

CURRENT NEWS.

Forty deaths from cholera have occurred in Memphis during last week.

The Queen of Spain is said to be writing a work on the Happiness of Nations.

English ladies are adopting the fashion of wearing belts with a small dagger attached.

The gossips again talk of Edwin Booth's marriage to a fifth Avenue lady.

Noah is probably the first person who went to sea for fear of being drowned.

General Sheridan has ordered that one-half of the Louisiana election Commissioners shall be colored men.

A little boy in New York made a kite out of his fathers seven thiries—the rope broke—and he let them fly.

The N. Y. Times says that "every American is entitled, as his birthright, to life, liberty and the pursuit as a plan of reconstruction."

A public man of 1867 who holds to the principles avowed by Lincoln in 1860 is denounced as a copperhead or rebel sympathizer by the radicals.

Thad. Stephens declared in the Rump House that "the fragments of the old shattered Constitution struck in the kidneys of some Senators and trouble them at nights."

The latest story is that Wilkes Booth is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas. How about that back bone in the Washington museum?

Kossuth has been unanimously chosen to represent the city of Waizen in the Hungarian Diet. The voice of the great orator may now be heard once more in defense of the rights of his native land.

Attorney-General S. anbery, now at Capon Springs, is in poor health, and he will not return to Washington for two or three weeks.

Pike, of Arkansas, charged with violating his parole by "writing incendiary articles," says he never gave or had any parole to violate.

A Mr. Moreau, of Noblesville, Indiana, who helped Robert Fulton build his first steamboat, still lives, hale and hearty, at the age of 97.

Thaddeus Stevens is the latest L. L. D. The University of Vermont did it for him. The L. L. may refer to Loyal League. The D. is obvious.

The body of Colonel D. A. Gilmore, late Postmaster of Chicago, was found in the Lake yesterday morning, at the foot of Harrison street. His funeral will take place to day.

Since Stanton can no longer borrow carriage horses from the Quartermaster's Department, he proposes to resume his profession of the law, devoting himself especially to "convoynances."

"A Carol of the Harvest, for 1867," by Walt Whitman, will be published in the Galaxy for September. It is a long chant celebrating the bounteous harvest of the present year. Look out for a terrific yawp.

One M. Bureau is said to have fled to France with \$600,000, abstracted from the government funds at Vera Cruz. The peculiarity of the operation suggests the probability that this M. Bureau belonged to the Freedmen's Bureau family.

And now Pennsylvania University has made Edward McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, an LL. D. The culd pesson, who sits broom in hand at the door marked "For Representatives only," comes next in order.

Sir Frederick Bruce is said to have perpetrated the following conundrum: "Why is an antagonist of Mr. Gladstone in debate in the House of Commons like a telescope? Because he (Mr. Gladstone) draws him out, sees through him, and shuts him up."

Gail Hamilton (and Gail is a stiff Radical) says of Brownlow, that "the reckless profanity and uncleanliness of his speech are such that it is difficult to conceive of any combination of circumstances which should make it the duty of any man to propose or support him as leader in any measure affecting the welfare of society."

Sioux Chief Big Mouth is very mad because the Hon. Thomas Caven English M. P., now exploring the far West, will not become his son-in-law. The case differs from that of King Theodorus of Abyssinia, who only wants to be son-in-law to some Englishman.

A Philadelphia despatch says that Stanton arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and that he will visit the white Mountains—possibly to invite those emineces to fall upon him and cover him. A Washington despatch says that Stanton and Mrs. Stanton have left Washington for a visit of a few weeks to Boston, where they will be the guests of Hon. Samuel Hooper. The public have already been given full reports of the little fellow's voyage up Salt River.

The White Mountains will be a relief to the eye of Stanton—everything looks so terribly blue in Washington.

Caligula made his horse a consul. It is doubted if there was as much made out of that horse as Stanton has made out of the government stables in the past five years.

Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter to the Radicals of Pennsylvania that they may be in danger of defeat in October "through apathy." He means through Democracy.

The London cosmopolitan maliciously says that Harvard conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Peabody, not for his learning in the law, but for his other "great gifts."

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated at a recent meeting of the Hawaiian Mission that he knew few English ladies who could bear comparison with Queen Emma, of Honolulu, in a knowledge of the English language and literature.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE OF TITLE, of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT to WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

General Sheridan, who, for some months past, has been playing the tyrant in his military satrapy, was by order of the President relieved from further duties in that department, and Gen. Thomas placed in command. Joe. Holt, has also been relieved from his duties at Washington.

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—One of the most whimsical and unheard-of means of "shuffling off this mortal coil," occurred in St. Louis, on Wednesday, 24th ult. A woman living in the lower part of the city named Meyer, who, from ill treatment of her husband, had become disgusted with life, attempted to make away with herself in the following very unique manner: She took a six pounder cannon ball which her husband had brought from Vicksburg as a relic, and which had been lying on the mantle piece for years, and having a rather indistinct conception of the terrible effects of the projectile and the manner of using it, at length lit upon an idea. She went to Edward's grocery and purchased fifty cents worth of powder, returned home and procuring a breakfast plate she placed it on the floor. She then poured the gunpowder upon the plate, and put the cannon ball on top of the powder. Having thus got her artillery into position, and everything in readiness, she then sat down over the loaded plate, and with a burning taper in one hand fired the powder. The effect of the explosion may be imagined. The exploding powder burned and blackened the woman's lower extremities, while the ball, which she vainly expected to end her miseries, did not stir from its position. The unfortunate victim of this insane attempt at self destruction is lying in a precarious condition from the effects of her foolhardy attempt upon her own life.

A NEW HOG DISEASE, it is reported, has broken out among the hogs of South Missouri, which is killing off nearly all attacked by it. At first the disease was supposed to be hog cholera, but close observation shows that the symptoms and actions are quite different from that disease. The animal has much the appearance of having what is known among farmers as the "blind staggers." As long as warmth and circulation are kept up, the animal shows no signs of disease, but as soon as it is quiet and inactive the suffering appears intense. In many instances the eyeballs are turned completely around and frequently burst. The hog attacked generally lives from two to three days. All remedies yet tried have proved ineffective, and many farmers are in dismay at the ravages of the disease.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—To meet the demands of the public, there will be issued in a few weeks an additional currency note of the denomination of 15 cents. The principal embellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right hand, and opposite on the left of the note a likeness of Lieutenant General Sherman. The back of the note, like all other late issues of Government money, will be green, with the figure 15 on each side of the note. The bronze figures which have thus far been placed upon the various denominations of United States currency, will be omitted on this issue, and for safety a peculiar kind of paper substituted.

When Sherman snubbed Stanton in the presence of the President, while his army was marching in review up Pennsylvania avenue, he gave his view of the status of the Secretary of War by calling him "nothing but a d-d clerk" and he said if the president, who was, by the Constitution, the Commander in-Chief of the army, should order him to take a musket and stand guard he would cheerfully obey the order, but that if Stanton ordered him to do any thing, he would tell him to go to a very hot place.

Not a single Jacobin, from Stevens, the high priest, down to the "creatures" whom Greeley so numerically lashed, even attempt to reply to the unanswerable arguments contained in President Johnson's late veto of the monetary bill. They hurl epithets and billingsgate at the President—accuse him of being a traitor and Confederate—but to his logic and facts they have no answer.

EVIL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—That the use of tobacco necessarily injure the health and produce an early death, was illustrated lately in the case of John Thompson, in Salem, Indiana. He was such an inveterate lover of the weed that he was known as "smoking Johnny." He died last week at the age of one hundred years. A sad warning to smokers.

