Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.

Thursday, Aug. 25th, 1864.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Susquehanna County will hold a County Convention at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Monday the 5th day of September, 1864, to nominate candidates to be supported at the coming election. The Convention will be called to order at one o'clock, p. m.

It is recommended that the primary meetings be held at the usual places of town meetings, on Saturday, Sept. 3d, between the hours of one and six o'clock; and that each election district choose two delegates to attend the County Convention; and that they also select one citizen to act as the member of the County Committee for the next year.

All electors who are in favor of an early and honorable peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and who intend to support the ticket to be nominated, are intended to be included in the foregoing call.

The Committees hereunder named will please attend to the delegate elections, and act as the board of election:

LIST OF TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Apolacon: Michael Nolan, Patrick Welsh, Patrick Ryan.
Auburn: E. J. Mowry, Daniel Seeley, G. L. Swisher.
Ararat: O. L. Carpenter, N. J. West, B. H. Dix.
Bridgewater: O. S. Beebe, Reuben Wells, Z. M. Brewster.
Brooklyn: D. J. Ring, W. A. Williams, E. B. Goodrich.
Clifford: John Bolton, John Stephens, J. N. Baker.
Choconut: Jacob Kimble, James Donelly, Thos. O'Donnell.
Dimock: J. M. Wallace, C. C. Mills, Geo. M. Denison.
Dundaff: H. S. Phinney, C. C. Church, D. Chambers.
Friendsville: Thos. G. Flynn, Wm. Buffum, M. S. Handrick.
Franklin: F. A. Smith, J. L. Merriman, S. D. Turrell.
Forest Lake: John Bradshaw, Harvey Birdsall, Elisha Griffis, jr.
Gibson: E. E. Guild, Charles Stiles, J. H. Claflin.
Great Bend: S. R. Mapes, W. S Barns, Oliver Trowbridge.
Great Bend Boro: N. S. Griggs, R. T. Stephens, C. S. Gilbert.
Herrick: J. M. Myers, Erastus Barnes, Lafayette Lyon.
Harmony: J. W. Austin, L. Norton, W. Potter.
Harford: J. Tingley, Horace Sweet, W. B. Guile.
Jessup: J. Rosencrantz, I. E. Birchard, John Smith.
Jackson: Anson Ellsworth, S. J. Griffis, Emerson Tucker.
Little Meadows: Lewis Dowd, Patrick Smullin, T. Dowd.
Lenox: H. Marcy, Albert Titus, Alfred Jeffers.
Lathrop: E. S. Brown, George Taylor, Henry Robinson.
Liberty: S. Whited, David Bailey, R. Kenyon.
Middletown: F. Taggart, Nelson Camp, R. O'Donnell.
W. K. Hatch, Daniel Brewster, Henry C. Tyler.
New Milford: Wm. Mathews, Oliver Lathrop, Daniel McMillan.
New Milford Boro: H. Garratt, George Hayden, W. T. Ward.
Oakland: J. M. Tillman, Lewis Shutts, Daniel Mathews.
Rush: James Logan, Elisha Osborn, George Harvey.
Silver Lake: Joseph Ward, J. J. McCormick, T. Murphy.
Springville: I. B. Lathrop, Wm. H. Gerritson, Wm. B. Handrick.
Susq'a Depot: A. W. Rowley, Gaylord Curtis, A. J. Seymour.
Thomson: Mallory Spencer, William Saunbury, Wm. Stoddard.

WM. K. HATCH, Ch'n.

Local Organization.

The importance of local organization in the coming political campaign cannot be overestimated. The Abolitionists are desperate. They will use all means, fair and unfair, honest and dishonest, to retain the power they have so shamefully misused. To them defeat is more than the loss of office—it is banishment. For once put the power to fairly and honestly investigate the manner in which these men have robbed the public Treasury and appropriated the public funds to their own uses, into the hands of honest men, and not one of the vampires that are now draining the life blood of the nation can remain in this country outside the walls of a prison.—These facts are known to the corrupt and dishonest leaders of the Lincoln Abolition party; and hence they cry "treason" at the men who ask for a change, and they will use money, power, bribery, bayonets, false returns, and all the appliances so well known to this infamous political organization, to perpetuate the Lincoln dynasty.—This is their safety, their only escape from well earned and richly deserved punishment; for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln will continue the system of shielding rogues, and punishing honest men, which has brought ruin and disgrace upon the nation. These are the motives which will control the Abolition faction in the approaching struggle; and it now becomes the duty of the Democratic party to devise means to checkmate the designs of this band of bad men, and insure a free, honest, and fair expression of public sentiment and opinion at the polls.

