

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

RALPH B. LITTLE, of Montrose. [Subject to Conference.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

HIRAM WHITE, of Lenox.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

CHRISTOPHER C. MILLS, of Dimock.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

DANIEL BREWSTER, of Montrose.

FOR TREASURER,

WINSLOW B. GUILLE, of Harford.

FOR AUDITOR,

ELLIOT ALDRICH, of New Milford.

Election, Tuesday October 8th, 1867.

Our County Convention.

Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the County Convention and Ticket nominated. As will be at once observed, excellent selections were made for the offices. Of this we shall say more in future.

The Luzerne Convention meets to-day, and the Congressional Conference will probably meet during the week.

In Wyoming our friends named no candidate for Representative, but selected conferees.

The California Election.

If the Republicans should be defeated in this county this fall, they would be much surprised and disappointed; but such a result is quite as probable as was the defeat of that party in California.

The election occurred on Wednesday last, resulting in a complete victory for the Democracy—a Democratic Governor, at least two of the three Congressmen, a majority of the Legislature, thus securing a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Conness, radical.

At the two last elections—for President and for Governor—the radicals had from 18,000 to 20,000 majority, each year, on a vote of 100,000. This year they anticipated 25,000 majority, instead of which they are beaten by about 10,000!

This astonishing result is alike joyous to the white, and disheartening to the black party. It shows that the corruptions, negro equality, and disunion doctrines of the radical leaders have doomed their party to defeat. As California follows Connecticut, so will Pennsylvania imitate the glorious example in October.

Now let Democrats arouse themselves for the contest; victory is ours; let us not only secure it, but render it overwhelming to the foes of a free white man's government.

"The Progress of Justice."

Under the above heading we find the following article in the editorial columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph:

In New York the State Constitution, now being framed, provides for impartial suffrage. In New Jersey, a State Convention of the Republicans met at Trenton a short time ago, and the party formally insisted on a like modification of their Constitution, besides soliciting the action of Congress.

In Ohio the campaign this fall will be conducted on this distinct issue. In Michigan the Constitution just framed also contains impartial suffrage. In New England none of the six States, except Connecticut, make any distinction in voting rights on account of color. Considering that all the slave States, except Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, already have impartial suffrage—(Missouri is in process of amending her Constitution)—and that, for some time at least, the bulk of the Republican party in the South will be colored, it is easy to see that day is not likely to be long deferred, when national action will enfranchise all citizens, everywhere.

The concluding words, which we have italicized, are decidedly significant. Not long ago the Telegraph had a leading editorial in which it openly demanded that Congress should, at the beginning of the next session, pass a general law making the negroes of Pennsylvania voters, and conferring upon them all the privileges of entire political and social equality. The Telegraph is the central organ of the Republican party in this State. That it speaks for the leaders of that party there can be no doubt. It calls upon Congress to take speedy action upon the question of negro suffrage—it urges the passage of a general law upon that subject—and in so doing it only speaks out the sentiment

and reveals the purpose of the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

The masses of that party have followed the leaders so closely that they believe they will go with them to any extreme. The Telegraph and other Republican journals are acting with concerted design.—The intention is, in case Judge Williams is elected, to claim the result as an endorsement of Sumner's plan for forcing negro suffrage upon this and all other States which have declined to adopt it. In such a case Congress will not hesitate to pass the bill at once.

We will then have only one of two things to do. We must either submit quietly to see the Constitution of the U. S. and the Constitution of Pennsylvania openly violated, or we must prevent the execution of the attempted outrage by a resort to force. Henry W. Williams stands pledged to declare such a law of Congress to be binding upon the people of Pennsylvania. Shall he be put in a position to do so? That is the great question of this campaign. Reader, how do you intend to vote on it?

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic County Convention assembled in Montrose on Monday, September 2nd, 1867. The meeting was called to order by D. Brewster, chairman of the county committee. Hiram White was unanimously elected President, G. L. Swisher and E. S. Brown, Vice Presidents, and O. S. Beebe and W. B. Guile, Secretaries.

Delegates were present as stated hereunder:

Auburn: G. L. Swisher, J. Donlin. Ararat: O. L. Carpenter, L. E. Baldwin. Brooklyn: Ansel Sterling, Wm. P. Crandall. Bridgewater: O. S. Beebe, G. S. Johnson. Choconut: H. Addison. Dandaff: Jasper Witter, Henry Brownell.

