

CAMP PAROLE, Annapolis, Md. Sept. 21, 1864. Editor Jeffersonian:—Will you be so kind as to publish the following, viz:—The sentiment of the Soldiers, not only here in Camp Parole, but through the entire Army.

I suppose Democratic politicians are counting on a large McClellan vote in the Army; but when the time comes to act in the matter they will find where the army stands. The soldiers are not blind; they know who are their friends and who are not. McClellan was once their friend and favorite.

They remember that the same party, which has used most strenuous measures to take away their right to citizenship, their privilege to vote, now try to court their favor by inserting an ambiguous clause, as the last plank in a rotten platform. They know, too, that the party, which would elect McClellan, is pledged to render futile all their past efforts to restore the Union. As they remember their labors for the past three years—as they think of the treasure that has been spent, and bring to view their comrades, whose lives have been sacrificed in the struggle—they are disposed to say to these disloyal apologists for treason, stand out of our way—Grant, lead us on—our labors shall not be unavailing. Be assured, the army knows which way the wind blows—they will vote while they fight, and they will vote for Lincoln while they fight for the Union.

A WAR DEMOCRAT.

McClellan's History in Three Sentences. McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney-General Hanna of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech, whose brevity and truthfulness make it a compendium. He said that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human ingenuity to make him a gallant and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a general who will do something, who is equal to the demand upon him, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon"—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe clung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he hurried and pampered him, kicked and coaxed him, scolded and praised him, tickled and lashed him, bathed and blanketed him, physicked and nursed him, patted and rubbed him, begged and cursed him, until finally, in the agony of the worn-out President exclaimed: "He is d— I on parade, but utterly inefficient in action!"

An Appeal.

The Republicans and War Democrats—to all staunch friends of the Union cause, by whatever political names they are called—to all good citizens who heretofore have cheerfully sustained the Government in its efforts to conquer its enemies—we make an earnest and solemn appeal to heal all past divisions, and, in spite of the apathy and lukewarmness of the past few months, now to close the ranks, and henceforward to march shoulder to shoulder to the great struggle of November next. Let there be no disaffection in the only party competent to save the country. Let such alienation as now exist be straightway forgotten. If the Baltimore Convention was held too early, it is too late now to remedy that misfortune. If the Presidential candidate was not the best that might have been named, it is too late now to change our line of battle in face of the enemy. The one and undivided duty of all loyal men is now to unite cordially, strenuously, enthusiastically to give victory to the platform and candidates of Baltimore, and overwhelming defeat to the platform and candidates of Chicago. Between the two, the choice is between patriotism and treason, between Slavery and Liberty, between a country and our country, between Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln, "Choose yet this day whom ye will serve."

The prospect of victory is brilliant.—The outrageous character of the Chicago platform, and the sunny effect of our late victories by land and sea, have rekindled the old enthusiasm in loyal breasts. We summon all our friends to hard work. Organize! The cause demands every man's best service. Let every loyalist with a tongue in his head go to every doubtful man in his neighborhood, and reason the case with him earnestly and candidly. All men who will listen to reason can be made to see the turpitude of the Chicago scheme for the overthrow of the Republic. Nor are ministers in their pulpits to be exempt from this needed service. Let them take fit and early opportunity to make known the Christian duties of a citizen to his country in such a crisis as this. If any pew-holder is afraid of politics in the pulpit, and stays away on that account, let not the minister be outwitted by this poor stratagem, but immediately visit him at his store or house—in no case letting any man find a corner of refuge from the searching argument and appeal. If every good citizen shall do his duty for the next two months, there will then follow long years of Peace and Liberty, in which to reflect on the sweetness of having served one's country at a time when she most needed service. God save the Republic!

Sheridan's dispatch, announcing his great victory in the Shenandoah, says: "The Rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Wharton, Gen. Gordon, and Gen. Ramsay." Sheridan forgot to enumerate, among the severely wounded, Gen. G. B. McClellan, Copperhead candidate for President of the United States. No Rebels suffered so severely as he.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting our Bonds?

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thrifter, or people, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true that their working men are not so rich on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they can get. The London Times says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French beggars, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked Poor Richard what he thought about it. "Why," said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cent? Now see what I got by it; just count up. I have received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent. in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bond is salable in the New York market at 10 per cent. premium.—Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school-marm, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond.—How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoolmistresses are frstrate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now, count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to-day she gets her \$500 back safe, and she gets \$110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent. bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, 'Poor Richard, you are right; I begin to think, the Government can take care of itself, and us too. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7.30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. bonds again.' Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side; but it is right on the country's side too. Help your country, or it can't help you. Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are. They are looking on at a great distance. They have none of our enmities or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1876 be forty-six millions. But the rebellion! says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original Rebel States! What can impede the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increased 127 per cent. in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the loans of the government. The German knows what he is about. He will get the large income from loans in the world on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred before for the investment of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will.—Ex.