The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of our new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden. The purport of it is that the people of the United States, acting as a body through their agent, the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their own country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860 was $16,159,000,000, of which $10,957,448,056 was in the loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than the were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or government agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all.—Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with government will receive almost 50 per cent. more.—Thus the man who deposits $1000 in private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date, as the government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

Peace in Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein war is over.—The treaty of peace has been signed, between Denmark on one side and Prussia and Austria upon the other. Its exact terms are not as yet stated; but it is known that Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg have been relinquished by Denmark, without reserve. This reduces that country to a mere speck on the map; but it is certainly as well as she could expect, taking in view the great military power employed against her, and the indisposition of her natural allies to take part in the war. It is not stated what will be the disposition of the reclaimed territory.

Deeds.—Very superior Deeds are sold at this office, at moderate prices.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

Aug. 20.—There is very little definite information from Grant's camp. We see no reason for changing our opinion that the movement to the north bank of the James has been repulsed and that the siege of Petersburg has been suspended. The Confederates allow no progress to be made by Hancock and Birney. It is reported that Grant has sent a reconnoissance from his northern flank to the Fair Oaks battle-field, six miles east of Richmond. We have a strong suspicion that he intends to abandon Petersburg and attempt to get into Richmond by the only way yet untried—along the York River Railroad, which approaches Richmond from the east. Everything is so mysterious, however, that nothing definite can be stated. The Confederate, on Thursday, made an artillery attack upon Gen. Parke's (Burnside's) Corps near Port Walthall.—It resulted only in an artillery duel.

We have Federal advice from Mobile to August 11th, and Confederate advice to August 15th. On the 10th, Farragut began an attack upon Fort Morgan. He demanded its unconditional surrender, but its commander refused. He said he had six months provisions and would hold out. Farragut then began his operations. A land force advanced along the peninsula from the east side of the bay, and cut off all communication with Mobile. The monitors and gunboats then engaged the fort. On August 15th, the date of our latest intelligence, no impression seems to have been made on the fort. On that day, Farragut sent two monitors and five gunboats towards Mobile. They passed the lower end of Dog River Bar and advanced to within seven miles of the city. Here they engaged the Confederate batteries and gunboats, but after a contest of three hours desisted. No damage was done by them.

General Wheeler, with the Confederate cavalry, has left Dalton. He has gone northward towards Cleveland to destroy the road leading to Knoxville. Guerrilla bands have attacked the railroad north of Chattanooga and fired upon the Federal pickets. No despatches have been received from Atlanta.

There is but little from the Shenondoah Valley. Sheridan has withdrawn to Winchester and Berryville, near Snicker's Gap. Early is close upon him. It looks very much as if Sheridan would have to adandon the valley and retreat to Harper's Ferry.

The Tallahassee was yesterday ordered out of Halifax by the British Admiral Hope. She sailed at noon.—*Age.*

Aug. 22.—Gen. Sheridan has abandoned Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley.—Gen. Averell has abandoned Martinsburg. The enemy have occupied both. The Federal troops have retreated to the line of the Potomac. Sheridan is at Harper's Ferry. Averell is at Williamsport. The Confederates have again secured the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Early is pouring in great force, and the people of Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and the villages thereabout are running away.

The Reason of McClellan's Removal Officially Declared.

At the great meeting in New York on Wednesday evening, Hon. Eli P. Norton said:

The Adminisitration would not have denounced him if he had merely been a soldier, but George B. McClellan had his own ideas as an American citizen. He did not believe in abolition, confiscation and a war against the populations of the South. Within two weeks, he, Mr. Norton, knows that Gen. McClellan had been offered the highest command in the army, if he would give in his adhesion to the politics of the Administration. He refused.—Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who presided at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, had declared, of his personal knowledge, that McClellan was removed, not from any doubt of his military ability, but because the Administration believed the Democratic party would make him their next candidate for President. Gov. Dennison made the remark in his (Mr. Norton's) presence.

Stevens against Lincoln.

Thaddeus Stevens has lately taken occasion to declare, without disguise, that "if the Republican party desire to succeed they must get Lincoln off the track, and nominate a new man." He regards "Old Abe" as the very worst kind of a failure. Mr. Stevens, bad as his political antecedents are, is entirely too shrewd not to recognize the fact that Lincoln is doomed to inevitable defeat. He, therefore, has openly declared himself in favor of holding a third Abolition Convention. Straws show which way the wind blows, and Thad. Stevens is one of the biggest straws in the Abolition barn-yard.

