

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, PHILADELPHIA.

Reputating Contracts.

As an exchange remarks, the Republican papers of the State have discovered a terrible mare's nest in the legal opinion of Judge Sharswood on the question whether greenbacks are a legal tender; that is, to illustrate the matter, if John Smith lends to Thomas Jones one hundred dollars in gold, he agreeing in writing or otherwise, to discharge the debt in like money, shall Jones be allowed to repay his friend Smith in greenbacks, they being at a discount of forty or fifty per cent. This was the question before Judge Sharswood, and he promptly decided that no such fraud should be committed.

What! you lend me a hundred dollars in gold to-day with a positive promise on my part that I will repay you in gold to-morrow, and then, when to-morrow comes I shall be allowed to step forward and discharge the debt in paper promises to pay—paper depreciated to the extent of one third its face? The idea is simply preposterous. And this is the extent to which the Sharswood opinion goes.

But the friends of the netic candidate, Judge Williams, of Connecticut, in their foolish endeavors to break down Sharswood, have sprung upon themselves a most effectual trap. The whole of the story, in a nutshell, is this:

The county of Allegheny, embracing the Pittsburgh region, where Williams lives, issued its bonds, for certain improvements in the County. After the matter was over, the bonds issued, and money raised on the same, this man Williams does not deny that he was in favor of reputating the bonds; thereby cheating his neighbors and friends who had loaned the money for the purpose of improving the very region in which he lived. Truly this Yankee trick was worthy the best days of his witch-burning ancestors.

The German Radicals Leaving the Republican Party.

At a German meeting held in Chicago, the other night, Herman Raster, editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, made a speech. Referring to the fanaticism of the Radical party, he said: "As he had advised his German friends to leave the Democratic party in 1854, as eagerly would he now advise his German fellow Republicans of 1868 to part company with a party that has recklessly adulterated its national programme by New England sectionalism." The Germans are rapidly cutting loose from Radicalism. The "stupid Dutch" are beginning to understand the Yankees in the West as they do in this State.—Judge Williams, of Connecticut, cannot deceive them in Pennsylvania.

Military Appointments.

Gen. Grant, acting Secretary of War, has issued orders in compliance with the wishes of the President as follows:

In consequence of the illness of General Thomas, he has assigned General Hancock to General Sheridan's place. The latter is ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for service under Gen. Sherman.

General Hancock assumes command of General Sheridan's department temporarily. So soon as Gen. Thomas recovers from his illness he will proceed to New Orleans under the original order, No. 71.

Gen. Canby has been assigned to the command of the Second Military District, the place of Gen. Sigbee, relieved, and it is believed that Gen. Hancock or Gen. Meade will shortly receive orders to relieve the windy and incompetent Gen. Pope, in command of the Third Military Department, consisting of the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. Sickles is ordered to proceed to New York, and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

It is said that Judge Williams, the Radical candidate for the Supreme Court, wrote a letter to the Negro Equal Rights convention, which met in Reading last week, in which he promised the darkeys his personal and official (if elected) influence to secure for them equal political rights in Pennsylvania. The receipt of the letter is acknowledged upon the minutes, we are informed, but it was deemed inexpedient to give it publicity. If such a letter has been written by the Judge to the negroes, it should be published as an act of justice to the white voters of the State.

Despite grand "moral ideas," the morality status of the New England States is getting very low. Quite a number of most revolting crimes have lately been perpetrated in that section.

Stanton. In the autumn of 1861, nearly six months subsequent to the breaking out of the war, and some two months after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, late of the War Department, was a leading Democratic politician in Washington, and that time he denounced, in unparading terms, the policy and conduct of the Republican party.

A very few months subsequent to this period he became a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and then insisted that the Republican party had all the time been pure and patriotic, and had been acting in the strictest conformity to the Constitution. He was assigned to the War Department, where he is said to have exhibited energy and activity in the business of recruiting, equipping, transporting and supplying the armies, but where he also proved himself to be a compound of brutal passion, pitiless malignity and cold-blooded selfishness. The tyrannical use which he made of power when dealing with the weak and helpless, will render his name a shame and a reproach to this country throughout coming time, and his refusal to exchange prisoners leaves him forever answerable for the privations and sufferings which were endured at Andersonville and elsewhere in the South. The whole truth has not yet been told on this point, but the charge against him will be one day overwhelmingly proven, never more to be disputed. Some of the witnesses are those of his own household.—Among their statements the following one, made by Mr. Brown, of the N. Y. Tribune, is conclusive. He says:

"Mr. Richardson and myself spent nearly a week in the national capital after our escape, endeavoring to do all that was possible for the release of the five brave men in the hands of the enemy; and every one we met there told the same story, that the Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way of the resumption of the exchange.

