

## CURRENT NEWS.

Scarlet-fever is raging in Luzerne county. Olive Logan lectured in Washington Hall, Scranton, last Friday.

Fifty-five business houses in Chicago have just failed—Radical good times.

One million sacks of wheat are stored in the warehouse of San Francisco.

Horace Greely's salary on the New York Tribune is said to be \$7,000 a year.

The Erie Canal is to be closed December 7th.

Baron James Rothschild was ill but ten days.

The Detroit river is to be tunneled at Detroit.

Mrs. Lincoln was last heard from at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The prince of Wales was twenty-seven years old November 9th.

Highway robbery is said to be again prevalent in the London streets.

Boston claims to have woven the first flannel in America, ninety years ago.

A \$100,000 fee has lately been given a New York lawyer in an important case.

Washington wants to have a general exhibition of American paintings this winter.

They say Bonner has given Dexter to Grant.

A Philadelphia druggist allowed his son to put up a prescription. The patient died in two hours.

S. B. Chase is the G. W. C. T., (what-ever that may be), of the order of Good Templars of this State.

At Birmingham, Eng'd., recently a meteor was seen at 3 P. M., while the sun was shining.

We mourn with Brigham Young, he has lost a wife, and is one seventy fifth of a widower.

An aged citizen of Troy, N. Y., died there last week whilst reading in the Bible in family worship.

The new insane asylum in Pennsylvania is to be built at Danville, and is to accommodate 200 patients.

A baby in Massachusetts is blessed with seven living great-grand-aunts, who take turns at nursing it.

At last New York, after much agitation, has built a market house on the Philadelphia plan.

Old Kilauea, the Sandwich Island volcano throws up red hot stones to a height of 1250 feet.

In Poughkeepsie a man sold his vote for a barrel of flour, and was himself doubly sold when, on opening the barrel he found it filled with sawdust and sand.

The editors of the *Lyceum Standard* have been convicted of libel, of course, under the rule of law, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

A "new rebellion" it appears, has been started in Brainbridge, Ga., where the ladies it is said have resolved to leave off wearing Yankee goods and wear home spun.

There was a quadruple marriage in Indiana the other day. A man married his third step-mother, who had three children by his father, and three of his sons' brothers, married three of his wife's sisters. At last accounts the parties were trying to find out what relation they are to each other.

Where would the party of universal suffrage without disfranchisement? Just figure it up: all Virginia disfranchised, 170,000 votes; all Texas, 65,000; all Mississippi, 70,000 votes; all Missouri, 90,000; in Tennessee, 100,000; in the so-called reconstructed States 170,000, total, 665,000. Then when they have taken this out by disfranchisement, they by negro suffrage, juggle in 750,000 making in all a difference of 1,355,000 votes. Can an election so carried be considered a fair one? Is this the voice of the people?

INEQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.—The inequality and injustice of the Legislature of this State is seen wherever we look. Luzerne county polls 750 more votes than Lancaster. Yet Luzerne has but one Senator and three Assemblymen, while Lancaster has two Senators and four Assemblymen. Luzerne is Democratic and Lancaster Radical. This is why so unjust a distinction is made. Lancaster is a Congressional district, another county is added to Luzerne. In this way we have another exhibition of the palpable unfairness of the present apportionment, by which the will of the people is defeated.

HOW TO RAISE TWENTY DOLLARS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.—A preacher in a frontier settlement had been collecting money for some church object. There were still some twenty dollars wanting, and after vain efforts to make up the deficiency, he plainly intimated, as he locked the church door one day after service, that he intended to have that said twenty dollars before any of them left the house. At the same time he set the example by tossing \$5 on the table.

Another put down a dollar, another a quarter of a dollar, a fourth, half a dollar, and so on. The parson read out every now and then the state of the funds: "That's seven and a half my friends," "That's nine and a quarter," "Ten and six bits are all that are in the hat, friends and Christian brethren." Slowly it mounted up—"Twelve and a half," "Fourteen," "Fifteen," "Sixteen and three bits," and so on until it struck at \$1.50. "Only twenty fifty cents, friends, to make up the amount. Will nobody make it up?" Everybody had subscribed, and not a cent more was forthcoming. Silence reigned, and how long it might have lasted it was difficult to say, had not a half dollar been tossed thro' the open window, and an explanatory voice shouted, "Here pastor, there is yer money; let out my gal, I'm tired of waitin' for her!"