☞ The constant removal of Generals is a clever trick of the President. He gives orders to a General, the General obeys, the movement is a failure, and Lincoln removes him to make the nation believe that the fault was not his. We have had raids of late, and even Hunter doing perhaps the best he could, is disgraced, to screen the ignorance of the Washington buffoons. If he could have covered Chambersburg with an ox hide, or drawn his his few companies out into an impregnable line of two hundred miles or perform some other impossible thing, Lincoln would not disgrace him to save himself.—The fault is not with Generals, but with Lincoln.

—A Brooklyn paper charges the managers of the Sanitary Fairs with appropriating the proceeds to the interests of the nominees of the Baltimore convention. We are not surprised at that. What wont the Ab's do to save their sinking ship.

DEATHS.

In Binghamton, Aug. 6th, of disentery, WILLIE, son of Wm. W. and Hetty D. Heywood, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Binghamton, Aug. 16th, HETTY D. WARNER, wife of Wm. W. Heywood, aged 36 years.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in N. North Jackson, on the Lenox and Harmony Turnpike five miles from Susquehanna Depot, formerly known as the Wheaton farm. Said farm contains

116 Acres,

about 80 acres under improvement. There are two dwelling houses on said farm. The barns are very large and new. The fruit is of the first quality. This farm is well watered with living springs—running water at the house and barns.

Ten Cows, 20 Sheep and other Stock, together with all necessary Farming Tools, Dairy Utensils, &c., will be sold with the place, if wanted.

One third of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance in yearly instalments, to suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM BIRDSALL.

Jackson, Aug. 25, 1864. 4w*

Montrose GRADED SCHOOL

Fall Term will commence on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1864.
Winter Term " " Nov. 21, "
Spring Term " " Feb. 23, 1865.

Prof. F. D. HUNT, Principal.
J. R. STONE, A. M., Teacher of Languages.
Miss MARY CHAMBERLIN, High School.
" R. WHITNEY, " "
" JESSIE BISSELL, 1st Intermediate.
" ADA FERBY, 2d " "
" JENNIE MOTT, Primary.

TUITION.

Primary	$ 3 00
Intermediate	4 00
High School—English Branches	5 00
Teachers' Class	6 00
Languages	7 00
Music	Extra.

A Teachers' Class the same as last year will be formed at the beginning of the Term. No deduction for absence unless in extended illness of the pupil.

Tuition invariably in advance. By order of the Board.

L. F. FITCH, President.

Montrose, Aug. 25, 1864. 3w

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to THOMAS BURDICK jr., late of Herrick township, dec'd, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said decedent, will present the same to the undersigned for settlement.

SARAH M. BURDICK, Admin'x.

Herrick, Aug. 25th, 1864.—6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber in Bridgewater, near the residence of Geo. Frink, about the 6th inst., a pale red COW, about 9 years old, with white bag and crumpled horns. Whoever will give information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

WYANT BOUGHTIN.

Bridgewater, Aug. 16, 1864. 3w

Notice.

PATRICK BOLAND, vs. OSBORNE McDANIEL. } In the Susquehanna Com. Pleas, No. 71, Aug. T. 1863. Ejectment for 52 acres and 115 perches of land in Clifford township—Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 7 of the M. Meylert allotment of lands of Samuel Meredith's estate, thence along the south line of said lot west 257 9-10 perches, thence south 31 4-10 perches; thence east 262¾ perches to the centre of said turnpike; thence along the same northerly to the beginning—being the north half of lot No. 6, of the allotment aforesaid.

On motion of plaintiff's counsel, the said Court did on this day rule the said defendant and his wife to appear in the said action and plead by the first day of the then next term, which Rule has been duly continued until November term next, to wit, the first day of Nov. term, 1864. G. B. ELDRED, Proth'y.

Aug. 25, 1864. 3w

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

ON and after Jan. 18, 1864, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	New York.	Acom'n.
Northumberland	8.00 a. m.		
Danville,	8.40 "		
Rupert,	9.22 "		
Bloomsburg,	9.35 "		
Kingston,	12.12 p. m.	8.50 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
Pittston,	12.50 "	9.00 "	7.10 "
Scranton,	1.30 "	10.00 "	7.34 "

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

Scranton,	4.20 p. m.	7.10 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
Pittston,	5.00 "	7.20 "	11.10 "
Kingston,	5.30 arrive.	8.30 "	
	5.35 leave.		12.00 m.
Bloomsburg,	8.25 p. m.		
Rupert,	8.35 "		
Danville,	9.15 "		
Northumberland,	9.55 "		

Passengers taking the mail train south connect with the express train from Northumberland, arrive at Harrisburg at 2.30 a. m. Baltimore at 7.00 a. m. and at Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m. The mail train from Northumberland leaves immediately after the arrival of the Express Train from Harrisburg and Baltimore, allowing passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10.40 p. m., to reach points on this road during the next forenoon.