Dimock: B. L. Brush, J. E. Barnes. Forest Lake: A. B. Griffin, H. Birdsall. Friendsville: Richard Foran, Philip Millan. Franklin: H. M. Smith, T. G. Williams. Gibson: D. C. Roberts, C. V. Roberts. Great Bend: J. M. Hasbrook, F. S. Barnes. Great Bend Boro: Isaac Reckhow, J. Merrifield.

Harford: A. Carpenter, W. B. Guile. Herrick: G. W. Lyon, A. B. Tingley. Jackson: O. H. Perry, H. W. Tyler. Jessup: J. Smith, G. H. Harvey. Lenox: Hiram White, Wm. Hartley. Liberty: T. L. Smith, I. Comstock, Jr. Lathrop: E. S. Brown, D. Wilmarth. Montrose: F. M. Williams, D. Brewster. Middletown: Nowel Keeler, C. Campbell. New Milford: O. Lathrop, B. Sabins. New Milford Boro: Wm. C. Ward, G. D. Foot.

Oakland: L. E. Shotts, J. M. Tillman. Silver Lake: B. Riley, J. Murphy. Springville: P. E. Brush, W. H. Geritson. Susquehanna: W. Barber, L. Hammel. The names of John Blanding, of Harford, and R. B. Little, of Montrose, were presented as conferees to Congress.

The first ballot resulted: Little, 41; Blanding, 16; whereupon Mr. Little was declared to be duly nominated, and his nomination made unanimous.

A. J. Gerritson, Daniel Brewster, and F. W. Boyle were unanimously selected as Congressional Conferees to meet a like number from Luzerne county. For Representative, Wm. M. Post, of Susquehanna, C. C. Mills, of Dimock, and Hiram White, of Lenox, were named. Two ballots were taken with this result:

White, 24 38 Post, 17 12 Mills, 15 6 William Hartley and Jasper Witter were selected as conferees to meet a like number from Wyoming county.

For County Commissioner, C. C. Mills, of Dimock, had 40 votes; Elliot Aldrich, of New Milford, had 9 votes, and N. D. Snyder had 6 votes. For Jury Commissioner, two ballots were taken, with appended result:

Daniel Brewster, 27 41 Wm. C. Ward, 10 13 Scattering, 18 — For Treasurer, W. B. Guile, of Harford, received 34, and A. D. Butterfield 14 votes. For Auditor, Elliot Aldrich had 23 votes; Jasper Witter, 11; Isaac Hasbrook, 4; N. D. Snyder, 5; Gaylord Curtis, 5; and, on motion, Mr. Aldrich was nominated by acclamation.

Each of the nominations was, on motion, ordered to be unanimous. Convention adjourned.

In view of the recent attempts to obstruct the actions of the Courts in the Carolinas, the President has issued a proclamation warning all citizens of the country against violations of law, and advising submission thereto; also reminding all military and naval officers, that it is their duty to aid the civil authorities in the enforcement of law and order.

—An audacious thief stole pearls valued at \$6,000 from the Swedish department of the Paris Exposition a short time since.

A Case in Point.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer publishes the following account of a case almost precisely similar to the one which gave rise to the decision of Judge Sharswood, which the Radical papers of Pennsylvania are all assailing, but which they dare not publish in full:

"In July, 1861, a poor man in this city, having on hand four hundred dollars in gold, which he desired to deposit in some safe place for a short time, handed it to a friend for that purpose. The gentleman to whom it was given placed it in a banking house in this city and received a certificate of deposit, of which the following is a true copy:

"\$400. HENRY WICK & CO., BANKERS, CLEVELAND, July 5, 1861. 'Thomas McMahon, Esq., has deposited with us Four Hundred Dollars COIN to the credit of himself, payable to his order hereon in five funds in 4 months with interest. S. M. CHASE, Cashier. No. 323. Indorsed THOMAS McMAHON.'

"When this certificate was presented for payment, the holder of it was informed that he could not get gold for it, because Congress had passed a law that 'greenbacks' should be a legal tender. The holder of the paper, thinking this was rather sharp practice on the part of the bank, on the 14th of November, 1862, brought his suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, to enforce the contract. The defendants in their answer admitted receiving the gold, and set up the law of Congress in defense. A tender in Court of four hundred dollars in greenbacks was made. The case was tried by the Court. Judge Foote, now a candidate for re-election as Judge of that Court, presiding, held that, although there was a contract to return gold, yet the law of Congress, passed since the making of the contract, had declared greenbacks to be a legal tender, the plaintiff must receive that kind of money in return for his gold. A judgment was rendered against the defendants four hundred dollars and interest, and as the amount had been tendered to the plaintiff, he had to pay the costs."