As island, one quarter of an acre in area and covered with a heavy growth of bushes and trees, twenty feet high, that had long been stationary in a pond at Tyng-ham, Mass., floated the other day a full half mile from its original location.

After the greatest amount of conflicting testimony, as to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, it is now stated in England that the latest intelligence from Africa indicates "ever probability of Dr. Livingstone being still alive."

DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhanock Borough are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday the 31st inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M., and elect delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhanock, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1867.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following named persons are chosen as Vigilance committees: BRAINTRAM—H. P. Hill, Phillip Thomas, J. R. Holmes. CLINTON—S. S. DeCay, Frank Castle, Milton Britton. EXETER—Geo. Sickler 2d, Lewis Whitlock T. Headley. EATON—J. N. Pilgrim, Wm. Benedict, Samuel Nelson. FALLS—C. Sherwood, D. C. Post, A. T. Dewitt. FORTSON—D. Fassett, Thos. P. Hitchcock, R. Rodgers. LEMON—Elijah Wilson, Rob't Shales, Z. M. Smith. MICHOPANY—A. K. Farr, Rufus Decker, Wm. Jennings. METHUEN—A. Williams, S. H. Jenkins, W. H. Cortright. MORGAN—W. F. Carl, Daniel Morgan, Norton L. Newberry. NORTH BRANCH—J. R. Harlbert, N. G. Finley, S. B. Valentine. NORTHMORELAND—L. Avery, P. O. Hatfield, A. O. Lutz. NICHOLS—Dan'l Decker, N. P. Wiley, J. R. Smith. OVERFIELD—Andrew Ager, Riley Mott, Alfred Mahan. TUNK. BORO.—Wm. Platt, John Stemples, George D. Williams. TUNK TWP.—Stephen Wilsey, J. Flumme, merliff, Jas. Wagner. WASHINGTON—John Melhuish, Lewis Cook.

WINDHAM—E. D. Fassett, Ansel Gay, Lyman Garey. RULES FOR THE CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The Democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend all other meetings of the Democrat electors of their district.

At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall on the following Monday meet at the Court House, in the Boro of Tunkhanock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conference for each District Officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.

4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for by secret ballot, and no one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared elected.

5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of the election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party, to fill all vacancies in the Ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect them.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added therein, by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments and not otherwise.

L. C. CONKLIN, Chairman Standing Committee.

WHAT THE "LAMBS" HAVE BEEN AT.—A negro ravished a little white girl at Brandwine Hundred, Del., on the 9th.

A negro watchman is in jail in St. Louis for ravishing two children aged eight and nine years.

Negro highwaymen are bold and bloody about Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A negro committed a rape on a white young lady in Christian Hundred, Chester county on Sunday the 7th inst.

Three negroes murdered the family of Mr. Joseph Foster, of North Carolina, a few days ago.

A brutal ferocious looking negro forced his way into a car and took a seat in a white lady's lap. A gentleman next to her knocked the coward down, the negroes rallied for a fight and the car was quickly cleared. The police interfered and stopped the proceedings of the violent negroes.

Infanticides prevail to a great extent among the freed negroes. In Columbia, Miss., nine babies were found in one week.

Negro highwaymen are so plentiful about Norfolk, that the military have been requested to interfere to put a stop to their depredations.

Rev. Thomas H. Jones, of Pembroke, Mas., a negro preacher, has been sentenced to pay a fine for an indecent assault upon a couple of white women.

Governor Geary, upon learning of the nigger victory in Tennessee, ordered a salute to be fired at the expense of the State. It seems to that decency, at least, under the circumstances, should have prompted him to pay powder with his own money. Their patriotism, however, never takes money out of their pockets—it only puts it in.

A Western press thus hits of a popular but disgusting fashion: "The attention of the police should be directed to Pant A. Loon. He's tight on the streets daily—awful tight."

TAX-PAYERS READ.

