

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. One Dollar Fifty Cents if not paid within three months, and if delayed until after the expiration of the year two dollars will be exacted.

Poetry.

THE BROTHERS.

BY C. FRAGUE.

We are but two—the others sleep Through death's untroubled night; We are but two—O, let us keep The link that binds us bright.

Heart leaps to heart—the sacred flood That warms us is the same; That good old man—his honest blood. Alike we fondly claim.

We in one mother's arms were lock'd— Long be her love repaid; In the same cradle we were rock'd, Round the same hearth we play'd.

Our boyish sports were all the same, Each little joy and woe; Let manhood keep alive the flame Lit up so long ago.

We are but two—the third the band To hold us till we die; Shoulder to shoulder let us stand, Till side by side we lie.

From the Public Ledger.

THE HORSE.

[During the heat of summer, persons who use horses should be careful to drive slowly and water the animals frequently, first washing the mouth and bathing the head of the horse with a sponge.]

"He, too, is witness, noblest of the train That wait on man, the light performing horse; With unsuspecting readiness he takes His murderer on his back, and pushed all day, With bleeding sides and flanks, that heave for life, To the far distant goal arrives and dies.

Miscellaneous.

From the Attica Telegraph.

A Reminiscence of Border Life.

DR. "CATTARAUGUS."

In the dark days of our Revolutionary struggles, there lived many brave, noble and generous men, who did much towards achieving the independence of this now prosperous and happy nation, by acting singly, or with a chosen few upon whom they could place the utmost reliance.

Of Joseph Brady's birth, parentage, &c., our "informant" does not enlighten us— Suffice it to say, he was a brave and magnanimous warrior, and the commander of a small band of men, of his own school, who were employed against the Indians in Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Corplanter, whose name is celebrated as an Indian warrior, and the praise of whose greatness has been the theme of many a writer, was then the chief of a small tribe whose village was situated on the Western bank of the Alleghany River, six miles below the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"EVERY DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IS NOT A DIFFERENCE OF PRINCIPLE."—JEFFERSON.

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WHOLE NO. 58.

thick growth of forest trees. The scenery about this place is wild, romantic, and beautiful; although the "rapid march of civilization" is robbing nature of her former beauty.

Corplanter, and his "braves" had made an incursion into one of the nearest settlements of the whites, in which they had met with great success. Several of the unfortunate inhabitants fell beneath the murderous tomahawk, their buildings were consumed by fire, and a number carried into captivity.

Early in the evening which was to terminate by the most dreadful death, the lives of a number of the pioneers of this western region, Brady was occupying a secure position upon the mountain, from whence he could perceive all that was taking place in the village below.

Brady kept his position until after the "noon of night," when he descended the mountain, and crossing the river, was soon in the heart of the village. The Indians had retired without leaving a guard, and the first intimation they had of the presence of a foe, was the bursting out of the flames from their houses, which were soon on fire in every direction.

WHY THE OCEAN IS SALT.

The saltness of the ocean has usually been regarded as a special provision of nature to guard against certain inconveniences which might otherwise have resulted. The presence of so much saline matter in solution depresses the freezing point of the water many degrees, thereby diminishing the dangerous facility with which fields of ice are produced in the polar regions.

The rain that falls upon the earth is due to the condensation of aqueous vapor previously existing in the atmosphere, and which is supplied in a great part by evaporation from the surface of the sea—the air of the latter compared with that of the land being very great, necessarily so, perhaps, to furnish this extent of evaporating surface.

fresh and pure, the saline constituents of the ocean having no sensible degree of volatility at that temperature at which the vapor has been raised. No sooner, however, does it reach the earth, than it becomes contaminated with soluble substances which it meets while flowing on the surface of the ground or percolating beneath.

GEN. SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION INTO THE GENESSEE VALLEY.

Mr. Heady, in his second volume of "Washington and his Generals," describes in his usual felicitous style, the expedition of Gen. Sullivan into the Genessee Valley.

The Indians of the Five Nations had committed terrible ravages on our frontiers, and Sullivan was sent to burn their villages in the wilderness, from the Susquehanna to the Lake of the Iroquois. The army made its toilsome way, first through the vast extent of woods from the Delaware to the Susquehanna.

"At length the whole force assembled at Wyoming, and on the 31st of July took their final departure. So imposing a spectacle those solitudes never before witnessed. An army of three thousand men slowly wound along the picturesque banks of the Susquehanna—now their variegated uniforms sprinkling the open fields with gay colours, and anon their glittering bayonets fringing the dark forest with light, while by their side floated a hundred and fifty boats, laden with cannon and stores—slowly stemming the sluggish stream.

A LOCOMOTIVE A MISSIONARY OF PEACE. Gen. Gaines proposes a new mode of making peace with Mexico, and that is to annex and Yankeeize the country by a railroad from Memphis to Monterey.

An Eden. The tall, ripe grass bent before the wind—cornfield on cornfield, as far as the eye could reach, waved in the sunlight—orchards that had been growing for generations, were weighed down under the profusion of fruit—cattle grazed on the banks of the river, and all was luxuriant and beauty.

