



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

See Bunch of Grapes
On Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

Mr. E. T. Crossdale wants to buy two hundred Spring Chickens. See his card.

See Miss Malvin's card in another column. Her school is surpassed in excellence by no other in the country.

We would call attention to the card of the Blairstown Academy, in this week's paper. An excellent institution.

Miss Miller's card, announcing the re-opening of her School for Young Ladies, an excellent school, by the way, will be found in another column.

The Trials of Life.
What shall I do? I am so debilitated that I cannot attend to my ordinary duties. Try Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters;" they are unexcelled, and will act favorably on all the functions of your system, and restore them to vigorous action. They are simply Speer's wine, without medication, except by such herbs and roots as Physicians use daily.
Sold by Fred. Brown, Johnson, Holloway & Co., and by other Druggists.

Ho! for Scranton.
We are pleased at being able to announce that arrangements are about completed to secure an excursion train to Scranton, on Thursday next, on which day the Great German Orator and Statesman, Carl Schurz, will address the assembled thousands, in that city. The lists are fast filling up, and there is but little doubt that the train will go. Parties who have not yet entered their names can do so on application at this office.

Real Estate Sales.
J. H. McCarty, recently sold one-half of his vacant lot, on Main street, near Robinson's, to Samuel Hood, for \$800 cash.
Jacob Wellers sold his lot on Main street, near the Post Office, 24 feet front by 150 feet deep, to J. H. McCarty for \$500.
Samuel Hood, sold his lot near the Depot, in East Stroudsburg, 40 feet front by 150 feet deep, to J. H. McCarty for \$500 cash.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Monroe County Temperance Union, will be held in the M. E. Church, at Tobyhanna Mills, on Friday next, 29th inst. Conference and business meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., at which the managers from the different townships and delegates from all Temperance Organizations are requested to be present.

Public Temperance Meeting, with appropriate address, in the evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

We were shown by Mr. Harrison Drake a few days ago, a lot of the finest tomatoes we ever saw, which he raised in his garden. Mr. D., had about the earliest tomatoes in market, and up to Tuesday last had sold over fifteen dollars' worth. His garden is not large, probably does not contain over an eighth of an acre, and yet he has sold over fifty dollars' worth of truck out of it, besides having a great abundance of every kind of vegetable raised in it for use in his own family. We call this good garden and good gardening.

A couple of weeks ago, as we noted at the time, friend Whittlesey, of the Northern Pennsylvania, had occasion to visit our town. In his last he publishes the secret of his visit, and notices at some length, our town and his impression of it. In noticing our hotels he speaks thusly; and as we are satisfied from what he says, and from what we know, that he speaks from "the book," we have no hesitation in declaring every word he says to be true as preaching, and a little truer than some preaching we have listened to in our days.

Stroudsburg has five hotels. Speaking of hotels reminds us that we put up at one. It was a very unpretending structure, with a national name—the American Hotel. The landlord is Jacob Knecht, a thorough, Yankeeified, good-natured Dutchman. We were fain to believe at first that we had got into the wrong nest—that we had better seek comfort for the inner man elsewhere. But the speedy arrival of the dinner hour convinced us that our Stroudsburg friends knew the place they had introduced us to. We here make a public declaration that we have never enjoyed four successive meals as well as those partaken under the hospitable roof of "Uncle Jake Knecht." And his beds! Clean, fresh, comfortable!—Stroudsburg shall have another visit from us some day, and our spare dimes shall go into Uncle Jake's pockets.

The Delegate System.

At the annual meeting of the Democracy of Monroe county, held on the first evening of May Court, the Hon. Senator Burnett, as the select chairman of a select portion of the committee on resolutions, reported a whereas on resolutions, reported a whereas or two, and a set of grandiloquent resolves, in which it was set forth that, hereafter, the scramble for all the offices, on the part of the faithful, should be settled by the touchstone of regular Democratic nominations. The resolutions were read en masse, and they were read singly; they were discussed, and they were re-discussed; and after they were pronounced "werry good—excellent," by the efficient chairman of the meeting, who is a very patriarch in the cause of "Democracy," they were adopted *seriatim*, as the Senator called it, without a dissenting voice. This done, the meeting adjourned, and Democracy went home breathing more freely over the thought of having driven another nail in the coffin of "Black-Republicanism."