New and elegant Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains each way between Northumberland and Philadelphia.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will offer for sale at auction at his residence in East Bridgewater, on Thursday, Sept. 8th, 1864, the following described property, viz:

One pair young Horses, one old Horse, one 3 year old Colt, one 2 year old Colt, two Cows, four Yearlings, one Double Harness, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—Cash down on all sums under $10; $10 and over, six months credit with interest and approved security.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS.

Bridgewater, Aug. 15, 1864. 3w*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM situated in the township of Liberty, near the Lindsley Saw Mill. It contains

80 Acres

of land, 50 of which are improved, with a new House, good Barn, &c. It is well watered with living springs, and is well adapted for a

DAIRY OR GRAIN FARM,

especially the latter.

One half the purchase money will be required down, and the balance in yearly instalments. Possession given at any time, including crops, if desired.

PATRICK BARRY.

Liberty, July 21, 1864. 5w*

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of AMARETTA HOLLENBACK, late of Auburn township, deceased, that immediate payment must be made to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly attested for settlement.

E. J. MOWREY, Adm'r.

Auburn, July 28, 1864. 6w*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of THOS. MORRISEY, late of Choconut township, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly attested, for settlement, and those indebted to same are required to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW KELLY, Silver Lake, } Ex'rs.
PATRICK GRIFFIN, Forest Lake, }

July 28, 1864. 6w*

GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE!

AT

Post's Old Corner, opposite Searle's Hotel.

CRANE & FERGERSON

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive stock of

FLOUR, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH, &C.

which they are selling cheap for ready pay.

CONFECTIONERY,

of all sorts, and of the best varieties.

Fresh Supplies constantly rec'd.

☞ Remember the place. Give us a call.

Cash paid for Veal & Deacon Skins.

O. M. CRANE, P. T. FERGERSON.

Montrose, April 28, 1864.

NEW FIRM, —AND— NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned having entered into business under the name and style of

WEBB & BUTTERFIELD,

beg leave to inform the public that they are now receiving from New York a large and well selected stock of Goods of every description, consisting of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Prints, Shallies, Delanes, Cassimeres, cottonades. Shawls. &c.

A LOT OF GROCERIES,

of all kinds. A good assortment of

Crockery, Glass Ware, Wooden Ware, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Scythes, Pruning-hooks, &c.

☞ All kinds of **Produce** taken in exchange. Call and see us at Webb's old stand on Public Avenue.

A. D. BUTTERFIELD. H. J. WEBB.

Montrose, April 28, 1864.

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE!

BASEMENT OF J. S. TARBELL'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber would inform his old friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York City with a well selected assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and various other articles, such as are needed in every family, and that they will be sold for **Cash** at prices that cannot fail to suit. Please call and examine.

A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, Feb. 2, 1864.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

Time of Passenger Trains, June 2d, 1864.

LEAVE NORTHWARD. Accommodation. P. M.	Passenger train. P. M.	STATIONS.	LEAVE SOUTHWARD. Passenger train. A. M.	Accommodation. P. M.
2.00	6.40	Great Bend,	7.40	2.20
1.35	6.21	New Milford,	7.59	2.45
1.00	6.00	Montrose,	8.20	3.15
12.25	5.33	Hopbottom,	8.43	3.50
11.50	5.16	Nicholson,	9.00	4.25
11.20	4.56	Factoryville,	9.24	5.15
10.55	4.40	Abington,	9.48	5.40
10.40	4.32	Clark Sum'lt,	9.40	6.00
10.10	4.10	Scranton,	10.20	6.30
....	1.34	Stroudsburg,	12.54	....
....	12.10	Manunka Chunk	1.55	....
....		Philad'a change		
....	11.20	New Hampton,	2.45	....

(READ UPWARD. READ DOWNWARD)

The Passenger Train North,

Leaves New Hampton on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves New-York at 8.10 a. m., and Manunka Chunk on the arrival of the *Train* which leaves Philad. (Kensington Depot,) at 7.15 a. m. At Scranton, this train makes close connections with trains on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, and Delaware & Hudson Railroads, and at Great Bend with the Mail Train on the Erie Railway going west.