## The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868.

The *Sanbury Democrat*, of whom Alvin Day, formerly of this place, is one of the editors, boasts the name of *Hon. Asa Parker* as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; and supports its position with sound and cogent reasons.

We second the motion.

Hon. A. Oakley Hall, the Democratic candidate, was on Tuesday last elected Mayor of New York by a most decided majority. The contest was a one-sided affair, the Radicals not polling enough votes to make it interesting. Richard O'Gorman, Democrat, was re-elected Corporation Commissioner.

It is stated that Senator Henderson, whom the Radicals have threatened to destroy on account of his vote against impeachment, has secured twenty of the newly elected members of the Missouri Legislature, giving him the balance of power between his party opponents and the Democrats. This will materially complicate the election of the United States Senator in that State.

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.—The Radicals have at length succeeded in accomplishing one of their most cherished projects. By throwing out the vote of twelve Democratic parishes in Louisiana they have managed to secure the return of a negro to Congress. The name of the man is Monard. By the patent Radical method of rejecting what votes they please and counting only what suits them this African representative is sent to Washington to fill the unexpired term of a dead carpet-bagger named Mann. We congratulate the Republican party on this magnificent triumph of their policy. Let them rejoice now that they have succeeded in accomplishing their most dearly cherished purpose.

MEETING THEIR DESIRES.—Mrs. Surratt was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men—Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover—precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead; Montgomery is in prison for embezzlement; Cleaver has been convicted for an infamous offense, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river; while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Mrs. Surratt, shot himself in Kansas.

Progressive Loyalty.

Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress Philadelphia, proposes to introduce on the first day of the session an amendment to the Constitution providing for "universal suffrage." The plain name of Mr. Kelley's project is, Negro Suffrage in all the States.

Our Radical masters interpret the late elections as sanctioning the movement of Mr. Kelley. They do not see, in the election of General Grant, anything but an expression of the people in favor of giving the Negro absolute political dominion in South.

Although the amendment, if successful, extends to all the States, it will be of no consequence in the North, as far as political power goes. Where there are few negroes or none at all, their votes will change nothing—effect nothing. It is not intended by Kelly and his co-workers that it should affect the Southern States. The object is only to give the Negro the reins of government in the South—to give to the Gospel of Hate a practical application and a field upon which its banner may be erected.

Even this scheme to prop the failing dynasty of Radicalism will be abortive. It could succeed only by attaching a proviso to Kelley's amendment that the Negro must vote the Radical ticket. For the instincts of his race will teach him to shun the carpet-baggers and scoundwags who ask his suffrages, and who now represent the Radical party in the South. Amendment or no amendment, the more respectable and refined of the Southern negroes will vote the Democratic ticket. There is to them nothing lovely in the lantern-jawed carpet-baggers who roam over the South hunting for Congressional vacancies and gubernatorial chairs under the present bayonet rule. The old masters of the negroes, if they were harsh and exacting, were at least gentlemen. Under the new regime, the negro knows that his lot is cast with the white people who have grown up with him; that as they prosper he will prosper; that even equality does not consist in making him the master of his late master; but that a reconstruction which takes away bayonet rule and restores confidence between the two races is as beneficial to him as to the white man. Knowing all this, the negro in Georgia, or in any other Southern State, is not going to fuse with the "first Massachusetts yankee" that comes into his neighborhood and wants to represent his district in Congress.—*Ex*

## The Future of Radicalism.

Gen. Grant will have in his power, during the succeeding four years after the fourth of March, to give to the party which elected him a perpetuity of power or to consign it to defeat and oblivion. By taking the Federal Constitution as his chart, and adapting his policy and acts strictly in accordance with it, exacting from all his subordinates a rigid adherence to the requirements of honesty, civilization and christianity, and keeping the malignants, the corruptionists, and the demagogues at arm's length from power, he can render his party almost immortal. The good of all parties would flock to his support, thereby strengthening him beyond overthrow whilst the bad only would desert him. The whites of the south, now antagonistic to his party, would hail him as their deliverer, and strike hands with him in eternal friendship. The lands of the south would again team with harvests, and from plantation to plantation would resound the song of gladness. From the ashes of the war would spring up all the lost industries, and amid the general prosperity of that section, the Northern people would come in for an abundant share. Besides this, instead of the national debt increasing and weighing like a mill-stone upon labor, it would decrease and not be felt as a burden. On the other hand, by acting outside the Constitution; by surrounding himself with the harpies who have already so greatly injured the country; and making himself the mere agent of the R&P fanatics in carrying out their despicable plans for individual aggrandizement, he will assuredly doom his party to dissolution and himself to everlasting infamy.