Nor were these proceedings had without due preparation. The discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolutions was unlimited in scope, (save at that point, perhaps, where the Senator made his unwarrantable attempt to snub the climbing propensities of our neighbor of the Monroe Democrat.) and covered the whole ground, even to the adoption of a new apportionment of Delegates; which latter measure, but for the wiggling of the more scientific of the brethren, would have left the Democracy of Stroudsburg most fearfully in the vocative. In order that our readers may see that the projected regular nomination was not a clap-net, sprung upon the meeting unawares by wire-pullers, we need only recall the fact that the orator of the evening, J. B. Storm, Esq., now chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee, in a reference of considerable length, and in which he furnished most indubitable evidence of his skill at carrying water on both shoulders, prepared the minds of all present for what was to come; and when what was to come did come, in shape of a direct command from the masses, that the question of regular nominations should be submitted to a vote of the Democracy, at the Delegate Elections on the last Saturday in August, the vote was unanimous in favor of sustaining the command. This was looked upon at the time as a settler of the question; and leaders who, for the last ten years had labored, and earnestly prayed, for the application of the Delegate system to all the offices in the county, and aspirants who had embraced the same political means of grace to secure good fat offices at a less cost of greenbacks and a less waste of bad whiskey, rejoiced with an exceeding great joy, over the prospect of desires so soon to be gratified. But, alas! how futile are all Democratic calculations. Even among the Democracy the doctrine appears to be recognised that there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, and that though a Democratic County Meeting may, in its majesty, propose, it is only J. B. Storm, Chairman, &c., and the Standing Committee of five individual Democrats who can dispose of a matter of vital importance to the party. The following will show how the regular nomination resolve of the May meeting has been disposed of:

To the Democratic Voters of Monroe County.
At the last annual Democratic Meeting, rules for the government of the Democratic party in this county were recommended. It was the intention at the time that these rules, known as the Delegate System, should go into operation this fall. But several reasons induced the County Committee to say that these rules will not be voted upon this fall. The time between the vote and the adoption or rejection is too short; the change in the basis of representation was not properly understood, and time should be given that the next annual Democratic meeting may make the necessary amendments, as it is quite certain that the rules in the present shape are objectionable to a majority of the Democratic voters of this county. Therefore, there will be no vote taken upon said rules at the coming delegate election.
By order of the Standing Committee,
J. B. STORM, Chairman, &c.
STRODSBURG, Aug. 18, 1868.

There is no question in the mind of any one at all acquainted with the way Democracy works in this county, that the Chairman of the County Committee is correct in his estimate as to the popularity of the measure. Without a doubt, if submitted on Saturday, it would have been voted down overwhelmingly. But we can see no good reason why its fate should be postponed, unless such postponement is to be of indefinite duration. As a Democratic friend informed us a few days ago, the influence of every "landlord" in the county is against it, and no possible amount of tinkering will leave it in the future, unless the Republicans, who are warmly in favor of the adoption of a Democratic Delegate system, are invited to lend it a helping hand. There is no other way.

The Democratic campaign in this county was formally opened by a mass meeting at Maple Grove, on Saturday last. We presume, from the locality, in which Republicans are scarce, and Democrats abound and have free scope to carry out the fundamental principle of their party—to vote early and often, the attendance was large. The meeting was addressed, ably and eloquently, of course, by J. B. Storm and S. S. Dreher, Esqs. Of the efforts of the former having a vivid recollection of his efforts in 1864, and at the county meeting in May, and knowing that he is soundly and Vallandighamly Democratic, all the way through, we can form some idea. We would, however, have liked to have heard the latter gentleman, whose voice on the stump has been but seldom heard, within the last six or seven years. We cannot but imagine, that praise of Seymour and Blair must have fallen like balls of hot mush from between his lips. It used to be pleasant to hear his fine voice, elate oratory, and sensible argument in the days of seven years ago, and we had a fair opportunity, to avail ourselves of the privilege in these times when Democracy means the elevation of rebels to office.