"Moreover, General Butler, in his speech at Lowell, Mass., stated positively that he had been ordered to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent exchange. Col. A. B. Streight, of Indianapolis, a fellow prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson, after our return to freedom, that, in an interview the former declared to him the government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for skeletons. Other officers and civilians, whose names I cannot now remember, assured me that he had used to them the same language in effect; and there is no doubt whatever that this was his policy and his determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position. Every one is aware that, when the exchange did take place, not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released eighteen months before the resumption of the cartel, which would have saved to the Republic a least twelve or fifteen thousand heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have before remarked, he is unquestionably the digger of the unnamed graves that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never to be forgotten heroes."

If General Grant was in his campaigns reckless of human life, something may be forgiven to a man who rode in the front of battle himself. But what an infamous memory does he deserve who, in the safe recesses of his office, coolly consigned to agony and death thousands of those for whom he was hypocritically professing his warmest love and admiration.

More of the Radical Tax Swindle. Northampton county, which paid \$5,962.87 in taxes to the State for 1866, and the same amount for 1867, has been called upon for the sum of \$7,796.59 extra, for each of those years, by the Radical State officials. In 1866 the people of Northampton county paid \$5,962.87, but for 1867 they are required to pay \$21,556.95—more than three-and-a-half times more than the former amount! Besides this, the same original assessment that was paid in 1866 is demanded for 1867, showing that the real estate tax has not been remitted, but is demanded in addition to the extra amounts.

The demand for such vast sums of money from the several counties of the Commonwealth shows, most unmistakably, the immensity of Radical extravagance, not to say robbery, during the past three or four years. Had State affairs been properly managed no such demands would be necessary. Will the taxpayers continue to support a party whose leaders not only double and triple the taxes, but go back to past years with such swindling bills, for which there is no law and certainly no show of justice?

Judge Sharswood is opposed to the reputation of any contract. The Republicans of Allegheny county reputated a portion of the railroad bonds issued by them for the benefit of Pittsburgh, and but for a Democratic Supreme Court, would have reputated them entirely. The Pittsburgh Post, which was the only paper in the city that did not favor reputation, is the organ of the Democrats. It declares that the voice of Judge Williams was never raised to defend the rights of trusting creditors when reputation was attempted. Let that be remembered! Let the bondholders make a note of it!

During Mr. Stanton's administration scores of Radicals at Washington city had the free use of Government horses for use or pleasure, without a cent of cost to themselves. This is now stopped, and the expensive stud will be dispersed with in future.

Facts for Taxpayers. The Legislature of 1847, under the administration of Gov. Shunk, Democrat, cost only \$57,919.19. The Legislature of 1867, under the administration of Gov. Geary, Radical, cost \$265,001.16.

From these figures it will be seen that the Radical Legislature under a Radical Governor has cost more than FOUR AND ONE-HALF times a greater sum than a Democratic legislature under a Democratic governor.

Is it possible that the people of Pennsylvania will longer tolerate such barefaced robbery of the Treasury. If the so-called Union League were avowedly a band of thieves and the Radical party composed of robbers, a worse state of affairs could not be expected.

Besides this the Radical Legislature of 1867 passed an appropriation bill amounting to the enormous sum of over three million dollars, hundreds of thousands of which should have remained in the Treasury to pay off the State debt and to relieve the people of future taxation. After thus depleting the State Treasury of every available cent, this same Radical administration has now gone back to 1866—one year after making the triennial assessment, and after the regular assessment of State tax for 1866 had been paid up—and demanded from each county an additional amount of tax, in many instances equal to and in some greater than the original tax assessment. The same demand has also been made for 1867, and thus not less than six hundred thousand dollars additional State tax will have to be paid this year by the people in order to meet the reckless extravagance and rascality of Radical politicians. How do the taxpayers like this prospect?

Reports from six counties in regard to this matter form the following startling exhibit:

Table with columns: Tax, 1867, Extra, 1866-7. Rows: Allegheny, Berks, Fayette, Indiana, Westmoreland, York.

