shal, he was now in the custody of that officer, and that, as the Criminal Court was in session, they would present to his Honor, as the Judge holding that Court, a petition for the writ of *habeas corpus* and did there upon present that petition. The counsel for Mr. Stanton represented that there was no necessity for such a proceeding, that he did not want to have General Thomas placed in custody and would not require bail for his appearance. The Chief Justice replied that he did not intend to give him into the custody of the Marshal, and would not ask bail from him. General Thomas's counsel replied that he was now in custody and they had a right to have their petition heard by the Court, and if the Judge did not recognize him as in custody, and did not intend to hold him to answer, he was entitled to his final discharge. After much consultation among the Judges, who had assembled to aid the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice ordered that the prisoner be discharged and the case dismissed. This order was passed by the same Judge who on Saturday last required $5,000 bail from General Thomas to secure his attendance to answer the identical charge to meet which he appeared to-day.

The trick is transparent and disgraceful and humiliating to both Stanton and the Court. If the Court had placed Thomas in custody, or, being in custody by order of a Judge at chambers, had entertained the petition for a *habeas corpus* and remanded him, the case would have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States by *habeas corpus* from that Court and the rules been heard immediately. This entire matter, the constitutionality of the civil tenure act, and the question who is Secretary of war, would have been finally adjudicated by that Court within the present or the coming week.—But this was the very thing Stanton and the Chief Justice meant should not be done.—Stanton, when he had Thomas arrested, intended to make a show of appealing to the Court to adjudicte the matter, believing that the case could not be brought before the Supreme Court at all, or if brought before it, not for one or two years at least; but when he finds out his mistake, that he was in danger of swift and certain justice, he seeks to obstruct its course, and accomplishes his purpose by submitting to the base humiliation of abandoning, by the help of his judical friend, a case which he instituted with so much pretense and haste.

Immediately upon the discharge of General Thomas a suit was instituted in his behalf against Stanton for malicious arrest and false imprisonment. The damages are laid at $150,000.

## CURRENT NEWS.

Jefferson Davis is worth $60,000.

Mudd will probably get clear.

These times might well be called the "dark ages."

The London public is terribly distressed with organ grinders and Fenians.

The Empress Eugenie's mustache is said to rival her husband's.

A man in Cincinnati sues the Commercial there for libel in calling him a gas-pipe.

More than 10 000 people were struck by lightning, in France, during the last thirty years.

Louis Napoleon gets $14,240 a day; Queen Victoria, $6,027; Francis Joseph, $10,950; and the King of Prussia, $8,210.

A greenback of mammoth poster size, bearing a portrait of Mr. Pendleton, is one of the devices at the West to secure the nomination of that gentleman.

The daughter of a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh recently received presents at her wedding worth $100,000.

Gov. Geary has granted a full pardon for Wm. Messer, editor of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, convicted of libel.

The editor of a Western cotemporary remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requests that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in this way.

The Central Pacific Railroad has eight thousand Chinese workmen who get one dollar per day and save one half of it.

The Daily Post, of Pittsburg, has been turned into an illustrated newspaper of the sensation sort.

Dan Rice rents a pew in every Church in Gerard, Pa., neither drinks nor gambles, keeps three trained horses, and makes $30,000 a year in the show business.

Hiram Smith, of Chester, Mass., is having his grave hewn in a large rock. He pays a man $700 for the work. The grave is to be seven feet long, four wide and four deep, to be covered over with a marble slab and cement.

It is said that at the first reading he ever gave, a friend presented Charles Dickens with a flower, which he placed in his button hole. At every place where he has since read, the same friend has provided that a similar flower be presented him, and the arrangement has been carried out in this country so far.

On Saturday last, in Boston, 2,996 persons representing 720 families, were supplied with soup by the city, and 477 persons were notified to make their side walks more secure.

Anna Dickinson, Theodore Tilton and John B. Gough, recently took breakfast together at a hotel in Chicago. They had tost, tea, eggs—no nog—and such like trash. "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed?"

The ice gatherers of this State have been fortunate this season in the quantity and quality of crystalized blocks secured, and should be able to furnish their commodity next summer at more moderate rates than formerly.

Two girls in a neighboring city stole their brother's clothes to go to see the Black Crook, being under the delusion that raiment was necessarry at that entertainment. Brothers recognized the raiment in the theatre, suspected robbery and collared the girls, who revealed their sex by loud squeals.