The Campaign.

The campaign throughout the country, is rapidly opening, and from Maine to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people are forming in their might for the great effort. Never before were the Republicans throughout the country more enthusiastic than they are at this time. The apathy which a week or two ago gave the Democracy so much comfort, is now rapidly wasting away, and gloom is taking the place of the smiles which, a few days ago, rendered Democratic prizes so radiant. Mass meetings are being held all over the country, at which thousands upon thousands attend, to attest their determination to stand by the men who stood by the country in its greatest hour of need, and to rebuke the orphan asylum burning and repudiating Democracy for their brass facedness, exhibited in their attempt to swindle into the Presidential chair, such a man as Horatio Seymour, and into the Vice-Presidency the very recent convert to secession revolutionism, Frank Blair. There is no mistaking the signs of the times; defeat, the worst that ever fell to the lot of a party awaits the Democracy this fall. Republicans of Monroe, let us, too, join in the noble work. Though our vote is but a few hundreds, by thorough organization and active work, those few hundreds may easily be made to go a great way in securing the glorious victory. If we are weak, it is only because we lack activity. Practice will impart this virtue to us; and work will make us strong in the fight, than which a mere important one was never fought. Always bear in mind, that a victory this fall—which secures the election of Grant and Colfax, and Hartranft and Campbell—will put the grand finishing touch to the great war for the Union. Defeat to us, would prove ruin to the country.

In two months the national debt has been increased thirteen million of dollars. At this rate we shall owe at the end of the year nearly one hundred millions more than we do now. Is it not time for the people to push from power the men who are thus robbing them?—Monroe Democrat.

Why could not the Democrat, have been honest for once, and told the whole truth in relation to this matter? Why not have said that \$7,500,000 of this \$13,000,000 of increase of the public debt, was the purchase money paid to the Russian Government for Alaska, under the treaty negotiated by President Johnson, and supported by every Democrat in both Houses of Congress? Why not have said, further, that, for the first time, the bonds issued by the Government to the Pacific Railroad, but for the payment of which, both principal and interest, the road is responsible, amounting to some \$30,000,000, was added to the public debt? But for these additions, and the latter item is not an item of debt against the Government, except in so far as a guarantee of payment can make it so, the statement for the two months referred to would have shown a decrease of some \$25,000,000, instead of an increase of \$13,000,000 as the Democrat so untruthfully has it. As neither of these items, nor similar ones, will ever again come into the Report, and as the expenses of all kinds are, as rapidly as Democracy will allow them, approaching a peace footing, each future monthly Report will show a steady and rapid diminution of the amount of our national indebtedness.

The entertainment gotten up by the "Stroudsburg Amateur Society," on Friday evening last, at Hollishead's Hall, as we predicted, turned out to be a complete success. The audience was large, respectable and appreciative, and the performances were really excellent. We would like to get up a critical particularization of each performer, and the rendering of each play. But why do so? Everybody was pleased with what everybody saw, and the applause which greeted every effort made to please, was a far better criticism than any we could indite. We cannot, however, forbear mentioning that, in our opinion, the "Dickory" of Mr. C. Jefferson, in "The Spectre Bridegroom," was a real gem. We never saw the character better handled, though we have seen it in the hands of celebrities before now. A vivid recollection of the side-splitting representations of the Jefferson of some forty years ago, and whose remains, if we mistake not, lie mouldering, peacefully in the Episcopal Cemetery at Harrisburg, contrasted with the "Dickory" of Friday evening last, convinces us that the laughter-creating mantle of the elder has, unmistakably fallen upon the shoulders of the younger Jefferson. Should the latter chose the Stage as a profession, it needs no prophetic vision to see for him a most brilliant and successful future. The management was as near perfection as the means at hand would permit. The public will be pleased to learn that the performances are to be repeated this evening.