HARRISBURG, August 15.—The accounts of the last session of the Legislature have been audited. A careful examination of the books in the Auditors General's office shows the following to have been the expenses: Senators' pay, mileage, and stationery \$34,477 00 Members' pay, mileage, and stationery 107,508 45

The legal allowances to each person was \$1000 for salary, \$25 for stationers, and 15 cents per mile circha for traveling. The thirty-three senators and one hundred members, therefore, received an average of \$1075 each for 101 days (from January 11 to April 11), or about \$10 64 per diem. Rev. E. L. Bailey received \$300 from the Senate and Rev. Jacob Kennedy \$300 from the House for opening the daily sessions with prayer, being at the rate of \$3 per diem.

The thirty-three senators had twenty-nine regular officers, seven pages, twenty-five messengers, and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew \$28,893 80, or an average of \$996 each; the pages drew \$1270 50 or \$181 each; the women \$921 or \$36 each; and the reporters \$800, or \$200 each.

The contingent bill of the clerk of the Senate was \$632.44, as against the contingent bill of the clerk of the House, which was \$1000.

The one hundred members of the House had sixty-five regular officers—thirteen pages—women, and four reporters, who drew pay. The officers drew \$57,530.78 or an average of \$885 each; the pages, 2359 50, or 181 each; the women 1240, and four reporters 200 each.

The members and officers availed themselves of the privilege of franking documents (postage paid by the State) to the extent of 9256, with other bills not ascertained.

The entire work of the session was the passage of fifteen hundred and fifteen private laws, seventy-three public laws, and fourteen resolutions.

The House appointed a number of investigating committees, the expenses of which were as follows: William S. Gregory, chairman of committee to report upon exempt property in Philadelphia \$1,893.00 Advertising meetings of committee \$67.64

George W. Mooney, clerk to committee \$19.85

Edward G. Lee (chairman), and E. W. Davis, William M. Worrall, James Subers, and William J. Donoghue, committee to inquire into the lottery business in Philadelphia \$660.00

Joseph R. Matthews, clerk to committee \$280.98

Samuel Joseph, chairman of committee to ascertain whether the Atlantic and Great Western railway had made discriminations in freight charges \$445.00

Joseph T. Chase, member of committee \$45.00

George W. McKee, do. \$45.00

Alexander Adaire, do. \$45.00

A. Muckley, do. \$45.00

George B. Bemis, clerk to committee \$25.00

William J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms \$27.50

William B. Waddell, chairman of committee to investigate certain in reference to an Allegheny county liquor law \$375.00

Three witnesses \$104.30

R. A. Colville, chairman of committee to ascertain whether the Pennsylvania railroad made discrimination in freight charges \$225.00

N. B. Pennypacker, member of committee \$25.00

O. S. Woodward, do. \$25.00

A. D. Mackley, do. \$25.00

George A. Quigley, do. \$25.00

Luke V. Sutphin, clerk to committee \$63.40

William J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms \$27.50

THE MODEL JUDGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEO. SHARSWOOD, L. L. D. PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND CO. OF PHILADELPHIA BY DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.

The Hon. George Sharswood was born on the 7th of July, 1910, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of July, 1828, with the highest honors, delivering the Greek salutatory, and manifesting a scholarship, at which his unending industry had given an early earnest. In the month of August, of the same year, he became a student in the office of Mr. Joseph K. Ingersoll, and after a severe application to his studies, was admitted to practice on the 5th of September, 1831.

Even after Mr. Sharswood's admission, he still blended his classical with his professional duties, besides giving some attention to the modern languages and it may be truly observed of him, that it has seldom happened that such young shoulders bore so wise a head.

He was not deficient in genius, but his great quality consisted in rigid and defensible labor. He was a model for a student. Always thoughtful, yet always cheerful; modest and retiring in his manners, yet in a moment of exigency not deficient in just reliance upon himself. We do not think he could ever have been an effective advocate. The turn of his mind was too tranquil to enjoy or to endure the tumult, agitation, and excitement of jury trials. But in an argument to the court in banc, upon a point of law, few men of his years would have been his equal—cool, calm, collected; he had full control of that abundant stock of knowledge which untiring perseverance and industry had enabled him to accumulate.