"Into this scene of surpassing loveliness the sword of war had now entered, and the approach of Sullivan's vast army, accompanied by the loud beat of the drum and the shrill fife, sent consternation through the hearts of the inhabitants.

"At evening, that army of five thousand men encamped in the village; and just as the sun went down behind the limitless forest, a group of officers might have been seen flooded by its farewell beams, gazing on the scene. While they thus stood conversing, suddenly there rolled by a heavy sound, which startled them into an attitude of the deepest attention.

"Soon after sun rise, immense columns of smoke began to rise, the length and breadth of the valley, and in a short time the whole settlement was wrapt in flame from limit to limit, and before night those hundred and twenty-eight houses were a heap of ashes.

ANECDOTE OF DAVID CROCKET.—David once visited a menagerie at Washington, and pausing a moment before a particularly hideous monkey, exclaimed, "what a resemblance to the Hon Mr. ———!"

AMERICAN FASHION ESTABLISHED IN MEXICO.—A Tampico letter of the 16th has this paragraph: "Is it not astonishing! A few days ago a number of American ladies arrived in this city from New Orleans."

CUCUMBERS.—A writer in Blackwood, alluding to this vegetable, says that it was regarded as a great luxury by Sult. Mahomed II, who cultivated it with his own hands in the Seraglio Gardens.

REPORT Of a late Re-survey and Examination of the North Branch Canal—showing its present condition and probable Revenue.—By Wm. B. FOSTER, JR., Civil Engineer. HON. GARIBOLD MALLETT, President N. B. Canal Company.

fire and smoke, is a new missionary of peace, but will no doubt effect as favorable a change of sentiment in Mexico, as the pious genuflexions of Scott or the confederate offers of Trist.

REPORT Of a late Re-survey and Examination of the North Branch Canal—showing its present condition and probable Revenue.—By Wm. B. FOSTER, JR., Civil Engineer. HON. GARIBOLD MALLETT, President N. B. Canal Company.

Sir—In reply to the request contained in your communication of the 8th November last, I immediately proceeded to make, in person, a careful re-examination of the North Branch Canal, in its whole extent; and now respectfully submit a report upon the present condition of the work, with estimates of the cost of completion, the probable revenue to be derived from it, together with some other suggestions which are deemed pertinent to the subject.

At the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, after the suspension of this work, the people immediately interested in it, procured the passage of a law authorizing the incorporation of a Company to finish that portion of the line extending from the mouth of the Lackawanna to the northern boundary of the State; and subsequently, by a supplement to the original law, "thirteen miles of the finished," "Wyoming line," extending from the Lackawanna downward, to the mouth of Solomon's creek, four miles below Wilkesbarre, (which would cost the Commonwealth \$550,000.)

The extreme liberality of the proposed grant by the State of Pennsylvania, has doubtless, of itself, operated as much as any other cause to produce distrust as to the value and importance of this canal, in the minds of those who have the means and inclination to make investments in such works.

To account for these extremely liberal propositions on the part of Pennsylvania, let it be remembered that, at the period of suspending her public works, she could not borrow the sum necessary to complete them at any price; that she was increasing her immense debt at the rate of nearly two millions a year, by the issue of Certificates of Loan in payment of the semi-annual instalments of interest upon that debt!

That portion of the work embraced in the charter, designated as the "Wyoming Line" extending from the mouth of Solomon's creek to the Feeder Dam across the Lackawanna, (a distance of thirteen miles), is in good navigable condition, with lock-houses and every thing necessary for use. It has been for several years in successful operation, and cost the State, as I have before remarked, over half a million of dollars.

Advertisements cheaply inserted at the usual rates of FIFTY CENTS per square for the first, and Twenty-Five CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions required.

ESTIMATED COST.—The following summary statement exhibits the estimated cost of the various descriptions of work yet remaining to be done; the quantities, as before remarked, deduced from the original field notes, and a recent careful re-examination of the line; with prices affixed, sufficiently liberal to cover all contingencies.

Table with 2 columns: Description of work and Estimated cost. Includes items like Dam across the Chemung at Athens, Dams across the Susquehanna, Aqueducts, Locks and 2nd Guard-gates, etc.

The foregoing estimate contemplates a permanent and useful work, disposing with all ornament, and only providing for what is necessary to make it substantial.

The Dams are designed to be made of round and square timbers, well framed and pinned together, and compactly filled with stone; the slopes to be covered with oak timber, not less than eight inches thick, and well secured to the Dams with iron bolts.

The Locks are designed to be built with good, heavy, durable stones laid dry and faced with planks. The composite Lock is best adapted to the circumstances of this canal, as no stone suitable for cut stone locks are to be had, at reasonable cost; while those of a good quality for a composite lock, are easily obtained.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK.—In reference to the present condition of the unfinished work, it may be said to be in a remarkable state of preservation. The walls and embankments all stand firmly, and the only injury the work has sustained by its suspension, consists in the natural decay of those wooden portions of the locks, waste ways, and bridges which were wholly, or in part completed; and at three points on the line, where land slides have broken from the mountain side and partially filled the canal.

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