The Rebels and our Presidential Election.

The Richmond Examiner of August 3, thus refers to our Presidential election: "It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election (though without votes to influence it), but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's re-election on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while Sherman is logrolling for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard Gen. Lee as a pipeliner for the Democratic Convention in Chicago; and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stomp the State of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the peace party. A certain war politician, named Hunter, had engagements to meet Early on the stump, but it is feared he will back out of them; and their is probably nothing to prevent our eloquent advocate of peace from sweeping those States."

Notwithstanding the air of levity in those words of the Examiner, there is more truth in them than our Copperheads will care to acknowledge.

LEWIS D. VAIL. GEORGE D. STROUD. VAIL and STROUD. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Have removed their Office to No. 703 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, March 17, 1864.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHANAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York. March 17, 1864.—3m.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York. May 19, 1864.—3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at his residence on the premises, on Thursday the 6th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real Estate, to wit: Twenty-one and a half Acres of choice flat land, all under good cultivation, located on the Pocomo Creek, and nearly opposite the Fair Grounds. The improvements are a GOOD HOUSE and Barn, and out buildings. There are a number of fruit trees on the premises.—The lot is within half a mile of Stroudsburg, Pa. TERMS.—One hundred dollars on the day of sale; one third of the balance when the Deed is made out, and the remainder in instalments. Due attendance and further particulars will be given on the day of sale by JOHN BOWES, Stroudsburg, Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to Simeon Schoonover, either by note, book account or otherwise, are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible. He hopes that this request will be responded to, as his late serious loss by fire necessitates him to make this call. SIMEON SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, June 9, 1864.

General Election.



Sheriff's Proclamation.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act regulating the General Elections within the said Commonwealth," passed on the 24 day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the High Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, LINFORD MARSH, High Sheriff of the county of Monroe, do make known by this proclamation to the electors of the county of Monroe, that a General Election will be held in said county, on Tuesday, the 11th of October next, at the several election districts below enumerated, at which time and places are to be elected by the freemen of the county of Monroe, One Person For Representative in Congress, to Represent the district composed of the counties of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike. One Person For member of the House of Representatives, to represent Monroe and Carbon counties in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One Person To fill the office of County Commissioner, for the county of Monroe, for the term of three years. One Person To fill the office of Auditor of the County of Monroe.

Places of Voting. The freemen of the township of Chesnut-hill are to hold their election at the house of Felix Storm, in said township. The freemen of the Township of Coolbaugh will hold their election at the house of John Yothers in said township. The freemen of the township of Hamilton will hold their election at the house of Isaac Deitz, in said township. The freemen of the township of Middle Smithfield, will hold their election at the house of James Place, in said township. The freemen of the township of Pocono, will hold their election at the house of Manassah Miller, in said township. The freemen of the township of Paradise, will hold their election at the house of Abraham Gish, in said township. The freemen of the township of Polk, will hold their election at the house of Henry Roth, in said township. The freemen of the township of Price, will hold their election at the house of Lewis Long, in said township. The freemen of the township of Eldred, will hold their election at the house of Jos. Hawk, in said township. The freemen of the township of Ross, will hold their election at the house of Jacob H. Stocker, in said township. The freemen of the township of Smithfield will hold their election at the house of J. Dupue Labar, in said township. The freemen of Stroudsburg, will hold their election at the Court House, in said borough. The freemen of the township of Stroud, will hold their election at the house of George Knapp, in the borough of Stroudsburg. The freemen of the township of Tobyhanna, will hold their election at the house of Robert Warner, in said township. The freemen of the township of Jackson,

will hold their election at the house of John R. Osterhoudt, in said township. The freemen of the township of Tunkhannock, will hold their election at the house of Benjamin F. Schaffer, in said township.

Notice is hereby Given, That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agents who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and of the state legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the appointment of Judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections in this Commonwealth, passed July 2d, 1839, further provides That the inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter.