The Passenger Train South,

Leaves Great Bend after the arrival of the Cincinnati Express from the West, connecting at Scranton with trains on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, and Delaware & Hudson Railroads; at Manunka Chunk with the train for Philadelphia, and at New Hampton with trains for New-York, the Lehigh Valley, Harrisburg, &c. Passengers by this train arrive in New-York at 5.50, in Philadelphia at 6.30, and in Harrisburg at 8.20 p. m.

The Accommodation Train,

Northward, connects at Great Bend with the Day Express going West, by which passengers arrive at Ithaca and Syracuse the same day.

Southward, leaves Great Bend after the arrival of the New-York Express going East.

☞ All Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway stop at Great Bend. WATTS COOKE, Supt.

B. A. HENRY, Gen. Tkt Agt.

DR. D. A. LATHROP.

OFFICE, Post, Cooper & Co's old Banking House.—Surgery in particular. ☞ Reference 30 years experience. Boards at the Keystone Hotel.

Montrose, May, 1863.

GIBSON, PA., HIGH SCHOOL

Prof. H. L. HAWLEY, Principal.
E. B. HAWLEY, Assistant.

Fall Term commences Wednesday, August 31st, 1864.
Winter Term " " Nov. 30, 1864.
Spring " " " March 2, 1865.

Rates of Tuition.

Common English Branches	$4 50
Higher " "	5 50
Higher Mathematics	6 00
Languages	7 00
Music	Extra.

☞ Tuition invariably in advance. No deduction account of absence, unless on account of protracted illness of the pupil.

*** For all particulars address the Principal.

Gibson, July 28, 1864. 6w

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER!

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT! NO Thumb-Screws to get out of order! Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels. It took the First Premium at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is without an exception the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Energetic agents can make from Three to Ten Dollars a day. Sample Wringer sent, express-paid, on receipt of price.

No. 2, $6 50. No. 1, $7 50. No. F, $8 50. No. A, $9 50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York,
Cleveland, Ohio, and Bennington, Vermont.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERBODY KNOWS, Viz:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust; that a simple machine is better than a complicated one; that a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient; that Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; that wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split; that wood bearings for the shaft to run will wear out; that the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; that cog-wheel regulators are not essential; that the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages and not one of the disadvantages above named; that all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made; that it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly, with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Company:

Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, Jan., 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know what it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

July 21, 1864. HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Manufacture of Woolen Goods.

CHAPTER 1.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN GOODS, both in the household and the factories, has become of great importance on account of its forming at present our principal article of clothing. The nature of our climate makes it necessary, and the scarcity of Cotton has greatly increased the value of wool and fabrics made of it. We have Carding, Fulling, Cloth and Flannel, and also Roll Carding, and Cloth Dressing, we have thought that a few remarks with regard to handling Wool, and the proper process of manufacture, might be of service to the country, and a benefit to ourselves.

The first process with the farmer who intends to make his wool into rolls for spinning and weaving at home, after washing and shearing, is assorting the qualities. This we do not expect a farmer to do as perfectly as a regular manufacturer, but by trying he will approximate towards it, and be amply paid for the little pains required, by having an even thread and smoother fabric. The fleeces should be whole and should be spread out on a table—the coarsest wool will be found on the skirts of the fleece, and can easily be distinguished by looking closely to the fibre. Two qualities from each fleece will perhaps be close enough for ordinary purposes, but as the sheep in our country differ much in their grades of wool—the coarse part of one may do to go with the finer part of another, and thus make three or four qualities out of the lot. If it is going to the manufactory or to market, the fleece should not be torn, but after removing the tag-locks, should be rolled up compactly, skin side out. Not less than one pound of lard, fresh butter or oil should be sent with every ten pounds of wool going to the carding machine.

The next thing of importance is of course to be well carded, for which we will be entirely responsible; but in the matter of spinning and weaving, we have another caution to add. Unless the yarn is evenly twisted, and beat up evenly in the loom, the cloth shrinks unevenly in fulling—making some places wide and others narrow, and if the finisher succeeds in pressing out the wrinkles, the cloth will resume its contortions again when made into a garment, and the mechanic is sometimes wrongfully blamed for a coat's becoming lantern-jawed on a man's back. It is easily avoided by giving the wheel an equal number of turns to a given length of thread drawn out. We find this difficulty increased of late years, and have come to the conclusion that if some of the spinners do not keep better time on their pianos than on their spinning wheels, we should hate dreadfully to listen to their music.

As every moment of labor should be employed to the best advantage, and every ounce of material appropriated to the best purpose, on account of our war, we propose to write some other chapters on our branch of business after this is read sufficiently to be remembered, and shall endeavor to do our work nice enough for a balmoral skirt or a doctor's coat, and make trowsers also enough to last a farmer through a year's campaign, at least.

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