Reports are printed in London to the effect that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.


# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

*TUNKHANNOCK, PA.*

**Wednesday, Mar. 4, 1868.**


☞ The Presidential Impeachment business, now going on, occupies most of the space in to-day's paper. We imagine that nothing else would be read with so much interest by our readers. We hope all will make themselves conversant with the real points at issue in this important affair.

## The Point Plainly Stated.

Our government was, by the wisdom of its founders, divided into three distinct, co-ordinate branches or departments—the *Legislative*, the *Executive*, and the *Judicial*. Each of these branches or departments is limited by the Constitution to the performance of its express duties, and to the exercise of its expressly granted powers.—Congress or the Legislative to *make* the laws—the President or the Executive to *execute* the laws, and the Judges or Judiciary to *interpret* and *expound* the laws.—Each operating as a check or guard against the imprudence and excesses of the other.

Congress enacts an unprecedented, unheard of, and is believed, unconstitutional law. The President by the exercise of his Constitutional powers vetoes it, because he believes it unconstitutional. Congress promptly passes it over the veto. The President and others adopt the only remedy—the last resort—an appeal to the Supreme Court for a decision upon this disputed law. Congress in order to forestall a decision by that tribunal proceeds in hot haste to impeach the President and remove him from office, for assumed violations of this law--refusing to await its interpretation by the Judiciary.

Does it need to be stated, in view of what is now taking place, that the present Rump Congress are usurpers? That they have unlawfully usurped the powers of the other two branches of the government? Does it need to be asserted that they arrogate to themselves the right to *make, expound*, and *execute* laws without right or reason? That they assume to be lawmakers, Judges, Jurors, and executioners, without check or hindrance? What more is required to give our government the character of an unlimited despotism?

## Eager for a Fray.

Our gallant Governor, the peerless Geary, is evidently becoming weary of the monotonous routine of civil life, and pants for the excitement incident to a military existence. *Anglice*, "he's spilin' for a fight!" Oh, for more glory by the sword! is probably his fond dream. The hero of Snickersville bound with an olive branch! The pen busy and the sword rusting in its sheath! Commissary whisky under the ban and cold water as a beverage! Oh, Mars! Oh, Bacchus! Geary—John W.—Gen. John W.—would woo thee once again! To arms! To arms! The President has dared to stand up for the Constitution, and Congress is insulted. Read the following strain of the dauntless Geary--what patriotism, what sublimity, what spartan firmness—under date of Feb. 23, addressed to the unsullied Cameron from Harrisburg:

The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pensylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm. JOHN W. GEARY.

Seriously, we believe "the wish was father to the thought" when Geary dispatched the above. The Radicals hope to bring about a collision, and are straining every nerve to that end. But the Governor has reckoned without his host. We do not believe the soldiers of Pennsylvania will lend themselves to the work of destroying the Union they fought to sustain. We have too much faith in their integrity and patriotism. If a collision *should* come, they will be found on the side of the Constitution and the right.—*Honesdale Herald.*

☞ It appears that the House Judiciary Committee, in investigating the matter of Mr. Justice Field's alleged expressions with regard to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, found more than they expected, or perhaps desired.—The chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was called to the stand as a witness, and he testified that not only Mr. Field, but Mr. Justice Davies, and what is more astounding, Chief Justice Chase, had pronounced the pending Reconstruction bill unconstitutional. The great High Priest of the Jacobin Church, the Jacobin candidate for the Presidency, the Chief Justice himself, declared in private conversation the bill unconstitutional. What a bombshell in the Black Republican Camp! What a surprise to the mousing politicians who thought to make a case against Mr Justice Field! A Washington correspondent says Mr. Wilson's testimony created a commotion at the capitol, and we are not surprised at it.

## Petition of the White People of Alabama.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The white people of Alabama send this their humble petition.*

We beseech your honorable bodies to withdraw yourselves from the influence of the passions and contest of the hour, and contemplate for a brief period our miserable condition, and the yet more wretched state which is already prepared for us. Surely it is only such influences that have prevented you from bestowing upon us a single ray of beneficent regard.

According to the last census taken by the federal government, the white people of Alabama largely outnumber the negro or colored population. And we think we arrogate nothing which your honorable bodies will not concede to us, when we say that nearly all the education, intelligence, and civilization of the State are found in our race. But poverty prevails throughout the land: We are beset by secret oath-bound political societies: Our character and conduct are systematically misrepresented and maligned to you and in the newspapers of the North: The intelligent and impartial administration of just laws is obstructed, Industry and enterprise are paralyzed by the fears of the white men and the expectations of the black, that Alabama will soon be delivered over to the rule of the latter; and many of our best people are, for these reasons, leaving the homes they love, for other and strange lands.