Here was an express contract to return coin as deposited. It would seem to be more binding, if possible, than a promise to pay any ordinary debt in specie. Yet a Radical Court decided against the right of the poor man to enforce the contract. For attempting to protect the right of a creditor in a similar case Judge Sharswood is being bitterly assailed. Yet the very same newspapers which attack his decision insist that both the interest and the principal of the Government bonds must all be paid in coin. Here is a specimen of Radical consistency. They forget the old saying that it is "a poor rule which won't work both ways." If a poor man is bound to take greenbacks from a bank when the express contract is that he is to receive gold again for the gold he deposited, why should bondholders be entitled to be paid gold coin for the greenback paper they loaned the government? In many cases their bonds did not cost them more than fifty cents to the dollar in gold value. Is there to be one kind of currency for the rich and another for the poor—gold for those who pay no taxes, and depreciated ragged shillings for those whose daily toil furnishes all the revenue of the nation? If Judge Sharswood's opinion was wrong in law, or false in principle, then the sooner the rule laid down by the majority of the Court of which he was a member is applied to bondholders, the better for the country. If his decision was right, and the principles laid down by him are sustained, then all contracts made to pay coin can and must be enforced. Radical law and Radical logic are alike lame on this question.

Negro Suffrage.

To be in favor of or opposed to negro suffrage is one thing; but the proposition forced upon a State in violation of the Constitution and in opposition to the wishes of the people is quite another matter. All honorable men will admit that as our Constitution forbids it, the negro cannot be legally or fairly allowed to vote until the question has been submitted to the people and the Constitution changed. If the majority vote for the change, and it be effected in the usual manner, then they could vote legally. But at least two-thirds of our people would vote NO on that amendment if submitted. So the Radical leaders dare not submit the question to the people; but the Harrisburg Telegraph, the central State organ of the Radical party of Pennsylvania, recently contained an article which shows clearly that the Radicals intend to attempt the enforcement of negro suffrage in this State in opposition to the State Constitution and the wishes of the people. The Telegraph said:

"The opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philanthropists, is fast closing strongly on the subject of securing the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the suffrage question in all the States of the Union. Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the rights of citizenship—the period for naturalization—and Congress unquestionably is the proper power for defining the rights of the black man to the elective franchise in the several States. Congress, in order to promote harmony of action in political-con-

tests, and do away with the unjust discriminations, which are practiced by the States on this subject, should at its next session act upon its unquestionable Constitutional authority by adjusting this vexed question throughout the nation, by doing justice to men who add to the productive wealth of the country in periods of peace, and who in time of war have shown their ability and willingness to peril their lives in the defense of the government.

At the session of Congress last spring, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. There is no doubt whatever that Congress, when it meets next November, will pass at an early day a general act, applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American citizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion. This will be a most potent and prompt remedy for the difficulties in all the Northern States. In several of the States the Radicals hesitate to raise the issue in behalf of colored suffrage. It is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse all the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant. To achieve justice for all their citizens by local action must be slow, tedious and uncertain. But when Congress exercises its power, the effect is prompt and unimpeded. A general law will cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue finally."

Here is the programme exposed by which the Radicals mean to force negro suffrage upon the white men of this State. Local action is too slow. The people would then have time to think, reason and reflect upon the subject. But if Congress acts the question can be settled at once. A simple bill can override the Constitution of the State, and allow negroes to cast their ballots, although by the unrepented organic law of the State they are not entitled to the elective franchise. This is the plan adopted by the Radical party to obtain the fifteen thousand negro votes which Mr. Sumner said were waiting for them in this State. If an appeal is made to the Supreme Court, Judge Williams, if elected, is bound to decide the case in "harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people," and thus the negro would be put in a position to control the destinies of this State in direct opposition to a plain negative in the Constitution of the Commonwealth. It can thus be seen that the Radicals are in favor of negro suffrage in this State, notwithstanding the fact that their convention did not say so, and all who are opposed to negro domination should vote against them this fall.

Legacy and Succession Taxes.

We insert a number of paragraphs not included in a similar abstract prepared for this paper some weeks since, which was copied by several exchanges in the District. "Legacy taxes" are meant the taxes upon personal property, whether the same be legacies devised by will, or distributive shares arising from a legal division of property among heirs at law.