It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and such other matters in relation to the assessments of votes as the said inspectors or judges, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or the affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or, second if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years he shall deposit on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word "tax," he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the district for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof at least by one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding such election and shall also himself swear, that his bonafide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove in said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provision contained in the 6th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY the 14th day of OCTOBER next, then and there to do, and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable circumstances, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return as aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 8th section of the said act it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said judges shall take charge of said certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county at such place in such districts as is or may be appointed by law for such purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, being for the present, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, at the Court House in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, then and there to perform the duties required by law of the aforesaid Assembly district.

(God Save the Commonwealth.) LINFORD MARSH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, September 15, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profits on this loan, at the present market rates, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order.—When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories and by the First National Bank of Scranton Pa. Second National Bank of Scranton, Pa. and by all National Banks which a depositories of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and Afford every Facility to Subscribers. September 1, 1864.

Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARNETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Leversing and Jeremy Mackey, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, be held at Stroudsburg, on the 26th day of September, 1864, to continue one week if necessary.

NOTICE. Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just. (God save the Commonwealth.) LINFORD MARSH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, September 1, 1864.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author: NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. June 2, 1864.—1y.

DR. W. H. WITMOR, Of Philadelphia.

Where he has been in successful Practice for a number of years, with the experience of all the different Hospitals, &c., is now permanently located at Allentown, (Office Schneck's Eagle Hotel,) where he will be in strict attendance to all Professional calls. No Patent Medicines used or recommended. The remedies administered are those which will not break down the constitution, but renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from improper treatment, and leave the system in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholly Aberration, that state or alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life. DYSPEPSIA.—That distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most empirically be cured.

RHEUMATISM.—In any form or condition warranted curable, Epilepsy, or falling sickness,—all chronic or stubborn cases of Female Diseases, radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of obstructions; Piles and Scrofulous diseases, which have baffled previous medical skill, can be cured by proper treatment; and I do say, (see Consumption) can be cured by wearing my Medicated Jacket, which is a protection to the Lungs against all changes of weather in all climates. Having investigated for years the cause and character of intermittents, (Fever and Ague,) in all parts of the United States—will cure permanently all Chronic or Acute cases of Ague and Nervous diseases, in a few days.

TAPE WORM.—That dread to the Human Family, can be removed and permanently cured. Consultation in my office in the English and German language, free of charge. Will make visits any distance. Wednesdays and Saturdays set apart for patients from a distance. May be addressed by letter (confidentially,) and Medicines sent with proper directions to any part of the country. Dr. W. H. WITMOR, Office in Eagle Hotel Building, Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa. September 1, 1864.—1y.

Change of Base. The subscriber would inform the public, very respectfully, that since the dissolution of partnership between Keller & Waters, he has been carrying on the Boot & Shoe Business at his old stand, one door above the Express Office, on Elizabeth St., where he will be happy to wait on his old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call. Besides being prepared at all times to fill all orders for custom work, the public will find on his shelves, for sale an elegant assortment of ready made BOOTS & SHOES, for men, women, misses and childrens wear, the selection and purchase of which he superintends in person, and can, therefore, recommend them to purchasers. To the craft he offers a general assortment of Shoe Findings, Lasts, &c., &c., of the best quality, all of which he offers at small advance upon cost. Thankful for the liberal patronage which he has already received, he hopes by prompt attention to business and to the wants of the community to merit a continuance of the same. No charge for showing goods. Drop in. CHARLES WATERS, Stroudsburg, August 4th, 1864.

VALUABLE Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the valuable Farm on which he now resides, situate in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe County, Pa., about nine miles from Stroudsburg, adjoining lands of John V. Coolbaugh, Martin Place, and others. The Farm contains One Hundred and Forty Acres, about 100 acres of which is improved and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance Timber Land. About 40 acres is good Meadow, and a stream of water runs through the premises. The improvements are a new Bath and Wagon House, and other out-buildings, with a never failing Spring of water at the door of the dwelling. There are a number of Fruit Trees on the place. LIMESTONE on the premises. This is one of the best Dairy Farms in the Country.

If not sold at private sale by the 15th day of October, it will be offered at Public Sale on that day. Persons desiring to view the Farm, call do so by calling on the undersigned, residing thereon. CHARLES SHOEMAKER, August 18, 1864.

Just Received, AT BROWN & KELLER'S,

A large assortment of EXTRA PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c. of superior quality, in the place of SOLID SILVER WARE. Having made a large purchase, they are enabled to supply housekeepers at astonishingly low rates. Call and examine. Stroudsburg, May 5th, 1864.

BLANK MORTGAGES, For sale at this Office.

BLANK LEASES For Sale at this Office.