Before the late unhappy war the people of the South contributed their whole just proportion of the great and good men whose acts and character constituted the chief renown of the republic. Those of us who endeavored to withdraw the South from its partnership therein, did not do so in order to make war upon the Northern States or their institutions, but for the purpose (vain hope!) of peacefully establishing another, not unfriendly, independent confederacy, in which, under almost indentical constitutions, we might be more free from discord, and however criminal, in your opinion, we may in this have been, yet neither our sins nor our sufferings have reduced us to uncivilized barbarians.

On the other hand, it is well known to all who have knowledge on the subject, that while the negroes of the South may be more intelligent and of better morals than those of the same race in any part of the world where they exist in equal density, yet they are in the main ignorant generally, wholly unacquainted with the principles of free governments, improvident, disinclined to work, credulous, yet sus,icious, untruthful, incapable of self-restraint, and easily impelled by want, or incited by special counsels into folly and crime. Exceptions, of course, there are, and chiefly among those who have been reared as servants in our domestic circle and in our cities. But the general character of our colored population in such as we have described. Whose fault is it that they are so—whether ours, under whose control they have certainly become better than their brethren in their native Africa—or the fault of any body—it is needless now to inquire.

We have to deal with the incontestable fact that in the main they are unlettered and capricious barbarians, turned suddenly loose from the condition of slaves, and eager to avail themselves of freedom to indulge and gratify their desires and passions.

Are these the people in whom should be vested the high governmental functions of enacting and enforcing laws, and establishing institutions to prevent crime, protect property, preserve peace and order in society, and to promote industry, enterprize and civilization here, and the power and honor of the United States? With out power, without industry, without any regard for reputation, without control over their own caprices and strong passions, and without fear of punishment under laws, by courts, and through juries which are created by and composed of themselves, and those whom they elect, how can they be otherwise, than that they will, to the great injury of themselves, as well as of us and our children, bring blight, crime, ruin and barbarism on this fair land?

Does any one say that your laws do not make them rulers over us? What difference does it make, except to increase jealousy and intensify antagonism—that white men are also allowed to vote with the black—when it is so arranged that the blacks shall have the predominance and dominion? We entreat you to pause and observe how your reconstruction acts are being executed here.

Of the negro population, whose numbers are many thousands *less* the registered votes are over sixteen thousand *more* than those of the white race. And white men who hate us, and others from sordid motive co-operating with them, have by their own procurement or the procurement of others, and not by the intelligent choice of the negro voters, been elected as their delegates for the purpose, and have framed and now presented for ratification to those registered voters, a constitution of government, all of whose best clauses are contained in our present constitution and in every other instrument of the kind. But these are made delusive and useless by the diabolical ingenuity of other provisions, made to disfranchise us even beyond the enactments of Congress, and to insure over us and our children and all who come among us, the ascendancy of the negro race. And these same designing and malignant enemies are prepared, so so soon as that constitution shall be ratified, to organize, arm, and invest with power under the forms of law, a militia, to be composed chiefly of those same negro voters, in order to perpetuate their lordship over us by the aid of bullets and bayonets. We cannot believe that the majorities of your honorable bodies intended by your enactments, to effect such a reconstruction as this.

Will you, nearly three years after the war has ended, when the passions it kindled should have died out in the magnanimity which great success ought to inspire, suffer a whole State, full of your kindred civilized, white inhabitants, not only those who had opposed the government but women and children and loyal men who had adhered to it, to be thus delivered over to the horrid rule of barbarian negroes? Do not compel the honorable officers and brave men of the armies of the Republic, to hold us down while such fetters are forged in our view and yours, and put ignominiously upon us. We are compatriots of Washington and Henry and Jefferson and Madison and Marshall and the Pinckneys and Marion and Jackson and Clay and Taylor. Are there no names among these potent enough to arouse any respect for us in your legislative halls?

