

in business; the rise or fall of goods or materials. He has no set of customers to please or displease—no list of notes falling due, which if protested will ruin his credit, and produce his failure or bankruptcy. The banks in which the farmer invests, are banks of earth, which nothing less than earthquake can break. His deposits are seeds and roots, which if properly tended, will produce some 10, 20, 30, or 50 fold increase. His drafts are drawn upon his banks with the plow and harrow; sure to be honored by Him who has promised that "if we sow we shall reap," and that "Harvest shall never fail."

Agriculture being the Heaven appointed occupation of man, is also highly conducive to his moral and spiritual improvement. Not only do the Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament show His handy work; but "all His works praise Him." That man is not to be envied, who can walk over his farm in the early season, when the warm breath of summer comes up from the south, passing the green grass to shoot forth and carpet his fields, the early flowers to gape, his meadows, hear the songs of the birds and listen to the murmurs of the brooks, and not recognize the work and agency of Him who "visiteth the earth and blesseth it," nor when the promise of Harvest has been fulfilled, and his fields are yellow with ripened grain, and the air fragrant with new mown hay, will not feel his heart swell with emotions of gratitude to that God who "crowneth the year with His goodness." An eloquent writer has we trust truly said, "when the dead of the Universe shall stand before the grand Assize, surely very few of the industrious tillers of the soil will be found in the ranks of infidelity."

Although honored by the invitation of your Board of officers to address you, I feel that you will not expect me to give many lessons from my own experience upon practical farming. It is known to many of those present that although raised from infancy to manhood upon the farm where I now reside, I was absent therefrom and separated from the practical, and to me always pleasant duties of farming, for more than 30 years; and only within the last four years have returned to the scenes and employments of my childhood and youth. Occupying one of the oldest farms in this section of the State, first settled by my venerated father in the latter part of the last century, my own recollection runs back to the first organization of this County in 1811; and standing between the past and present generations, I note the many changes that have passed and the great improvements that have been made during the past half century of years; and look forward with hope and trust, even through the clouds that now hang over us, for a bright and prosperous future for our country and those who are to follow us and occupy our farms when we are gone.

Engaged now in tilling the fields cleared by my father, when neither the sound of his axe or the report of his rifle could be heard by his nearest neighbor; sheltered by the roof reared by him, and shaded by the pines, maples, and elms and gathering fruit from the orchards which in boyhood I aided him in planting; being now the owner from the center of the earth to the sky, of the mile square of land first selected by him as a home, from this then wild and unsubsided part of the State, I claim the right to exult in, and feel proud of that highest title of nobility, in our land, a Pennsylvania Farmer. As such, I am at all times ready to recognize, as brothers of the same rank, all who duly appreciate their occupation, cheerfully accept along with its toil and labor, its hard hands and sun-browned cheeks, its slow but sure profits, and its healthfulness and peace, the duty and responsibility resting upon each, to avail himself of all means of obtaining such information as shall be useful in his calling, and so to raise the standard of its reputation in respect to mental culture and enlightenment, as shall place farmers as a class, in point of general practical knowledge, upon an equality with any other class or profession in the community. Unless this shall be the case, it is in vain to claim an equality; and our halls of legislation and all the responsible offices of the land, will continue to be filled mostly by men other than farmers, because they are better qualified to perform the incumbent duties.

For the practical business of farming as well as for high attainments in science or in the professions, a sound and healthy body is indispensable; yet it is equally true that the cultivation and development of the mind and heart, is the standard by which man is to be measured; and from that he takes rank as a member of society and a citizen. The position is already pretty well understood and beginning to be appreciated and acted upon in the southern and central counties of our State, some of which exhibit the highest state of agriculture and most perfect farming upon the Continent of America, and within the past few years have outstripped all other parts of this Commonwealth in the matter of common and high schools, and the general subject of education. The spirit, by which they have been actuated may be seen by the following, from the proceedings and address of an agricultural society in one of the southern counties in 1868. Say they:

"There are still some farmers among us, growing old with toil, plodding on in the laborious paths of their ancestors, wasting their energies, willingly, ignorant that knowledge and science is capital to the farmer. If it is impossible to improve this class, we must at least take care that their influence shall not retard the onward march of civilization and agricultural improvement. We will exterminate it by educating the youth who are to form the next generation; teaching them that farmers are not to be slow and ignorant but to be perfect men in mind, as well as body, fit for any office or station in the country. That the management of the land should be the favorite occupation of the cultivated, the refined, the rich, and the noble. That Mount Vernon, Monticello, the Hermitage, Ashland, and Marshfield, derive their celebrity from the greatest and most eminent men in our country's history, all of whom were farmers." In all the avocations of life the great motive to exertion is profit; and there is no business in which men can engage, in which a moderate profit is more certain than well directed farming. No man in vigor of his manhood should be satisfied unless his labor yields a profit; so that year by year he is accumulating and laying aside something for sickness, infirmity, and old age. It is a great and perhaps too common mistake, that farming is a business that requires no capital to commence and carry on. It is true that a man may obtain a farm to work as a tenant, where every thing is furnished by the owner of the farm; the tenant only furnishing the labor. But as manual labor alone is barely sufficient to procure a subsistence, especially if the laborer have a family, he cannot expect to realize any profit. It is pretty much the same if he begin upon a new piece of land for himself. Without some capital he can only extort from the earth a subsistence. It is in general far better for a young man without capital, to work out by the month or year for some good farmer, until he obtain and lay by a small capital, on which to commence farming on his own account; making it a rule not to incur debt, which in most cases is a present slavery and future ruin.

My own observation and experience teach me that in this country, Farmers attempt to work too much land, either for their farms or their own profit. It would be much better for both farms and owners if the farms were smaller and better worked—the number of farms and workers trebled. The most oppressive of all taxes upon farms, is the fence tax; and upon a large farm this alone will eat up all the profits. This evil would in a few years be remedied, if our sons were educated as farmers and could be persuaded to remain at home, and take a portion of the homestead for a farm. It is this which in the German counties of our State, has produced the high state of cultivation they exhibit; made the lands valuable, and the counties and farmers rich beyond any other section of the United States. But a few years since the valuation of Lancaster county, in this State, exceeded that of the two oldest States of Delaware and Rhode Island, the same county producing in wheat and corn, enough to furnish every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth, four bushels each. The same process would in a few years treble the valuation of our county and render the business of farming much more profitable than it now is. The expense of cultivation of course depends very much on the number of acres worked. If therefore one acre can be made to yield twice as much as now, the profits must be greater. It is cheaper to raise 80 to 100 bushels of corn from one acre, which has frequently been done here, than to do the same from 2 or 3 acres, the ordinary yield. Every farmer knows that his yield of hay—the most important crop of this county can be doubled by having his meadows properly laid down, seeded and manured. As to tillage, we have no cause to be afraid of the hardpan under our soil. If stirred up by deep ploughing and exposed to the air and the frost, its chemical elements mixed with the soil, will supply much that has been exhausted, and render the whole far more productive. We may narrow our fields and deepen our furrows with a certainty of increasing our crops and our profits.

The soil and climate of this county are peculiarly adapted to grazing and dairy purposes; as much so perhaps as any part of the United States; and we presume the census returns will show Susquehanna to be the dairy county of Pennsylvania. Our exhibition of horned or neat cattle at the State fair at Wyoming in 1861, exceeded that of any other county; and seven years ago your county fair exceeded in that respect, the whole exhibition of the State fair at Harrisburg. Much improvement has of late years been made here in the breeds of sheep, the number of which has also been largely increased, and yielding to those who have given them proper care, a large profit.

In the quality of the horses raised in this county, there is great scope and need of improvement; especially at this time, when good horses are in great demand and bear a high price. The horse is the noblest if not the most useful of animals, and none has more thoroughly been subjected by man to his dominion and service. The Patriarch Job in the inimitable language of Bible poetry, has well described the character of the horse of his day probably near 4,000 years ago:

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed him neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength. He goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him. The glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, ha, ha! And he smelled the battle afar off. The thunder of the Captains and the shouting."