"Succession taxes" are those levied upon real estate, whether belonging to an estate, or passing by deed of gift, &c., during the life of the owner.

LEGACY TAXES.

1. The estates of all persons who died after July 1st, 1862, are liable to the legacy tax, provided the whole amount divided among all the heirs exceeds \$1000. 2. But the share of the husband or wife of the deceased is exempt from this tax; also the share of a minor child of the deceased is exempt, unless such share exceeds \$1000, in which case the excess is taxable.

3. If a legacy be devised to the use of one person for life, or a term of years, with remainder to another, the tax is immediately payable not only upon the present value of the annuity, but also upon the present value of the remainder.

4. Legacies which are to remain in the hands of administrators or trustees until a future period, and then to be paid over, are taxable upon their present value. 5. Executors, administrators, &c., having charge of personal property for distribution, shall give notice of that fact in writing to the assessor, or an assistant assessor, within thirty days; and before making payment or distribution of such money or property to heirs, shall make return thereof, under oath, to the assessor, and pay the tax.

6. Rate of tax, from 1 to 6 per cent.; the tax to be deducted by the administrator from the shares. 7. In case a voluntary return and payment of tax be not made, the assessor shall make an assessment; and in case of willful neglect or refusal of those having control of an estate to make return and pay the tax, they shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$1000—together with the tax, costs, &c.

8. Any one assuming control over the property of a deceased person, bears all the responsibility of an administrator. 9. This tax is a lien upon property for 20 years, unless the same be sooner paid.

SUCCESSION TAXES.

1. The real estate of persons who died after June 30, 1864, is liable to succession tax, without reference to the value of the same. 2. The widow of the deceased is exempt from succession tax upon her share or interest. 3. If real estate be sold, the funds arising therefrom for distribution, are liable to succession tax, and the administrator or trustee shall give notice, make returns, and pay the tax as in case of legacy tax, under penalty of \$500, costs, &c. 4. If personal property be left in trust to be invested in real estate, it is liable to

succession tax, to be paid by the person having it in charge.

5. Real estate passing deed of gift, &c. (as from parent to child,) without valuable and adequate consideration for the same, is liable at once to succession tax upon the entire value—no deduction being made for the amount paid.

6. Lands belonging to estates of those who died prior to June 30, 1864, but which were left encumbered, (as with life interest of a widow, &c.,) are subject to succession tax, where encumbrances terminated after that date. 7. Where real estate falls, partial or entire, to the use of one person for life or a term of years, with remainder to another, the life tenant or temporary incumbent is taxable upon the present value of the life or limited interest; and the remainder man is taxable on such interest as he now receives, if any, and at termination of encumbrance will be taxable upon such interest as is then received.

8. If a remainder man or successor in expectancy, purchases the interest of a life tenant or temporary incumbent, he becomes immediately liable to the succession tax, as fully as if the life tenant or incumbent had died. 9. In case the husband dies leaving lands, and the widow's thirds or interests are not by will set off by metes and bounds, the heirs are liable to tax upon the entire value of the estate, less the present value of her use; and at termination of her interest will be further liable to the extent of tax upon the increase of beneficial interest.

10. But if a widow's third or share is by will set apart by metes and bounds, the heirs are liable to tax upon the two-thirds or balance, and at the death of widow, or termination of her interest, will be liable to tax upon her portion. 11. Rate of succession taxes, from 1 to 6 per cent.; which tax is a first lien upon the land for five years, unless sooner paid. 12. Persons liable to succession tax, shall, within thirty days from the time of becoming entitled to possession of the real estate or the profits thereof, give notice of that fact to the assessor, make return, and pay the tax, or be liable to penalty, expenses, &c.

13. Mere neglect on the part of assessors to report themselves for assessment within 30 days, subjects them to penalty, even if such neglect is caused by ignorance of the law; and the assessor may make return for them with penalty. But if persons report themselves after that period, the assessor may accept the return without penalty if satisfied that there has been no delay after ascertaining their liability. Persons whose attention has been called to their liability have no defence against penalty should they neglect to make return within ten days.

Many persons in this District who became liable to foregoing taxes in past years have evaded or neglected to make return; and all who may be liable would do well to report themselves at an early day for assessment without waiting for their case to be investigated and the tax demanded.

Those desiring information in reference to this subject can obtain it, free of expense, by calling upon or addressing the officers having special charge of such assessments. Persons or property located in Luzerne county, that may be liable to any legacy or succession tax, will be assessed by Geo. B. Kulp, of Wilkesbarre; in Susquehanna county, by A. J. Gerritson, of Montrose.