It is said—and by frequent repetition you are made to believe it true—that the negroes and self styled loyalists cannot have justice done them, and are unsafe among us, that we are still in a state of rebellion. The charges are false. Ever since the war our courts and upright judges in them have administered justice as impartially as anywhere else in the Republic. And toward the negro (who aided the South as cheerfully while he was in the Confederate fines as he afterward aided the Northern armies when and where they had power), we have been, both from inclination and interest, humane and kind. The slanderers who say otherwise are trying to enslave us by your aid. They arrogate to themselves the majesty of the Government of the United States, and call our *opposition to them* in their nefarious endeavors to subject us to a new and unheard of despotism disloyalty to the United States.

When our people surrendered their arms they did so absolutely and without any purpose of ever again employing them against the government. Upon its requirement we also emancipated our slaves, and thus reduced our-elves from wealth to poverty. No only this but in every negro we set free we placed over us and our families a guard for the government upon the fidelity of our allegiance.—This, it was supposed, would be the extreme demand of the conquerors. Yet, although by reason of our impoverishment and the terms of the instruments creating war debts of the South, it became impossible that they should ever be paid, and therefore, the demand that we should repudiate them was useless (we thought) for any other purpose than that of humiliating us, that demand was made; and we submitted, not without anguish, to the enforced humiliation of *expressly* repudiating these debts. Standing thus, stripped of arms, stripped of property, stripped even of credit and honor, and with negroes at our doors to strike us down whenever you officers shall command them to do so, who can believe that the people of the South contemplate any thing else than submission to the United States? What higher evidence besides this could be given of the universal good faith and entireness and frankness of our surrender than the fact that, notwithstanding the great provocations of intruding political adventures, not a single guerilla band has existed and been kept up against your authority since the abdication of the confederate authorities, under whose orders the war was waged.

Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong—and ungracious, contrary to wise policy and the institutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their authority. But do not, we implore you, abdicate your rule over us by transferring us to to the blighting, brutalizing and unnatural dominion or an alien and inferior race, a race which has never been exhibited sufficient administrative ability for the good government of even the tribes into which it is broken up in its native seats, and which in all ages has itself furnished slaves for all the other races of the earth.

## The Effrontery of Impeachment.

The monstrous effrontery of the impeachers is past all patience as it is past all parallel. Last March Congress openly usurped the President's exclusive, indivisible right to remove public officers. That usurpation was the Tenure of office act so called. It was vetoed and passed over the veto, and thus stands to-day on the statute books. But it is an open, flagrant usurpation of executive power none the less for being, and just because it is, an enactment of the Rump.

What has President JOHNSON done?—He has sought to question this usurpation before the courts. He has sought to preserve unimpaired the Executive authority, undivided and unshared the Executive right of removal.

Is that a crime? It was his sworn duty.

The Tenure-of-office act reversed that practice of the Government through every administration; flouted the uniform Executive exercise of the right of removal—The legislative decision upon the indivisibility of that right made by a Congress which was not a Rump,—the first Congress and Supreme Court's recognition of that right. It was scandalous and sheer usurpation. Into the enactment was put a clause to prevent the usurpation from being declared such by the Supreme Court a clause to prevent the President from undertaking to bring it before the courts for judgement, namely, the sixth section, with its sanctions of fine and imprisonment. But none the less it usurpation just as outrageous as an enactment would be that every President entering the White House should pluck out an eye and cut off a hand and lay them on the table of the Rump.—Would a President incur impeachment justly for keeping his eye and hand?—Has President JOHNSON deserved it for preserving the hand and eye of his executive authority, his power to discern his unfaithful servants of the law and remove them,—he by the will of the people, the sole fountain of the executive authority,—he the sworn preserver, protector, defender of the Constitution of the United States?

Whence otherwise could resistance to such usurpation come? Was it forever to pass unchallenged? Was he to transmit an impaired authority to his successor?—Was he to consent to the curtailment of what he was set to preserve? If the Tenure-of Office act was usurpation, was indeed unconstitutional, only by his resistance, by his questioning could it it be expunged from the statute books; if the right of removal was indeed by the Constitution vested indivisibly in him only by his exercise of the right thus attempted to be usurped could its integrity be maintained.

The sole deniers of this vested right are the usurpers of the Rump. Its asserters are every President since Washington, every Judge since Jay, every Congress since that which contained the founders of the Republic, the framers of its Constitution.