Total tax and extra for 1867 \$1,120,171.77

Regular tax paid in 1866 \$36,649.87

Increase for 1867 over 1866 \$1,083,521.90

From the above it will be seen that taxation for the present year is almost trebled in six counties of the State! In 1866 the tax on real and personal estate for the whole Commonwealth, including the one-half mill tax, (\$39,914), was \$919,258.00. [See Auditor General's Report for 1867.] From this the reader may easily guess the grand total which the Radical officials hope to wrest from the taxpayers—something like \$2,700,000 00!

It may be well remarked that the tax on real estate, which was remitted by the Legislature in 1866, seems not to have been taken off for 1867, as the general assessment for that year is the same as that for 1866. Are the people prepared for these gigantic burdens?

But, this is not all. Those same Radical officials authorized a State loan of twenty-three million dollars, with which to pay off a similar amount of the old debt. They made their loan free from State tax, and agreed to pay six per cent interest. This is to go to cancel the old loan upon which the State had always levied a tax. By this scheme the State is directly robbed of an annual sum of fully \$450,000, and nobody but Radical politicians of capital are the gainers.

Can the people stand such a course of depletion of State revenues on the one hand and increase of taxation upon the other? They cannot. It is impossible. There must be retrenchment—there must be reform—there must be a great change made in the Legislature. For four years, during which the Radical politicians have dominated, matters have gone from bad to worse, until the people are fairly groaning beneath the burden of taxation. If the people do not make a change at once, a grievous poll tax, and a grinding revenue and income tax, like those levied by the Federal Government, will become absolutely necessary to raise money enough to satisfy the rapacious cravings of the Radical politicians. These are simply "words of soberness and truth," and if the people are wise they will heed them and give the subject that attention which it demands.

Another Threat! Old Thad is on the rampage again. The following threat from the malignant Dictator and Disunionist appeared among the regular dispatches from New York a short time ago:

"Thaddeus Stevens writes that he will offer a bill at the next session, providing for the confiscation of the estates of those rebels and slaveholders who discharge their negroes for voting the Republican ticket."

While Stevens was in Congress, years ago, as a Whig member, workmen were discharged by their employers in his own county and in New England for voting the Democratic ticket; and one of his constituents—a prominent Republican of Lancaster—offered a resolution in the so-called "Union" League during the late war, that the Republicans should cease having any business or social relations with Democrats. But nobody then dreamed of visiting them with legal penalties for so doing. We live in a different era now, however, under the despotism of the negro-loving "party of freedom and progress." It was all right then to persecute and proscriber white men for exercising the right of suffrage in accordance with their own judgment; but it is all wrong now to administer the same kind of medicine to Sambo! The negro is a peg higher in the estimation of Stevens and his party than the poor white laboring man, and must be protected at the expense of the latter. The world keeps moving along, and great is Old Thad the Dictator!

A New Work on Book Keeping, AND A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BUSINESS WRITING.

We have, on various occasions, taken great pleasure and pride in alluding to the eminent success and increasing patronage of this decidedly praiseworthy and progressive institution, "The Elmira Business College, Elmira, N. Y."

The Principal of this College, Prof. A. J. Warner, has nearly completed for the use of this Institution and the Counting Houses, a new work, of several hundred pages, on Double and Single Entry Book Keeping.

It will prove a valuable work, embracing improved and labor-saving forms, a new classification of accounts, commercial correspondence, a thorough course of commercial calculations and business forms; and to it will be appended what has long been needed—a Commercial Dictionary.

In addition to this, Prof. Warner has already arranged, to aid in the success of this College, a new and improved system of Business Penmanship, free from ornaments, plain and legible.

In addition to the manifold other attractions, arrangements have been made whereby the students will be permitted to attend the course of Lectures, free of charge. The Lectures have been selected from the most profound writers and orators of the age.

Every effort is being made to place this College on a basis that will render it worthy the name it bears, and at the same time stand second to none in the whole country.

No better recommendation is needed than the fact that both in Elmira and places adjacent, the graduates of this Institution occupy the very first positions.—This school has already given the different offices, banks, mercantile houses, and other business places, in this part of the country, their best clerks, and some of them, though fresh from the College, are receiving salaries of \$600 to \$1000 per year.—Tuition for full course is \$35. For further information address the College.

From the office of the College is issued a quarterly paper, containing much interesting reading matter, aside from giving full information in regard to the Institution. To those desirous, it will be sent free by sending name and address.—Elmira Daily Advertiser.

Nicely Caught! The Journal quotes the following resolution of the late Democratic County Meeting, and denounces it as a "Seccess Resolution," intended "to pave the way for another rebellion!"

