdale Co. Miss., under date of August 9, 1846. "Dr. J. Jayne—Dear Sir—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carminative Balm I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have never seen a case of Croup in infants, or any other disease, which has been better answered by the medicine than they were prepared than the above, &c.

W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.,  
Lauderdale Co., Miss.  
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by N. Mitchell & Co., Druggists, Montrose, where may be had the AMERICAN HAIR DYE, warranted to change the hair to a beautiful Auburn or perfectly Jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin."

### MARRIED.

June 24th, by Elder D. Taylor, Mr. WILLIAM STREIBER to Mrs. SARAH WOOD, both of Montrose.

### DIED.

In Bridgewater, on the evening of the 2d inst., Mr. DESSIS ROSS, in the 42d year of his age.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MORE NEW GOODS!

MUSLIN DELAINE SHAWLS, Prints, and Sheetings, a fresh supply; just opened, and selling cheap by J. LYONS.

MOLASSES at 24 cts per gallon—Tea, Sugar, Cod-fish, &c. a new lot. Call quick. J. LYONS.  
July 8, 1847.

SUGAR BEET.—A few pounds of imported yellow seed for sale at POST'S

## FINE NEW TEAS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

ISAAC L. POST & CO.,  
HAVE made arrangements with the NEW YORK PEKIN TEA COMPANY, for the sale of TEAS in Montrose, and can furnish their Customers and the Trade, with Teas at the same prices that the Company charge for them. And in every case where these Teas do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. The Young Hyson Tea mentioned in this Catalogue, at 50 cts. is superior to any thing sold in Montrose at 62 1/2 cts.

CATALOGUE OF TEAS.  
GREEN.  
YOUNG HYSON, good 50  
do. do. sweet cargo 50  
do. do. extra fine 75  
do. do. silver leaf 1 00  
Siber Leaf—Seldom sold even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale.—This 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 exceeds all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor and strength and aroma. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country, except in small lots as presents to importers.

HYSON, fine 75  
do. do. very fine 1 00  
GUNPOWDER, fine 75  
do. do. extra fine 1 00  
IMPERIAL, fine 75  
do. do. extra fine 1 00  
HYSON SKIN, good 37 1/2  
BLACK.  
NING YONG, strong and good flavor 37 1/2  
Ning Yong—The grocers sell this at 50 cts and call it Oolong.  
OOLONG, a rich Black Tea 50  
Compare this superior Tea with that sold by grocers, as being an Oolong Tea. The difference is too plain, and the deception too palpable.  
OOLONG, plantation growth 75  
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, fine, extra fine 50  
do. do. 75  
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, a rich and highly flavored Tea 75  
PEKE FLOWER 1 00  
NE PLUS ULTRA 1 50  
Ne Plus Ultra—This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a rosegay. 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.

Recommendations.  
We have tried the Teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton st., New York, and if we will try them often. They are selling the most delicious Teas 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 & 77 Fulton st. They have probably the largest stock of any one establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—Atlas.  
Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black Teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-rooms of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you can wish for.—Daily Sun.

A WORD TO TEA DRINKERS.—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton st., have imported into this market some five thousand dollars worth of the finest grades of Green and Black Teas, grown in the Celestial Empire, done up in the various fancy packages that Chinese ingenuity can invent. They sell good Teas only, and retail them at wholesale prices. Country merchants who wish to always sell good Teas can always obtain them at this place, on reasonable terms.—Emporium.

## NEW GOODS!

S. S. MULFORD & SON,

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of GOODS which they will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.

Prints—a large assortment from 6-14 to 12-12 cents. Some beautiful patterns and fast colors 12-1-2 cts.

Also—a lot of Printed Lawns, and a large assortment of Goods for men's summer wear—will be sold very cheap.

Woolsey & Woolsey's best Loaf ground and crushed Sugar, warranted pure, for 12-1-2 cents per lb.

Young Hyson Tea for 25 cts pr. lb. Better " 50 " Best " 75 "

Molasses for 37 1/2 per gal. And all other Groceries equally cheap for Cash by S. S. M. & Son.

July 3, 1847.

CRADLES, Cradle Scythes, Grass Scythes, Scythe Snails, Scythe Stones, Rifles, Pitchforks and Suckles, for sale by S. S. M. & Son. July 8, 1847.

SOLE LEATHER, bought before the advance, for sale by S. S. M. & Son. July 8, 1847.

MISS WILLARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES IN MONTROSE ACADEMY.

THE next term will commence on Wednesday, July 7. Grateful for the liberal patronage already received, she would respectfully inform parents and the friends of education in this vicinity, that her school will embrace the general system of government and instruction pursued in the Female Seminary of Massachusetts. Good board can be obtained on reasonable terms in respectable families.

TERMS OF TUITION.  
Common English Studies, \$2.50  
History, Botany, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, 3.50  
Painting and Drawing, (Extra), 3.00  
Music on the Piano, French and Latin will be taught, if desired. 56w3  
Montrose Academy, July 5, 1847.

REFERENCE.  
Hon. Wm. Jessup, Thomas Johnson, Esq.,  
Ben. S. Bentley, Esq., Mason S. Wilson,  
J. W. Baynard, Esq., N. O. Warner, Esq.,  
Rev. Henry A. Biley, Rev. Mm. Round.

## NEW GOODS.

A GAIN.—The subscriber is now receiving his stock of NEW SUMMER GOODS, comprising a large and splendid assortment of the ever offered in this market. The ten per cent. extra outdone by cheaper rates at J. B. SALISBURY'S.  
July, 1847.

5,000 YARDS CALICO from 6d to 14 fast colors and elegant patterns, just arrived—Call and see them—going at 1/2 price. Salisb'ry's.  
July 1847.