The Democratic organs are just now finding fault, because our "boys in blue," are better cared for than are the "Red coats," of the British army. They say our army costs more than the English army. Of course it does. We pay our soldiers \$14 per month cash, and furnish the clothing, rations, quarters and medical attendance gratis. In the British army, soldiers' pay, quarters, rations and everything, are kept within the limits of \$9.90 per man per month. Last year our army cost us just \$56,713,410. This year it will cost us \$33,081,013,—a reduction worth noting in these days of Democratic hypocritical howlings for retrenchment.

Our neighbor is now fevelling in the possession of a power press, and will in future grind out Democracy at 2 1/2 rate.—What a time there will be at our house now.

Admiral Porter on Gen. Grant.

A letter by the Hon. E. G. Squier from Rich field Springs, to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper contains the following interesting testimony by the gallant Admiral D. D. Porter in refutation of the slanders which have been heaped upon Gen. Grant by his enemies:

Admiral Porter is a visitor at this modest watering-place—the quietest and least obtrusive of its quiet Summer denizens, who discuss political affairs with moderate zeal, and on whom the fiery appeals of the partisan press fall with no more startling result than is indicated in the following observation from a well conditioned retired-merchant of our own city. "Of course," said this worthy representative of an important class, "we must elect Grant, especially in view of the new revolution now threatened by the Rebels and their sympathizers; but what a pity that the General drinks!"

The promulgators of the allegation against the General would have slunk away under the frown of the brave and bronzed sailor, when he exclaimed in reply. "Sir, I pronounce the story of Gen. Grant's intemperance a falsehood. I have known him since the commencement of the war. Our relations while cooperating on the Mississippi were intimate.—They were equally intimate on Hampton Roads, on the James River, and on the Potomac. They have been so since the war, both in Washington and Annapolis. I have shared his hospitality, and he has accepted mine. I have met him under all circumstances of fatigue and festivity, in sunshine and in storm, in despondency and in danger, and have had every opportunity of learning his habits and knowing his conduct; and I say that, during the whole period of my acquaintanceship with him, I have never known him to taste nor have I ever heard of his touching, intoxicating liquors of any kind, not even wine. In common with all the officers of the army and the navy who have served with Gen. Grant and shared his intimacy, I have been both shocked and outraged in reading and hearing this allegation against him; and had my allegation been different, and had it not been that my motives might be misunderstood or misrepresented, I would have long ago denounced the slander on Gen. Grant as it deserves. I repeat, Gen. Grant is decidedly a temperate man, in principle and in practice. You, Sir, and those who hear me, may repeat what I say to you, on my authority as an officer and a man."

Gen. Butler and the "Spoons."

Gen. Butler has called down upon his head an enormous load of Rebel lies, probably because of three facts in his career, which, unlike the insinuations relative to "spoons" and "stealing, can be easily substantiated.

1. He hanged a Rebel. As steadfast opponents of capital punishment we disapprove this portion of his career.

2. He compelled the "ladies" of New Orleans to treat our soldiers with respects. As champions of gallantry and politeness between the sexes we see no object to this.

3. He collected from the rebels while in New Orleans, by systematic assessments, the money with which he supported, fed, clothed, and paid his army and the navy attached to his force, and with which he paid the expenses of the City Government of New Orleans, including his measures for cleansing and disinfecting that city—making it healthier than it ever was before—and providing for it a most efficient police; and after disbursing all these expenses he paid over to the Treasury of the U. States not surplus of over eleven million of dollars. See reply Chase remarked that if all our Generals were like Butler he could not only carry on the war without greenbacks, but without gold. There were generals who gave no trouble to the enemy and a great deal of trouble to the Secretary of the Treasury. Their war was on the Treasury and the pockets of loyal men, not on the Rebels. Butler, however, gave no trouble to the Secretary of the Treasury and made the Rebels walk in that straight, chaste, and elegant manner for which the Spanish are so widely celebrated. This suffices to account for the popularity among Rebels and Copperheads of those Generals who nearly bankrupted our Treasury, and the unpopularity of Gen. Butler among the same classes.—N. Y. Trib.