It remains to be seen whether General Grant will have the nerve to do right and go counter to his political associates, or whether he will prove so weak or so basely biased as to carry out their behests and sink the country still deeper in ruin. As a partisan we should desire to see him out-herod his backers in Radicalism, so as to kill his infernal party, but as a patriot and humanitarian, we must pray that he will not do so. It is yet too soon to prognosticate as to his course, but the best augury, in favor of the supposition that he will not play the devil generally, as his party leaders have been doing for so long, is that a traitor of suspense and fear seems to pervade the Radical ranks throughout the country, interfering very materially with their loyal work of dividing up the prospective spoils. Under the circumstances we can only hope for the best, and, as good citizens labor to save the country against any sort of Radical rascality that may come after.—*Bellevue Watchman.*

The Negro to Have a Vote.

When Democrats have charged that it was the purpose of the Radicals, as soon as they obtained another lease of power, to establish universal negro suffrage throughout the United States, it was denounced as a "Copperhead libel." Let us see what the Radicals now say about it themselves. "One of the first measures that will be introduced into Congress on its assembling in December, will be a constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of Suffrage throughout the United States. A bill will go through without a doubt, and the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States being Republican, the amendment will be ratified, and the question of suffrage settled forever. A prominent member of Congress has already prepared such an amendment in the shape of a bill, which he will introduce on the first day of the session."

Forney, in his *Press*, sounds the bugle call as follows: "The colored man holds the bonds and pledge of this country. Under the furnace blast of war we promised him freedom. We owe not the hollow promise, to the ear and broken to the hope; but the substantial thing—good measure, full pressed down, and running out. Let us give it now, and let the Fortieth Congress snail the honor. Common justice, common humanity, and common gratitude, call on us now to enfranchise with the ballot the colored man in every State. It can be done safely and successfully. We have no Presidential election to imperil now. We are on the verge of success. Let us use it to float the ship of state into quiet waters, quiet because they are the great deep of justice and of right."

Let the Fortieth Congress, in December, as their first and main work, propose an amendment to the Constitution conferring the power to vote for national purposes and officers, on colored men, under equal conditions with white, and submit to the people, under the fifth article. Three-fourths of the States would rush to ratify it, and another laurel, ever green and glorious, would be added to the enduring honors of our great party."

When it is remembered that this very party announced in their platform that in the North the question of suffrage belonged of right to the States exclusively, it will be seen how honestly their profession compares with their practice. Well, we did our duty. We warned the people not to be deceived by the specious declarations of the Chicago platform, and if they can stand negro suffrage we guess we can.—*Ex*

Geary's refusal to award a commission to Hon. Henry D. Foster, the regularly and fairly elected member of Congress from the 23d district is one of his characteristically small ones, and he performs about as small an act as any public man in the State. Mr. Foster had a majority of the votes of the district and received his certificate of election from two of the three return judges. The other judge, no doubt prompted by the great "alligator," or his friends, refused to put his name to the certificate, but refused to give Covode a separate certificate. Geary takes advantage of the capriciousness or rascality of this return judge and plays scamp also by withholding Mr. F's commission. Covode, it is said, will contest before the Rump House, where he knows Democracy and honesty never had the ghost of a chance against any rascally scoundwag of his negro party.

THE CASE OF THE NEGRO. On the next day after Hester was convicted, in the supreme court before the same judges, a colored man was convicted of stabbing a married woman with whom he cohabited, with a dirk, so that she died. The following are the details of the trial:

The Commonwealth vs. Alfred Alexander, colored, charged with the murder of Phillis Proctor, colored. The facts of the murder, as testified by the witnesses, were as follows: The deceased was a married woman, living in Elmene street, and, during the absence of her husband, who had been at sea for three years, she cohabited with the prisoner, and gave birth to a child, which he was the father. On the 18th of October last she was killed by her room-mate, by the child by her side, when the prisoner entered, and asked how the baby was, and then told her to put aside her sewing. She stooped to put away the articles she was working upon, and while she was in this position, he drew a dirk and made a glancing stab upon her neck.