But beyond this mountain springs have continued to send forth their supply of pure water, clear as crystal, while our pure and light atmosphere, unmixed with any miasma, has kept his health upon its wings. No pestilence or unusual sickness has been allowed to come among us. Nor has the soil of this "Bitterland" of Pennsylvania, been polluted by the tread of any portion of that rebel horde, which madly dared to cross into our State, lay waste the industry of some of our Southern Counties, and enter the fields around Gettysburg with blood of many soldier citizens, mingling herewith that of thousands of their own traitorous band. Although this part of our State has been undisturbed by any hostile tread,

yet have many of our sons and brothers been "called by their country to defend its government and protect us in our property and homes," from a rebellion concocted and got up, begun and continued, in the prosecution of a purpose as unjustifiable and unholly as that which invaded Eden, and "brought death into one world and all our woe." The Government which our Fathers established—a perfect Union—to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of civil liberty, to ourselves and our posterity, "under which our nation has been so greatly prospered and highly blessed; is not only the grandest political structure, but the best form of human government ever vouchsafed to man. It was not only a step but a stride in the direction of God's purposes and leadings. We can therefore tolerate no idea of its destruction, nor for a moment believe that its beacon light is in this age of the world's progress to be extinguished. Our duty in this crisis, seems to me very clear and plain; to sustain the Constitution, THE LAWS, and THE GOVERNMENT of our country—cordially to aid with our means and our influence all measures calculated to crush out this rebellion, and to bring back to their rightful position and duty under our starry flag, the seceded States; and restore unity, peace, and concord to our whole Union. IN A WORD, THE VALUE OF OUR UNION IS BEYOND HUMAN COMPUTATION; ITS DESTRUCTION, A CALAMITY WE DARE NOT CONTEMPLATE. AT ALL COST, LET IT BE PRESERVED.

He faces danger and defies it; he delights in the din of arms and is animated but to perfect men in mind, as well as body, fit for any office or station in the country. That the management of the land should be the favorite occupation of the cultivated, the refined, the rich, and the noble. That Mount Vernon, Monticello, the Hermitage, Ashland, and Marshfield, derive their celebrity from the greatest and most eminent men in our country's history, all of whom were farmers." In all the avocations of life the great motive to exertion is profit; and there is no business in which men can engage, in which a moderate profit is more certain than well directed farming. No man in vigor of his manhood should be satisfied unless his labor yields a profit; so that year by year he is accumulating and laying aside something for sickness, infirmity, and old age. It is a great and perhaps too common mistake, that farming is a business that requires no capital to commence and carry on. It is true that a man may obtain a farm to work as a tenant, where every thing is furnished by the owner of the farm; the tenant only furnishing the labor. But as manual labor alone is barely sufficient to procure a subsistence, especially if the laborer have a family, he cannot expect to realize any profit. It is pretty much the same if he begin upon a new piece of land for himself. Without some capital he can only extort from the earth a subsistence. It is in general far better for a young man without capital, to work out by the month or year for some good farmer, until he obtain and lay by a small capital, on which to commence farming on his own account; making it a rule not to incur debt, which in most cases is a present slavery and future ruin.

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On Friday, a Mr. Williamson of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association and Dr. Bloss of the Michigan Association were arrested for stealing rags, lint, &c., which they had sold to a paper maker. Gen. Rosecrans said in his speech at Cincinnati on the 28th, that it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, as ought to have been done, the backbone of the rebellion would have been broken. So it goes. Political engineering at Washington divides and weakens our army, prevents victory, causes defeat and prolongs the war. The influential portion of the abolition press opposes raising the next quota by volunteering. The "Copperhead" Governors, Seymour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, promptly responded to the President's call for troops, and urge the people to fill the ranks by volunteering and save the next draft. For so doing they are vilified anew by Lincoln's organs. The "loyal" Governors are behind with their responses—Curtis is silent. Thousands of picked soldiers have been sent home from the army to vote the Republican ticket at the November elections. A dispatch states that the rebels attacked Gen. Hooker, near Chattanooga, on the night of the 29th, and were repulsed after two hours' fighting.