"Resolved, that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

The Journal will hardly be prepared for the information that this resolution, now so offensive to it, is copied, word for word, from the Chicago Republican Platform of 1860, upon which Mr. Lincoln was nominated and elected, and which the Journal of May 26, 1860, endorsed as "a platform which we are sure will be acceptable on all sides." Does our neighbor mean, by his present denunciation of the resolution, to insinuate that the Republicans were a "Seccess Party" in 1860? Probably not. But the awkward trap into which he has fallen proves that it takes a more wide-awake editor than he is, to keep the run of the ever-changing "principles" of his party.—Reading Gazette.

The Exchange of Prisoners. The telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Butler, in August, 1864, is reproduced in the New York Tribune, as forming part of Gen. Butler's report to the Committee of Congress in relation to the exchange of prisoners. The Tribune says:

"In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order: 'It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on till the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.'"

This is a clear avowal of a policy, and appears to relieve the Confederate authorities of the responsibility which it has been attempted to fasten on them of refusing to make an exchange.

—The "Equal Rights League of Pennsylvania" (negro) endorses Judge Williams. At the late meeting of the league in Philadelphia, it was declared by one of the speakers that if elected he would use his official position to secure suffrage and all political privileges for the negroes in this State. It was resolved that the influence of the association should be thrown in his favor.

—The Negro Bureau is constantly sending negroes into the Northern States—distributing them in small lots at a time to prevent notice. This is evidently done in view of the fact that the Rump Congress intends, at its next session, to enforce negro suffrage upon all the States. Judge Williams, the Radical candidate, is an ally in the scheme, and should therefore be defeated at the polls.

Now is the Time for Bargains. SUMMER GOODS AT COST!

We are CLEARING OUT the balance of our Summer Goods now on hand at cost—consisting of Mohairs, Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, printed Jacquets, Alpaca, Challie Delains, Balmoral Skirts, Shawls, Ladies' Sackings, Cassimeres, Cotton and Silk Parasols, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at COST in order to close them out prior to filling up for the Fall Trade. Goods shown with pleasure.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! A. D. BUTTERFIELD, At the Post Office, east side of Public Avenue.

New Advertisements. SIGNIFICANT.

The new system of advertising adopted by Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following extract from a speech delivered before the N. Y. State Editorial Convention (held at Penn Yan) by a prominent advertising agent of N. Y. City, goes to show that he at least acknowledged their advantages: From Jamerstown, N. Y. Journal of Aug. 2nd, edited by C. E. Bishop, Chairman of Committee on Advertising Agents.

"Mr. Pettigill spoke in opposition to that plan from the publisher's standpoint. He showed the publishers that by the system of contracting they were giving lower rates than they were giving their own customers; that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that if the publishers, by their regular rates, and go into the other system of contracting—which he could stand if the printers could."

The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalculated. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by anything which may be said against it by interested parties.

Advertisers should send for a circular giving full explanations.

YOU'RE WANTED! Look Here! Agents, both male and female, wanted everywhere to sell the PATENT IMPROVED INK RESERVOIR, (by which from one bottle the ink is written without replenishing with ink), and our Fancy and Dry Goods, &c. Can clear from \$3 to \$10 a day. No capital required. Price 10 cents, with certificate of sale. Send for an article for sale in our Dollar Purchasing Agency. Circulars sent free.

EASTMAN & KENDALL, 65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Deafness Cured. The Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly. Sent for the afflicted assemblies. Send particulars to Dr. STILLWELL, No. 45 South 5th St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

WE ARE COMING, And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale, of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Shantung, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods, and sample sent by air express free. Address J. S. Hawes & Co., 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 3123.

Thirteen Years Ago Dr. Louis of Providence, R. I., discovered Remedies with which he has cured hundreds of cases of Paralysis, Fits, and all forms of Nervous Diseases. Send two stamps for Pamphlet and Certificate.

A FLEETICED Restored! Ignorance Exposed! False Remedies, and Quackery, richly exposed to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. J. R. MOYNT'S Paris, London and New York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 9th edition, 400 pages, fully 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Physical Debility, Crises, Deposits and Impotency, affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, Genito-Urinary organs, and their consequences, and anatomy of both sexes.—Empire Hospital, address R. M. MOYNT, 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing and curing increase of family—his unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for \$1.50, closely sealed.

All who would avoid the barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specific antidotes and instruments, should own this valuable work or consult the Doctor personally or by letter. No. 171 Broadway, N. Y., from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Consultation, Advice, and Medicine, \$5. in all cases in advance.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work—"Courier des Etats Unis, General Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c."