And now these traitors, usurpers, and revolutionists of the Rump who fortified their usurpation with an abattis of fines and imprisonments; these thieves of power not belonging to them, power which they sought to keep in their possession by threats to its rightful owner if he ever dared attempt its recovery; "these cutpurses of the Empire and the rule" now with stupendous and amazing effrontery "impeach" forsooth, that rightful owner as he approaches to cite them before the judgment seat, as he stands to preserve, protect and defend his own, and the Supreme Law of the People!—*World.*

PROPHECY FULFILLED.—"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—*Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850.*

☞ The Constitution makes the Chief Magistrate of the Nation Commander-in Chief of the military and naval forces of the United States. But Congress says that he shall not exercise that power.—Which will the President obey, the Constitution or Congress? If Congress attempts to use the army against the President, the latter may assume the command of the Military forces, and vindicate his legal power in such a manner as will settle the question.


INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
*FROM GERMANY, in 1835.*

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**
*and*
**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,**

*PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*The greatest known remedies for*

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

**and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or**
*IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

*Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.*

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

*All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.*

**Hoofland's German Bitters**
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

**Hoofland's German Tonic**
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for those diseases for which a stimulant is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, they being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions or rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its ingredients, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

**CONSUMPTION.**
Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and coughs, are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

**CERTIFICATE.**
[illegible]

**Weak and Delicate Children**
are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

*These Remedies are the best*
**Blood Purifiers**
*ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.*

*Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.*

**THE COMPLEXION.**
Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

**CAUTION.**
*Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.*

**Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.**

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

*I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.* Yours truly,
*GEO. W. WOODWARD.*

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

**I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.** Yours, with respect,
**JAMES THOMPSON.**

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I should not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
*J. H. KENNARD,*
*Eighth, below Coates St.*

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

*Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else. That he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any healthy person on application to the*

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE,**
**AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,**
*No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.*
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

**These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.**

*Do not forget to examine well the article you order to get the genuine.*


## SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Perlina S Thompson, by her next friend Elijah Ball vs. Henry W. Thompson. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming Co. No 104 Nov. Term, '67

*Libel for Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony*

I, M W. Dewitt, High Sheriff of said County of Wyoming, hereby makes known unto the above named Henry W. Thompson, that he be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Tunkhannock in the county aforesaid on Monday the 20th day of April A D. 1868, then and there to answer the complaint, and show cause, if any he hath, why the bonds of matrimony between the said Henry W. Thompson and his wife, Perlina S. Thompson, shall not be dissolved.

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk., Pa., March 2, '68.


## Miscellaneous.

C. P. MILLER'S OLD STAND,
OPPOSITE
**OSTERHOUT'S LAW OFFICE.**

**Ready made**
**Clothing**
AT
**Reduced**
**PRICES!**

**J. PEDLICH,**

(Successor of Straus & Redlich.)
Having purchased the interest of Straus, is now enabled to sell

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
HATS, &c., &c.
*AT MUCH LESS PRICES*
Than can be found elsewhere
for the same kind and quality.

My stock is new and complete.

He respectfully invites the people of Tunkhannock and vicinity to give their attention before making purchase elsewhere.

Remember the place
C P. MILLER'S OLD STAND
opposite
OSTERHOUT'S LAW OFFICE.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 1, 1868.


## COURTS OF APPEAL.

THE Commissioners of Wyoming County have fixed upon the following days and places for hearing appeals from the Assessor's (Triennial) assessment of 1868, to wit:

Exeter and Northmoreland, } Feb. 24, at the house of Levi Winters in Northmoreland.
Monroe, Feb. 25, at the house of John Wall, Monroe.
Eaton, Feb. 26, at the house of Peter Stroh, Eaton.
Forkston and Braintrim, } Feb. 27, at the house of H. Hitchcock, Forkston.
Windham, Feb. 28, at the house of H. Graves in Windham
Meshoppany, Feb. 29, at the house of C. L. Vaughn in Meshoppany.
Braintrim, March 2, at the house of H. W. Dowdney, Laceyville.
Meshoppen, March 3d, at the house of Wm. H. Cortright in Meshoppen
Washington March 4, at the house of Jacob Kintner, Russell Hill
Lemon, March 5, at the house of Benj. P. Carver, in Lemon.
Nicholson, March 6, at the house of E. N. Bacon's old stand, Nicholson.
Clinton, March 7, at the house of S. C. Mathewson, Factoryville.
Overfield, March 9, at the School House near Agers.
Falls, March 10, at the house of Jacob Townsend, Falls.
Tunkhannock Twp., } March 11th, at the Court House in Tunkhannock Boro.

The Commissioners wish it distinctly understood, that they will close their appeals in each township at 3½ o'clock P M., in order to give them sufficient time to reach their next appointment the same eve All persons having business with the Commissioners will govern themselves accordingly.