The California Triumph.

The Age says that the Democratic victory in California is invested with double significance when viewed as the turning point in that tide which is to float the old Ship of State again, and re-establish the Constitution as the chart by which she is to be steered in the future. The nation has become alarmed at the revolutionary plans and purposes of the Radicals. The solid business men, the men who hold property, and have their means invested in commerce, manufactures; and various other branches of productive industry, do not relish the idea of having the balance of political power, North and South, placed in the hands of ignorant and prejudiced negroes. They feel that neither their capital nor their interests will be safe if such an infamous arrangement is consummated, and hence both in Connecticut and California the reinforced Democracy have swept the decks and prepared them for the coming Presidential battle. The vote in New Hampshire and Vermont also shows that the reactionary impulse has reached those States, though not so strong as that marked by the results in California and Connecticut. In 1866, the Radical majority in New Hampshire was 4,656, while in 1867 it barely reached 2,400, an enormous falling off, when the small vote cast is taken into consideration. Vermont Radicalism dropped five thousand votes from its muster-rolls in one year, which has alarmed the more observant members of the ruling party, and caused them to speculate as to the causes which are thus undermining a party, which, for the last six years, has ruled the country with a rod of iron, obeyed the laws when it suited its purpose, and repudiated them when such a course was necessary to build up or retain political power in the States or nation.

In California, the reaction is bold and well marked. The business men of that State headed the section which swung off from the Radical party; and it is that element which will revolutionize the Middle and Northern States. They will not stand idly by and see the country ruined in order that a few negroes may be lifted into positions for which they are not fitted, either by nature or education. The programme of Sumner and Stevens is as distasteful to the sensible men of this section as it is to those dwelling on the Pacific. California only takes the position a short time in ad-

vance of Pennsylvania, New York, and other States on this side of the Atlantic slope of that chain of mountains which backbone the continent in this department of the New World. The same causes which affected the people of California will change the opinions of men in this State. The masses will redeem the Old Keystone State at the coming election.

CONNECTICUT AND CALIFORNIA.—The elections in these States are as significant as cheering. The Democracy will triumph and save the Union and the Constitution. The day is coming when the Democratic party will carry the State elections from C, to C. This we intend for a joke and a prophecy.

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 acknowledges their advantages:

"Mr. Pettigall spoke in opposition to that plan from the publisher's standpoint alone. He showed three pillars that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than they were giving their former customers; that they were utilizing one portion of their paper to be used to complete with and underbid the other columns; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wished to continue their old and unbusiness-like system be (Pettigall & Co.) should cease trying to out-advertise for the papers at 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 small. 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 RESERVATOR, by which from one to two pages can be written without replenishing with ink, and our Patent Ink and Dry Goods, &c. Can clear from \$3 to \$10 a day. No capital required. Price 10 cents, with an advertisement describing article for sale in our Paper Purchasing Agency. Circulars sent free. EASTMAN & KENDALL, 85 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Deafness Cured.

The Organ Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to Dr. STILLWELL, No. 45 South 6th 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 Sheeting, Wool, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods, and sample, sent to any address free. Address: J. S. GILLES, No. 31 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5123.

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.

AWATCH FREE.—A Silver Watch Given Gratis to the purchaser of Every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Packages, the Largest in the World. (As an inducement to have them introduced,) agents sell the packages as fast as they can reach them out. 30 Dollars per day can be made more. We have agents that sell an average of 1000 per week. Price per hundred, 15 Dollars. Retail at 25 cents. And a Watch in the bargain that will sell for \$15 more. For full particulars, send for another valuable goods, address R. MONROE KENNEDY, Cor. 5th and Wood Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Schools.

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

POLLOCK INSTITUTE.

A first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall Term of 20 weeks begins Oct. 4, 1867. For particulars, address Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, Pittsfield.

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 shoulder instead of the hips; it improves the figure without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. B. S. UNDERWOOD, 96 Summer St., Boston.

Three Cheers for Gen. Grant.

HIP, HIP, HURRAH! Prof. Charles Morris. THIS Hayt Barber, has removed his shop to the basement of E. L. Weston's Store, where he is prepared to give good satisfaction. Who I go to explain this subject language fails to express it. \$20. AGENTS WANTED.—Male and Female, to introduce our New Patent Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address DUMONT, 630 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 23—3m.

INVENTORS.

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