FRANK BLAIR'S STRATEGY.—In one of Gen. Sherman's great moves Gen. Blair commanded a division in the advance and he had our narrator, with the brigade, as part of the force. One morning the column came to a halt. The men fell out, and hour after hour went by in idleness. At last our friend rode to the front, and found Gen. Blair reconnoitering the passage of a river that had a house on the opposite bank, and people moving about in a very suspicious manner. Gen. Frank had fixed his headquarters for the time under some shady trees, and through field glasses and glasses of cocktail was trying to comprehend the situation. In this he was being efficiently aided by his staff.

At last an orderly volunteered to ride his horse over and reconnoiter in person. Gen. Frank consented, and ordered the man to strip naked before plunging in. The orderly did as directed, and was about plunging into the river when Gen. Sherman dashed by.

"What is the meaning of this?" he demanded.

Gen. Frank explained, "Tut, tut," responded Sherman, in his quick, nervous way "That is all well for this brave fellow, but it isn't war. Here, fetch me a piece of artillery. Now, my good fellow," he continued to the Lieutenant in command of the gun, "see how near you can send a shell to the roof of the house without hitting it."

The order was obeyed, and in five minutes a white flag was run up, and a boat came over to say that the house was a hospital, with a few sick and wounded Confederates left in it.

Who Commenced the War.

There are members of the Democratic party stupid enough to credit the oft repeated falsehood that the war commenced under a Republican Administration. As Republican authority is not valid with the pose-led Democracy, we gave them authority of such illustrious Democrats as James Buchanan and Buchanan's Secretary, Floyd. We gave below an extract of President Buchanan's message to Congress, January 8th, 1861, as follows:

"In several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union. Besides, one small army had been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union."

There you have the authority of the Democratic President of aggressive seizure—war operations against the United States—acts belligerent and treasonable. Now take the testimony of another good Democratic witness—the thief Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War. When instructing Anderson, at Charleston, a part of Floyd's order was thus:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attempt to take possession of either one of them will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance."

Schuyler Colfax said in 1864: "I will lay down three facts here, the truth of which no man, be he Democratic editor or orator, will dare to challenge: 1st. Every man who is a leader in the rebellion in the South, such as President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the heads of their armies—every one of them is a democrat of the olden time. 2d. Every man they relied on in the north when they drew the sword of treason against their country, and raised their banner red with blood, is a democratic leader to-day. 3d. The administration which was in power when the rebellion broke out, which could by prompt and vigorous measures have crushed it out in its infancy as Jackson crushed out nullification and treason in South Carolina thirty years ago—that administration which looked on with closed eyes and ears allowing the rebellion to go on, and doing not one thing to save the Union from destruction—was in all parts democratic. And, further, every man who stood up in Congress in that dark winter, when State after State were seceding and said 'No coercion!' 'You cannot coerce a sovereign State'—every one was a democrat."

Kidnapping of Children.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16.
On last Sunday evening while a lad about 12 years of age (for the sake of the parents the name is suppressed) was returning from church with his people, who reside on Halsted street, near the South Branch bridge, he ran ahead of the rest a considerable distance. When out of sight of his parents, a man in a light wagon called him into the road, and when the boy had come within an arm's length of the vehicle, he was grasped by the collar of his jacket by the man and placed in the vehicle, which then rapidly proceeded on its way. They drove until daylight, when the wagon came to a halt before a double house with a stone basement. The boy was then taken into the house, and subsequently transferred to the basement, where to his astonishment he found fifteen or sixteen boys of nearly his own age already congregated.