(By order of Commissioners)
WM F. TERRY, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office Tunk., Feb. 11, '68.


**Wanted**
**$5000 IN GOLD,**
**IN GREENBACKS, $5000,**
**$5000**
Worth of WHEAT,
RYE, CORN
and OATS,
in exchange for
**DRY GOODS,**
**HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,**
**GROCERIES,**
**Flour & Feed, Meal & Bran,**
PORK and FISH,
**SALT,**
GREEN and DRIED FRUIT,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE and
LARD,
**obacco,**
WOOD,
WILLOW,
TIN,
STONE and HARD
**WARE.**
*OILS,*
COAL, large and small sizes,
which I offer
for sale cheap
for Cash,
or produce
taken in exchange,
at the old stand, formerly occupied by Wheelock, on Bridge Street.

D BILLINGS.

Tunkhannock, Pa Dec. 3, 1867 v7n18-tf.

**Found**
IN MEHOOPANY, PENN'A.
**STOVES AND TIN WARE**
IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAVING lately opened a Stove and Tin Store in the above named place, we are prepared to furnish at the lowest possible prices, Cooking and Parlor Stoves of the best patterns for both wood and coal; Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper and Brass Ware of all descriptions Lanterns, Sad Irons, Enameled Kettles and Stew Pans, Lead Pipe, Coal Hods, Hollow Ware, Stove Polish, and all articles usually found in a first-class Tin store.

EAVE GUTTERS and Conductors put up on short notice in the best possible manner

REPAIRING of all kinds, such as Kerosene Lamps, Umbrellas, &c., &c., neatly and promptly executed. HIGH prices paid for Old Copper, Brass, Lead and Rags Give us a call

WHITE & KINTNER

Mehoopany, Feb. 18, 1868.—3m


## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Carey, late of Northmoreland township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement.

J. M CAREY, Adm'r.

Northmoreland, Feb. 3, 1868n26w6


**WANTED IMMEDIATELY!**
**$100,000 WORTH OF**
**BOOKS, STATIONERY & WALL PAPER**
FOR WHICH
WILL BE GIVEN IN EXCHANGE, BY
**UNDERHILL & CAMPBELL,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**Booksellers, Stationers, and News Dealers,**
**No. 116 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Penn'a.**


## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*In re partition of estate of John Armstrong late of Eaton Township, deceased.*

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, an Auditor to make distribution of the assetts and report in the above entitled case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, '68, at one o'clock P. M.;

at which time and place all persons interested in said distribution are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.

Tunk., Pa., March 4th. 1868n30w4

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Isaac N. Lacey will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, on THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.; at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon the same.

HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.

Tunk., Pa., March 4, 1868n30w4


## LUMBER FOR SALE.

HOUSE BUILDERS and others, will find a full supply of
SEASONED PINE LUMBER
*For Sale at Tunkhannock.*

This LUMBER, which was manufactured at Waltman's Steam Saw Mill in Bradford county, is of the best quality, and well seasoned.

Boards will dress to inch. Plank to 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.

Buyers wishing their lumber planed, matched, &c., will find Planing Mills at this place to do the work. For particulars consult

E J. KEENEY, Agt.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 1, 1868.

Letter from North Carolina.
**NEW**
***Jewelry Store!!***
**P. G. BURNS & BRO.**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE
STOCK OF JEWELRY
of the latest styles.
GOLD RINGS, 18 Carets fine.
SOLID GOLD SETTS JEWELRY,
Gents' Masonic and Scarf Pins,
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, &c., &c.
Solid and Plated Silver Spoons,
Forks, Napkin Rings,
Fruit Knives,
Cake, Pie and Butter Knives
Castors, Cake and Card Baskets,
Butter Dishes,
Sugar Bowls,
Spoon Holders,
Forks, Spoons,
Nut-Picks, &c., &c.
From ROGERS & BRO.'S Silver Plated Ware Co.
—:o:—
Also,
CLOCKS and WATCHES
of the latest American and European Manufacture.
Tunkhannock, Dec. 18, 1867.


## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Gardner, late of the township of Tunkhannock, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers, or one of them without delay.

P. H. GARDNER, Ex'r,
Clifford, Susq'a Co., Pa.
L. M. GARDNER, Executrix.
Tunkhannock, Pa.

v7n24w6
Jan. 10, 1868