WATCH FREE.—A Silver Watch given gratis to the purchaser of every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Envelopes, the largest in the World. (As an inducement to have them introduced, agents sell packages as last as they can reach them out. 30 Dollars per day can be made sure. We have agents that sell for an average of 25 cents. And a Watch in the bargain that will retail for \$15 more. For full particulars of Prize Package and how to get it, address R. M. MOYNT, KENNEDY COR. 1st and Wood Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCHOOLS. Principals of Academies, Seminars, &c., should consult us in regard to advertising. No charge for information. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, N. Y.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE, a first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsford, Mass., Fall Term 20 weeks begins Oct. 4, 1867. For particulars, address Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, Principal.

Have you seen the "PENN LETTER BOOK," for copying letters without the use of either press or writer? It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copy-press. For sale by all first-class stationers, and at the office of the Penn Manufacturing Works, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

6,000 AGENTS wanted, to sell Six New Invented Goods, of great value to families; all pay good profits. Send 25 cents for catalogue and sample letters. Agents have made \$150,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

A TREATISE ON DEAFNESS, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and Cancer? Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedily cured. Send particulars to Dr. STILLWELL, No. 40 South 5th Street, Williamsburg, L. I.

MADAME FOY'S PATENT CORSET SUPPORTER, Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tightening; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians.

Manufactured by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO., 96 Summer St., Boston.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—THE GRAPTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats will put on mixed with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years. It is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Cattle and Car makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and water proof.) Bridges, Rail Cars, Canal Boats, Ships and Ship Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer has used 3,000 bbls. the past year), and as a paint for any purpose it is unsurpassed for durability, cleanliness and adhesiveness. Price, 80 per bbl; of 300 lbs. which will supply a farmer for years to come. War, ranted all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trademark. Grapton Mineral Paint, Address DANIEL MIDWELL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl St., New York.

Three Cheers for Gen. Grant. HIP, HIP, HURRAH! Prof. Charles Morris. THE Hayti Barber, has removed his shop to the basement of E. W. Weeks New Store. Where he is prepared to give good satisfaction. When I go to explain this subject language fails to express it.

\$20. AGENTS WANTED.—\$100. Male and Female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family and Tailoring. It makes a stitch like on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address D. WILSON, 630 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Over Nine per Cent Interest. The daily subscriptions are already large and they will continue to be received in New York by the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, THOMAS & CO. BANKERS, 100 Broadway, N. Y. JOHN J. CROOK & SON, BANKERS, No. 23 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. It will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 30 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own terms in whom they desire their confidence, and whose will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CROOK, Treasurer, New York.

NEW MILFORD GRADED SCHOOL. Normal Term. This Term will commence on the first Monday in September, 1867, and continue eleven weeks.

Prof. E. B. Hawley, PRINCIPAL. Assisted by experienced Teachers. Intermediate, Miss F. M. LINDLEY. Primary, Miss E. M. BUSHELL. TUITION PER TERM, IN ADVANCE. Primary Department, \$3.00. Intermediate, \$4.00. Normal, \$5.00. High School, \$6.00. Teachers, \$6.00. Languages, \$7.00. Music, Painting, and Drawing, \$7.00. Special attention will be given to those preparing to teach. The High School will be under the immediate supervision of Prof. E. B. Hawley, whose ability to teach is well known in the county to need comment here. The Teachers' Department will be under the immediate presence of the County Superintendent as often as convenient, who will give instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. Students wishing to procure board or rooms, will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. All communications in regard to this school, should be addressed to Prof. E. B. Hawley, Principal, or Secretary will receive prompt attention. GEO. MCKENZIE, Secy.

SINGER'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! The Singer Manufacturing Company have succeeded in producing a Sewing Machine as near perfection as human skill can accomplish. To be had of MORSE & LINES, Sole Agents For Susquehanna County, successors of Read, Watson & Foster. Montrose, July 23, 1867.—U.

ESTATE OF THOMAS BOYHAN (late of Auburn, Susq. county, Pa., dec'd). Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES LOGAN, Adm'r. Rush, August 27th, 1867.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Aaron L. Vought, of Gibson Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debt and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to prove one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at the Court House in the town of Scranton, Pennsylvania, before EDWARD N. WILLIAMS, Register, on the 12th day of September, 1867, at one o'clock, P. M. THOS. A. HAWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. Western District of Penna., Per C. W. ROEBLER, Deputy. Aug. 13.—w4

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July 23—3m*