There were besides, a colored woman and child, the former apparently serving in the capacity of servant. The moment the boy was taken into the basement a plaster was placed over his mouth, which was only removed at meal times, and by means of application of warm water.

The boy remained there in the condition described until Thursday morning, when at an early hour, before daylight, he effected his escape by breaking through the window. As soon as he reached the outside he climbed the nearest tree. The noise he made by the breaking of the window awoke those in the house, and the most determined search was instantly instituted. Meanwhile the lad kept perfectly quiet and while search was made afar he remained near the house. While the search was going on, a freight train came in sight (the track passing near the house), and the moment it was observed by the boy he left his perch, succeeded in reaching the train, was taken on board, and by this means again reached the city. When the boy reached the train, the plaster was still on his mouth, and he was relieved from his uncomfortable situation by his rescuers.

Yesterday morning Sergeant Briscoe, of the Twelfth Street Police Station, was informed of the affair, and the police are now engaged in ferreting out the mystery. Two officers, accompanied by the boy, left by railroad, by which the boy returned to the city, yesterday afternoon, it is probable that ere this the parties guilty of this outrage are in the hands of the law. It is feared, however, the escape of the boy has proved a warning to them, and that the premises will be found deserted. The lad, whose statement of the adventure has just been recorded, is extremely bright and intelligent, and the police place great reliance on his story. As early as Monday morning the police were notified of the lad's disappearance, and the case was receiving their attention when the lost one returned. In the opinion of the police the fifteen or sixteen lads congregated in the house were there as subjects for doctors. This is almost too horrible to be true, and yet no other reasonable version can be readily discovered.

Mr. Seymour says "the great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to the industrial pursuits, without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government." Are "peace, order, and a return to the industrial pursuits" to be obtained by electing Seymour and Blair, employing the Army to "undo the work of Congress in the Southern States, trampling under foot by brute force all the laws of the land that stand in the way of ex-Gov. Seymour, ex-martyr Vallandigham, ex-Gen. Hampton, and ex pirate Scummes? How long would peace last after Blair's infamous revolutionary policy had been inaugurated? And are the faith and honor of our Government to be maintained by issuing \$2,000,000,000 in greenbacks to pay off our debt, thus running currency down to five cents on the dollar, gold up to 5,000 premium, bursting the whole system of our paper money, repudiating our debt, and ruining our industry and people?

Forty Hebrews of Evansville, Ind, have signified their purpose to vote the straight Republican ticket.

A Republican wigwag, capable of seating 1,000 persons, is to be erected in Newton, Sussex County, N. J.

Candidates.

Sheriff.
The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
ABRAHAM GISH.
Paradise Township, Aug. 27, 1868.

County Commissioner.
The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
TIMOTHY VAN WHY.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 10th, 1868.—tc.

County Commissioner.
The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
JACOB STACKHOUSE.
Hamilton tsp., July 30, 1868.—tc.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and ALL THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use for over ten years with the most marked success.
The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of
DREHER & BRO., Druggists, Stroudsburg, Pa.,
or REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Pamphlets furnished free of charge. May 21, 1868.—lyr.

Blairstown Academy.
A school of high reputation during twenty years, for imparting to the young of both sexes a thorough christian education. To supply the place of Blair Hall burned last winter, John I. Blair, Esq., has furnished the means to build on the same beautiful and healthy hill, a Boarding House and Academy. These spacious stone buildings will embrace all the modern improvements, necessary to render them unsurpassed in durability and convenience. The Boarding House will be completed in the early part of the Session. Teachers of highest qualifications in all branches will be employed. Students may here find a pleasant home, and enjoy unsurpassed advantages for obtaining a thorough christian education, to fit for college or for business. Until the completion of the Hall, students will obtain comfortable accommodations at Mechanics' Hall and in private families. For particulars address the Principal. Board and Tuition \$250 per year of forty weeks. Next Session commences Oct. 5th. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal. Blairstown, Warren Co., N. J., August 27, 1868.