She arose, crying that she was cut, and he made a second thrust at her body, but she threw up her left leg and it received the wound. He turned and struck a girl who was standing in the doorway, and then fled. The deceased was removed to Pennsylvania Hospital, and thence, by her own request, to the Alms House. At this latter institution the physicians found the upper portion of the wounded limb to be in such a condition that amputation was decided upon. This operation was performed, but proved unsuccessful, and on the 26th of the month she died. Jealousy was supposed to have been the motive of the prisoner's conduct.

The defence offered no testimony, but argued the case solely upon the commonwealth's testimony. After a short deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

While Hester Vaughan has been unnoticed in her cell the names of twenty thousand respectable citizens of Philadelphia have been obtained to a petition to Governor Geary to reprieve or commute the sentence of this colored man.

He is a poor soldier who deserts his colors on account of a defeat. He is a coward who abandons his political principles on account of a political reverse.

## Hester Vaughan.

The case of Hester Vaughan, a young English woman, now, and for the past ten months lying in prison at Philadelphia, and since June last, under sentence of death for infanticide, is exciting considerable interest in all parts of the country and especially among the women of N. Y. City; where, on Wednesday evening last, a large public meeting was had, which was presided over by Horace Greely, and addressed by several prominent Ladies and Gentlemen. Resolutions were passed condemning her execution on the vague and unsatisfactory evidence adduced against her and asking her unconditional pardon by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Committee was appointed to present these, in person, to Governor Geary.

This case has given rise to considerable criticism on the course of the sympathies of the citizens of Philadelphia, who, it seems had much of this precious commodity to expend in behalf of a negro murderer, who was tried and convicted about the same time and by the same court before whom Hester was tried.

We extract the following summary of the facts of these two cases from the N. Y. World.

THE CASE OF THE WHITE GIRL.

It seems she came to this country in 1865 a young Englishwoman of twenty, with a man to whom she was married, but who was really married to another woman and who deserted HESTER at Pottsville, PENNSYLVANIA. Whereupon the deserted woman became a dairymaid, and while in this service was the victim of what she alleges to be a rape, though she herself refuses to give the name of her ravisher, declaring that he is the husband of a woman and the father of a child upon whom great sorrow would fall with the revelation, and that misery enough has come from the matter now. As indeed there has, seeing that a child was the result of a rape, that the child did not remain long in the land of the living, and that the child's mother is now dead.

What suffering as well as sorrow HESTER VAUGHAN endured appears in the narrative that, when she found herself to be pregnant, she went to Philadelphia, where she worked hard and lived miserably in a room renting for \$3 a month. Last February the child was born. The mother says she was three days in labor, suffering her agony and shame alone in her wretched room, without friends or fire or food, or a single comfort or comfort. At last she was unconscious, and then some German women found her and a dead child together. There was a puncture in the soft part of the child's skull, made, according to testimony, by the mother, by some blunt instrument, and this is the first shred of testimony against HESTER. Then the women say that HESTER offered them all she had in the world to take the child away, which she denies, saying that she could not speak German and they did not understand English, and that she only did so for a momentary relief. But this is a shred two in the testimony, and these simple shreds have been twisted into a rope strong enough to hang HESTER VAUGHAN.

After HESTER VAUGHAN had been speedily tried, poorly defended, and summarily sentenced, for the first time a woman in Philadelphia went to call on the unfortunate, though HESTER had been lying in prison full five months! Only one woman in all of Philadelphia, which is full of philanthropic women who will do anything for the negro brother, and who cry aloud for boiled chickens and home-made cakes to support the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. This one woman was very kind to HESTER, but she could not sympathize among her sex, and now HESTER's case is brought from Philadelphia to be considered in New York.

Is there no sympathy or feeling in Philadelphia? Of yes, quantities of it. It appears as follows: At the same time, and in the same court which sentenced HESTER to be hung, was sentenced also ALFRED ALEXANDER, incidentally mentioned as "colored." He had been cohabiting with another man's wife who had borne a child to ALFRED, "colored," and one day, induced by the prospect of a reward, he stabbed the woman, from the result of which she subsequently died, and ALFRED was tried and sentenced to be hung. Twenty thousand men and women in PENNSYLVANIA have petitioned Governor GEARY to pardon, or at least to commute the sentence of that negro! Not one man or woman has yet signed a petition for HESTER VAUGHAN.