MARRIAGES. In the Presbyterian church, in Great Bend, on Thursday the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. JOHN COLSTEEN J. R. of Chicago, Ill., and Miss ALEXANDER H. GREEN, of Great Bend.

Register's Notice. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following estates, viz: Estate of Caleb C. Newton, late of Herrick township, dec'd, Pamela Newton, adm'x. Estate of Evan Lumley, late of Herrick township, dec'd, Benj. Lumley, adm'x. Estate of Isaac Howard, late of Silver Lake township, dec'd, J. M. Howard, adm'x. Estate of Wm. W. Hinds, late of Rush township, dec'd, F. Hinds, adm'x. That the accounts have settled their accounts in the Register's office, in and for the county of Susquehanna county, and that the same will be presented to the Judge of the Orphan's Court of said county on Friday, November 13, 1868, for confirmation and allowance. Estate of J. Chamberlin, late of Gibson township, dec'd, Wm. T. Case, adm'x. Estate of James Gardner, late of Herrick township, dec'd, Jeremiah Goon, adm'x. Estate of T. R. Mills, late of Dimock township, dec'd, E. A. Blackie, adm'x. Estate of George Blackie, late of Bridgewater, dec'd, Eliza Blackie, adm'x. Estate of Israel Black, late of Rush township, dec'd, W. Gray, adm'x. Estate of George Salisbury, late of Cliff town township, dec'd, Ziba Burns and Geo. H. Salisbury, adm'x. That the accounts have settled their accounts in the Register's office, in and for the county of Susquehanna county, and that the same will be presented to the Judge of the Orphan's Court of said county on Friday, Nov. 13, 1868, for confirmation and allowance. Estate of Wm. Welch, (a minor), final account of Wm. L. Post, guardian. Estate of Wm. Carrier, late of Dimock township, dec'd, J. W. Carrier, adm'x. Register's Office, Montrose, Oct. 12, 1868.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY. THE undersigned, LUCKY AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims in relation to his care. Charges—low, and information free. Montrose, July 20, 1868.

MILITARY EXEMPTION OFFICE, OVER THE POST-OFFICE, MONTROSE, Penn'a. THE undersigned having made arrangements to secure exemptions from the Draft to those entitled, and having procured from the office of the Provost-Marshal at Scranton the requisite forms and instructions, will attend to that business at his office in Montrose during the continuance of the draft. Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m. to 10 o'clock, p. m. Those desiring to avail themselves of my services, will present themselves at my office immediately upon receiving notice that they are drafted, and I assure them that in so doing they will find it to their advantage. The persons for whom I propose to act, and who are entitled to exemptions, are as follows: 1st. Each person drafted who is the only son of a widower or aged or infirm parent or parents. 2d. One of the sons of aged or infirm parents, when there is more than one son. 3d. Each person who is the only brother of a child or children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support. 4th. Each person, member of a family, where there are two members of the same family already in the military service of the United States. 5th. Each person who is the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support. 6th. Each person "under 20 years" of age, "over 30 years" of age, or married, or "over 45 years" of age. 7th. All persons or unmarried foreigners. 8th. Where there are two or more sons of an aged or infirm parent, and the parent desires to elect which shall be exempt, the election must be made before the draft, or it will not be regarded. There are many other matters pertaining to the business which are important to the drafted men to understand, and of which they will be informed upon presenting themselves at my office. FRANKLIN FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and J. P. Montrose, Pa., Aug. 20, 1868.

FLUID, Camphene, candles, lamp oil, &c. Turrell's.

# \$20,000

Highest Cash Prices paid Farmers for Buckwheat, Beans, Buckwheat Flour, Oats, Rye Flour, Potatoes, BUTTER, Poultry, Pelts, &c., &c., &c., At the Old Stand a few doors below Boyd's corner. Montrose, Nov. 2. N. I. POST.