After remaining at the bar some five years, with about the usual share of professional business, but with bright hopes clustering around him, he was elected to the Legislature on the 10th of October, 1837, where, it is sufficient to say, that he justified the most sanguine hopes and expectations of his constituents. On the 9th of October, 1838, he became one of the Select Council, and on the 29th of June, 1841 was appointed Secretary of the investigating committee of the stock-holders of the Bank of the United States. On the 12 of October, 1841, he was elected again to the Legislature, and continued in that body by another election, on the 11th of October, 1842. Scarcely had his legislative services terminated, when, on the 8th of April, in the year 1845, he received the appointment of Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and on the 1st of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty eight, became its President. On the 14th of October, 1851, under the new Constitution, he was elected by a large majority to the same judicial position, which he had previously held from the Executive and Senate of the State. He was commissioned on the 1st of December, 1851.

In all those varied and highly honorable and responsible employments, it may be justly said, that he manifested the most abundant capacity and fitness for the duties imposed upon him. But he more especially shone in his judicial qualifications. Take him for all in all, at his time of life, no bench in Pennsylvania has borne a more unblemished, more competent, or more exemplary incumbent. He is a man of kind liberal, and honorable feelings, just such a man as you might suppose was born to be a judge; and if he holds out as has begun and Heaven and his constituents continue him to his "three-score years and ten," we are mistaken or he will furnish the best practical proof of the folly of legislating judges out of office, at the expiration of sixty years.

Since his presidency in the district court Judge Sharswood has been chosen Professor of Law in the Pennsylvania University, where he is an invaluable acquisition.—Apart from this duty he engaged in delivering a course of elaborate lectures before the Commercial Institute. And when it is remembered that the court in which he presides, sits ten months in a year, and is continuously and laboriously occupied during all that time, in every diversity of trials certainly no better commentary can be required upon his exhaustless patience and energy of Character.

But to glance from the mental to the personal—Judge Sharswood is about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop of the shoulders, attributable, probably to his studious pursuits throughout life. He has a benevolent face, an even temper, great patience, and that, without anything trying else is nothing—uncomprising honesty. The honesty of a judge, however, is hardly necessary to be referred to, as without it, no man is to be considered a judge. He is only a pageant in the temple of justice.

Judge Sharswood may be cited in support of our theory, that judges—all other qualities being equal—taken from the bar before they have been extensively engaged in practice, generally discharge their duties more satisfactorily than those who are laced in litigation, and therefore take partial or prejudiced views of a case. Under the opposite sides of the issue exhibit great inequality in merit and strength, we defy any man to perceive, from the department of the judge, to what result his mind inclines. This is a great virtue in a judicial officer—nothing is so unbecoming in authority, as to descend from its high calling into the arena of professional disputation, and advance gratuitous opinions, and join in a conflict between outposts before the mind entirely grasps the merits of the controversy. Counsel may be less observant of what they say or do, but a judge should permit no word to escape his lips during the progress of a trial, that may tend to bias the jury, or throw reproach upon one party or the other. Words, as we have elsewhere said, are things, and judicial words are very operative, if not controlling words, upon the minds of the "sworn twelve," who, having for the most part but little in themselves, look anxiously for the least glimmering of it that may be shed from the bench, and sometimes even contend that light into darkness.

Judge Sharswood puts his cases, of course, very fairly to a jury; he seldom intrenches upon their rights to determine upon the

facts, and when he charges upon the law, he does it with great clearness, precision, and cogency, and so as to be comprehended by any man of the most ordinary intelligence. His are not only perspicuous, but language in which they are clothed is so plain and unaffected as to prevent all equivocation or misapprehension.

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