On the 26th March, 1812, a violent thunder storm, with incessant flashes, was observed by the people of New Madrid, and at the same time the city of Caracas, in South America, was laid in ruins, twelve thousand of its people perishing.

The great eruption of Vesuvius, in 1857, with accompanying earthquakes, will also be remembered as taking human life, variously estimated at from 22,000 to 40,000 lives.

In 1858, June 19th, the Valley of Mexico was also devastated by one of these visitations demolishing houses through its length and destroying the costly aqueduct supplying the city with water.

March 22, 1859, Quito, in Ecuador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and thousands of lives were lost.

## Earthquakes in History.

During the first half of this century 3,240 of these visitations were noticed, or about one every week. In Europe, during the last ten years, there have been 320 earthquakes, or one every nine days. At the commencement of the fifteenth century, only 750 of these shocks had found a place in history. During the next 300 years, 2,804 earthquakes are recorded, or almost four times as many as during all the preceding ages. From these facts it has been inferred that, whatever may be the origin of these upheavings of the crust of the earth, the phenomena are greatly increasing in number and their causes in violence.

Among the earliest earthquakes reported are those by which the famous Heracleum and Pompeii were destroyed in the year 63. Fifty-two years after this, Antioch in Syria, was almost entirely destroyed, the calamity occurring just at the time the Emperor Trojan, was on a visit to the place. 458 it was again visited by an earthquake, and again in 526, the number of persons perishing in the ruins on this latter occasion being estimated at a quarter of a million.

1602, Port Royal the capital of Jamaica, was entirely submerged by the force of an earthquake, that swallowed up over a thousand acres, and drove ships so far inland that they floated above the buried city.

In 1722, an entire volcano sunk into the earth in the island of Java, carrying with it forty villages, the mountain itself which was fifteen miles long and six broad, the accompanying hamlets and their 2,857 inhabitants.

On the first of November, 1775, occurred the memorable earthquake of Lisbon by which 60,000 persons perished in the twinkling of an eye. Here, also, was the great tidal wave seen at an altitude of fifty feet. One of most awful incidents of this earthquake was the sinking of the city quay. This had just been constructed of marble at an immense expense, and to it, as to a last refuge, fled thousands of the hapless inhabitants. Without a moment's warning, the earth suddenly opened to receive it, and after sucking in the mass closed over it, as not a single body of all the thousands that went down, nor the least spar or ark from any of the ships near by that were sucked into the chasm, ever came to the top. The water there is near six hundred fathoms deep, at an unknown distance beneath the bottom repose the hapless Lisbonese. This Lisbon earthquake, Humboldt estimates, affected a portion of the earth four times as large as Europe, and was felt in the Alps, on the coast of Sweden, in the West Indies, on lake Ontario, and along the coast of Massachusetts.

1811, the earthquakes of the Mississippi, severest at New Madrid, Missouri, shook the ground for many days, and alternately raised and depressed it here and there, the latter sections forming a section called the sunken country to this day.

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## A Negro Office-Holder.

It seems that Gov. Geary has determined not only to carry the law which his Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, Gara, laid upon his shoulders in his letter to the recent African convention in this city, but to weight himself even more heavily by issuing a commission of office to a negro, in defiance of the constitution which he is sworn to support.

One Peter Smith, an African, has recently been commissioned by the Governor, as a constable, or policeman, for the town of Helffenstein, Schuylkill county.

The Governor, by this action, has set at naught the constitution of Pennsylvania, which, as every one knows, does not recognize the negro as qualified either to vote or hold office. He has deliberately broken his solemn oath to maintain that constitution, as well as insulted every white man in the State by issuing that commission.—Doubtless the Governor imagines that the course he has seen fit to pursue, will recommend him to the radical party for re-nomination. But we are much mistaken if there be not men, even in that party, to whom such a bid for the favor of the ultra radicals will bring nothing but disgust.—Perhaps the Governor will find out, some day, that the white men of Pennsylvania are not, after all, so very anxious to take the negro into political partnership. If the coming Legislature dare to cheat the people out of the right to settle the suffrage question for themselves, the Governor will learn, to his heart's content, what it is to stand upon a Negro Suffrage Platform in the Keystone State.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

In Brownlow's little kingdom the "loyal" have a fine way of disposing of Democrats who are elected in spite of the disfranchisement of 114,860 white citizens.—They just throw out Democratic precincts enough to elect the Radical and it is all right. Sheafe, Democrat, who was elected to Congress by 500 majority, was served in this way, and the certificate given to his opponent by the scoundrelly Governor. We never see a word about these "stupendous frauds," in Radical papers. Oh, no! that's the other side.