DELAINES. RICH and ELEGANT DeLaines for only 16d at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

ALPACAS. SILK warp, Satin stripes, plain and plain Alpaca's at greatly reduced prices, at Salisb'ry's.  
July 1847.

GINGHAM & GINGHAM  
LAWNS, just arrived, and very low at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

SUGARS.  
THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of Sugars in this county just received at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

SUMMER CLOTHS.  
A VARIETY of styles and cheap at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

VESTINGS.  
A N elegant assortment, just arrived, and cheap at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

LEGHORN BONNETS.  
A LARGE supply and VERY cheap—Bonnet Trimmings, Parasols & Parasollets just arrived at July, 1847. Salisb'ry's.

LADIES' SHOES  
AND HOSIERY—a large assortment just come at Salisb'ry's.

SHAWLS  
DELAINE, Tagliani and Strajilla Shawls, just arrived and very cheap at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

BROADCLOTHS.  
FRENCH, English, and Domestic Broadcloths remarkably low at Salisb'ry's.  
July 1847.

CASSIMERES.  
FRENCH, English and American fancy and plain Cassimeres, just arrived and low at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

DOUBLE REFINED  
COFFEE at only 1s per lb. at Salisb'ry's.  
July, 1847.

"AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE."  
Office No. 65 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY.  
Mr. D. D. LITTLE having given to us his satisfactory recommendation, as to character and qualifications, we have and by these presents do appoint him our Agent, for the sale of all our publications in District No. 72, County of Susquehanna, State of Pennsylvania, and we hereby recommend him to the favorable notice of the inhabitants of said District.

EVERY AGENT  
Is expected to visit the Families in his District, and furnish them with our works at Publishers prices, and as all our agents have pledged themselves to us to do nothing that may have a tendency to detract from their dignity as Agents of a Society having for its object the benefit of the whole community, it is hoped, that should any Agent be guilty of any delinquency affecting his standing in society as a good citizen and an upright man, his name and office, duly certified by responsible individuals, will be forwarded to us, that he may be removed and another appointed in his place.

A. E. WRIGHT, Actuary.  
E. T. TOOKER, Secretary.  
Attest—WAL GROVES & Co.,  
Superintending Agents. 55w3

TEAS! TEAS!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES.

MONTROSE AGENCY  
OF THE NEW YORK  
CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST TEA ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA! PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The agents have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility. But such has been the great and pressing demand for their TEAS of late, that they have been obliged to enlarge, to a great extent, their two principal establishments in New York, viz: 125 Chatham & 103 Greenwch-Sts.

They moreover possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and consequently they are determined to sell their Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for all purposes, than any other Tea in the world—China excepted.

They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Susquehanna county to their Agency in Montrose, where the following assortments are always on hand; and they feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the CANTON TEA CO.

Reader make the experiment.  
Retail prices as follows, subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of:

GREENS.  
Good YOUNG HYSON, \$0 50 per lb.  
Fine do do 0 62 1/2  
No. 2 fragrant do 0 75  
No. 3 very fine do 1 00  
Good Lapsang do 1 25  
Good HYSON, 0 75  
Very fine do 0 00  
Extra fragrant, 1 25  
Good HYSON SKIN 0 50  
Good IMPERIAL 0 75  
Very fine do 1 00  
Extra fine do 1 25  
Good GUNPOWDER, 0 75  
Fine do do 1 00  
Extra fine do 1 25

BLACKS.  
No. 1 SOUCHONG, \$0 50  
No. 2 do do 0 62 1/2  
No. 3 do do 0 75  
Fragrant POWHONG, various prices.  
FINE OOLONG, various prices.  
Very fine do 0 75  
Extra fine do 1 00  
NINGYONG, various prices.  
FINEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, (very rich Pekin flavor), 0 75  
FINE ORANGE PEKOE, 0 62 1/2  
FINE PEKOE FLOWERS, 1 00  
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported, 1 00

Ne plus ultra TEAS, both Green and Black, of all descriptions, the highest grades grown in China, at \$1 50 per lb.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY are the exclusive vendors of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE." They introduced it in America in 1840—and every other person or house professing to sell the same, at all—much less at a lower price—deceive the unwary, as the public themselves will perceive, by comparing the spurious with the genuine "Howqua" vendied by the Canton Tea Company.

Every package (in addition to its containing FULL WEIGHT, independent of the wrapper), bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

J. B. SALISBURY, Agent.  
Montrose, July 1, 1847. 65p1

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

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of NOAH POTTER, late of the Township of Gibson, County of Susquehanna, deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having any charges against said Estate, are requested to present them fully attested to the subscriber for settlement.  
CHARLES TINGLEY,  
Administrator.  
Harford, June 22, 1847. 54

## Grand Exhibition of NEW GOODS!

AT THE  
NEW MILFORD EXCHANGE!  
WHICH has lately been enlarged, making it the Largest Store in the county, may be seen, 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 QUANTITY, QUALITY, 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 PRACTICE which has not yet been adopted by our competitors. We deem it unnecessary 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 barrel, at the lowest prices. A word or two about our

TEAS!  
We have Thirty Cheats, 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. 25,000 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. \$3m3

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.

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 On at last year's price (the price has advanced in market.) PARIS GREEN in Oil, best quality, which is a much handsomer green than any other for window blinds, &c. Varnish, Sp's Turpentine, Putty, &c. &c. at U. BURROWS & Co's.

TWO THOUSAND lbs. SOLE LEATHER, very cheap, also Grind-stones, Coal-Fish, Mackeral, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. at U. BURROWS & Co's.</