Executors Notice. LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of LEMUEL R. GUNZEL, deceased, late of Forest Lake township, have been granted to the undersigned, and persons having claims against said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them to C. L. BROWN, Executor. Montrose, Oct. 29, 1868.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to ELMOND G. TUCKER, late of Fairport township, dec'd, to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said dec'd, will present the same to the undersigned for settlement. HUMAN BELL, Adm'x. Hopbottom, Oct. 22, 1868.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GARWOOD A. MITCHELL, late of Franklin township, dec'd, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned for settlement. DANIEL DAVIS, Adm'x. Franklin, Sept. 3, 1868.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry writs issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and as directed and delivered, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house, in Montrose, on SATURDAY, NOV. 7th, 1868, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz: All that certain piece of land, situate in the township of Harmony, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Michael Friley; on the east by the Erie Canal; on the south by lands of Asa Sanders; and on the west by land of R. A. Webb—containing about 35 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, one log house, one log barn, one split fence, and about 30 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of William Bulger vs. Thea Sullivan.

ELIAS V. GREEN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Oct. 16, 1868. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE, Over the Post-Office, Montrose, Pa. BEING duly authorized to prepare necessary papers for all applications for Soldiers' or Sailors' Bounties, Back-pay & Pensions, I will attend to that business for the sum of "TWO DOLLARS" for each claim—this to cover all expenses, including Justice fees, Clerk's Certificate, and Stamp. This is about one-third the sum usually charged for the business. Persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. FRANKLIN FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Claim Agent. Montrose, Oct. 22, 1868.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND Commercial College. THE next term of this Institution will commence November 16, 1868. Since the late fire consuming the Boarding Hall, new brick buildings have been erected and the old ones renovated. The new building is in the center of the campus, much larger than the original, and the accommodations can be made to include all the lower floors of the two new wings, altogether making the largest and finest room in Northern Pennsylvania. Recitation rooms, students' rooms, dining hall, and the building throughout have been made in every respect pleasant and convenient for the use of any school in the country. The ladies reach the chapel, recitation rooms and amphi-theatre, a superior chemical and philosophical apparatus, and well selected Library, a well furnished ball room, together with all the appliances of a first class Seminary, insure the patrons of this Institution all the advantages they can desire at school for their sons and daughters. Those who may wish to prepare themselves for teaching will have no good advantages here as at any exclusively Normal School. Eligible and spacious apartments have been fitted and furnished for a Commercial College, and are prepared to make it equal in every respect to the very best Commercial School. It will embrace the departments of TRIGONOMETRY, ALGEBRA, IN THE FORMER, will be taught the Spencerian System of Penmanship, a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the best and most practical methods of computing Interest, Percentage, Brokerage, and Foreign Exchange, Commission, Equation of Payments, Duties, Partnership, Settlements, &c., &c. In the Practical Department will be printed, actual operation of a Bank, with its Notes, Bills, Drafts, Checks, Deposits, Tickets, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail Store; Post, Railroad and Steamboat Office, and all the most practical details of business. Special attention will be given to Business Correspondence, Rules, Laws, Customs, and Operations, and nothing will be omitted which may tend in the shortest possible time and in the best manner to prepare students for success in the business duties and employments of life. There will also be established in the College two Telegraph Offices furnished with superior instruments, and they will be rendered as complete as every office in the best offices in the American Telegraph Company. Such will be the facilities for acquiring the art of Telegraphing that students can become practical operators in a very short time. By connecting this department with the Academic the entire expense for a Commercial course is reduced one-half what is usually charged in schools exclusively Commercial and yet the advantages here are unsurpassed. Diplomas will be awarded to those who satisfactorily complete the Course, and we shall take great pains in aiding all such to secure situations in business. For further particulars in regard to either may be addressed to R. NELSON, Kingston, Pa. October 22, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC. ABEL TURRELL HAS recently received, and is constantly receiving new supplies of GOODS, in the respective departments of those in which he is engaged, embracing everything with few exceptions. He tenders his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. The public are respectfully invited to call at his Store, and examine qualities and prices of his goods. Montrose, Nov. 3, 1868.

STEELE'S AMBERGOLA, for restoring Hair, for sale by ABEL TURRELL. FAMILY DYE COLORS, with directions how to use them, for sale by ABEL TURRELL.