Do you want Spring, or Out Bed, you can find them at Buck & Sterling's, and they won't charge you such prices for them that you can't afford to buy.

If there is any article in the line of Furniture you want, Buck & Sterling will supply you at prices that will leave no chance to grapple.

ONE reason why people go to Buck & Sterling's to buy their furniture, is because they sell first class goods at about half the price they have usually been sold for in this country.

DON'T fail to go to Buck & Sterling's, to look at their large stock of Looking Glasses, the largest ever kept in the place, and then the price can't help but suit.

STEREOSCOPIES, Views, Picture Frames, Pictures, Brackets, &c., for the Holidays, for sale at Buck & Sterling's, at your own prices.

It will pay you to call at Buck & Sterling's, and look over their stock of goods, the assortment is as good as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

SELECT SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Tunkhannock and vicinity that a Select School will commence in the Brick School House in Tunkhannock, on Monday, Dec. 14th 1868. No pains will be spared to make the same both interesting and profitable to all.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary Department, \$3.00  
Common English, 4.00  
Higher, 7.00  
One half Tuition payable in advance, remainder at middle of term. JAS. W. GUERNSEY, n19-w3 Teacher.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

D. McKown respectfully announces to the people of Wyoming County, that he has made a specialty of HEAVY SILVER PLATING, for years. Heavy plate is much more economical than light. The more Silver put on the goods, the cheaper it is done in proportion to the amount of Silver used. Spoons and Forks, should not be of less than 15 oz plate—36 or 48 would be far more economical. Yet 4 oz plate is called a good plate by the trade, and poor as it is, but a small portion of all the goods made come up to the standard. Hence the value of plate is measured by the number of ounces of silver, to the gross of table spoons. All other surfaces are estimated by these. For example, dessert plates should be 12 oz, and dinner plates 16 oz. Sixteen oz plate is 16 oz of silver to the gross of table spoons or dining forks, 12 oz to the gross of dessert spoons or forks and 8 oz to the gross of tea spoons. This quantity of plate will cost, on the average, twice as much as 4 oz and will have four times the amount of silver on it. Thirty-six oz plate will cost about three times as much as 4 oz, and will contain nine times the amount of silver on it. Thirty-six oz plate is the lightest that will allow the engraving on it, of name or initials, without cutting through into the plate beneath. Forty-eight oz plate will cost about four times as much as 4 oz, plate, and will contain twelve times the amount of silver. This plate costs about one-half as much as solid silverware of ordinary weight, and for every day use, will be more durable than light, solid silverware. Most of the solid silverware is made much too light to be durable in constant use. The terms "double," "triple," &c., I do not use to designate qualities—there being too much ambiguity in their use.

All goods, made by me, having my name and figures denoting the oz, plate, stamped on them, will be guaranteed to have the full amount of first quality silver on them.

I will plate to order, goods of any thickness of plating desired, from 4 to 48 oz.

Old goods, (of any quality) plated any thickness required, by J. T. HELMBOLD.

P. C. BURNS & BRO, Jewelers, at Tunkhannock, Pa. Agents for the sale of these goods.

All orders left at their store, will receive proper attention. DAVID MCKOWN, Pittston, Pa., Dec. 1st 1868.

TO PHYSICIANS. NEW YORK, August 15th, 1867.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The compound parts are BUCHU, LOSE, LEAF, CUBES, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubes extracted by displacement with liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small portion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

The Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, generally, is of dark color, and emits its fragrance from the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation is of the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases of inflammation or indigestion. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients, and the mode of preparation.

Having that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation. With a feeling of confidence, I am, v. r. respectfully, J. T. HELMBOLD.

Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York City.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World]

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store of my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

Firm of Powers and Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weak-ness arising from indigestion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, loss of appetite, Lassitude, Headache, Nervousness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of Evil, in fact, Unpleasantness of Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyment of life.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which, if not treated, may become a permanent disease. EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does it. No treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Expectations; Unpleasantness of Menstruation, and all the complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from the habits of dissipation, imprudence in diet, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, and IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically