



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

STATE, DISTRICT & COUNTY TICKET

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
RON. Wm. ELWELL, of Bradford County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan County.
JOHN C. ELLIS, of Montour County.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THERON VAUGHN, of Mehoopany.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunkhannock Bor.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES L. MULLISON, of Tunkhannock Tp.

FOR CORONER,
J. M. CAREY, of Northmoreland.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN G. SPAULDING, of Forkston.

We observe by our exchanges that the stamps under the late law of the smaller denominations are now being furnished by the authorities in small quantities. The stamps for deeds, leases, bonds, mortgages, etc., have not yet been issued by the government.

Another Draft.

Instead of the ill-advised, unconstitutional and absurd negro proclamation crushing rebellion and bringing the war to a sudden close, as the Abolitionists said it would, it now appears that the President contemplates an additional draft for 800,000 men, to take effect as soon as the first draft is filled. As these 800,000, if called out at all, will be called out in consequence of the enlarged proportions of the rebellion, caused by the proclamation, justice would seem to demand that the Abolitionists should furnish the whole number. They promised that if the war should be converted into a war for emancipation, "every road and by-way would throng with volunteers," from the Abolition ranks, who were only waiting to show their valor in defence of negro rights. They didn't care much about the Constitution and the Union, they said plainly—but for the freedom and equality of the negro they were not only willing but anxious to lay down their lives. Let us see them do it.

Stamp Duties.

The stamp act of the last congress went into effect on the first of the present month. After this date by the terms of the original act, all checks, promissory notes, leases, mortgages, bonds, deeds, contracts, warehouse receipts, etc., made without affixing the stamp imposed by the act are void, and subject to the person thus making them to heavy penalties by a supplemental act approved July 24th, 1862, it is provided "that no instrument, paper or document, executed without a stamp prior to January 1st, 1863, shall be invalid or void; but no such instrument, paper, or document shall be offered in evidence in any court until a proper stamp is affixed, and the holder thereof has proven to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector of the district five dollars for the use of the United States." By this it would seem that it was contemplated that (as is actually the case) the stamps denoting the duties on these several instruments could not be furnished in time for general use. Hence the supplemental act above mentioned, the probable effect and meaning of which is, that checks, promissory notes, etc., executed without a stamp prior to the first of January, 1863, will be valid between the parties; but will not be valid as evidence, if suit is brought upon them, until the stamp tax and five dollars are paid as above. The supplement does not say whether the penalty will be remitted or not. This five dollars, then, on all transactions between this and January next, must be paid by the person who brings suit upon the note, or other instrument, as a penalty for his living in a government where taxes are imposed faster than steam presses, and engravers can manufacture the evidences thereof. The supplement is silent as to whether the two hundred dollars penalty imposed by the original act, will be collected or not. It is presumed, however, that our magnanimous rulers will remit that until after they shall have furnished the stamps.

In another part of our issue to-day will be found some of the penal provisions of this act.

Daniel Webster once said, "The time will come when all good men and true, will be called to rally around the Constitution; and when we raise that banner it shall glitter like the Ori-flame." The time has come; that banner is in the hands of the old standard bearer—the Democratic party. A cry has gone forth through the length and breadth of the nation for all "good men and true," to the rescue. Let them respond as men knowing their rights dare maintain them.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Wyoming County met in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Saturday October 4th 1862, and was organized by calling Hon Henry Love to the chair and selecting the following named persons as Vice Presidents:

- John D. Myers, Northmoreland.
- Benjamin Stemples, Lemon.
- Ahira Gay, Meshoppen.
- Thomas Headley, Exeter.
- Lawrence Ager, Overfield.
- M. W. Dewitt, Tunkhannock Borough.
- John Niver, Nicholson.
- H. L. Ferguson, Falls.
- H. W. Fassett, Windham.
- Gordon Pike, Northmoreland.
- Lewis Armstrong, Clinton.
- Edward Merritt, Braintrim.
- Harrison Comstock, North branch.
- J. G. Spaulding, Forkston.
- Theron Vaughn, Mehoopany.
- John Jackson, Tunkhannock.
- Harvey Sickler and Alvin Day were named as Secretaries.

Col. V. E. Piolette of Bradford County, being called upon, proceeded to address the meeting on the issues now before the people, which he did in a clear and forcible manner, showing most clearly that the old Democratic party was true to all the great interests of this country, and pointing out the duty of all Union men to stand by the government in this her hour of peril. His remarks were well received and listened to with marked attention. He was followed by Ira C. Mitchell of Luzerne County, in an eloquent and lucid address, which was received with applause. He tore off the thin gauze of no party, behind which our republican friends have so long concealed themselves, and said truly that there was but the one known when it came to the dispensation of favors, for no man, unless he idolized and paid devotion to the party in power, was worthy of place—showing that democrats were worthy of a place in the front ranks and in the hottest of the battle, but for office and its emoluments, they were reserved for men of this no party. His speech was replete with sound reason and forcible arguments, addressed to the understanding and common sense of men, and was received as such by his attentive audience.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House in the evening.

EVENING MEETING.

At the ringing of the bell the court room was filled, when E. Mowrey Jr. was called to the chair. Wm. M. Piatt, being called upon, addressed the people briefly, joining with the masses in thanking the distinguished speakers from abroad for the able and eloquent addresses made by them in favor of the old constitutional party, and for the perpetuation of our government, and the preservation of the Union.

Ira C. Mitchell being called for, responded to the call in a forcible and well-timed speech, showing the true cause of our pending difficulties. He stated that last season he had been engaged in raising volunteers to go forth to fight the battles of our country, that men of all parties flocked around the banner of our country, except the abolitionists, and they, for some reason was opposed to engaging in the strife. He made a powerful appeal in favor of the Union, a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the salvation of our country.

Col. Piolette was called for and proceeded to address the meeting. He made a most eloquent appeal to the ladies, (many of whom were present) showing that they too had a duty to perform in this our country's peril. He spoke of the many difficulties which now surrounded us as a nation and a people of the importance of a vigorous prosecution of the War, that peace, happiness, and prosperity might again smile upon us, to prevent the increase of an already enormous public debt, and to the end that this vast expenditure of public money might cease, which, at the present rate, would soon swallow up the entire earnings of the people.

His remarks were received with favor and listened to with attention. At the close of Col. Piolette's speech, Mr. Little was called for, but he excused himself from the lateness of the hour, when the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Senatorial Conference Meeting.

The Conferees of this Senatorial District, met, according to adjournment, at Laceyville, Oct. 2, 1862.

Thomas Johnson, president of the conference, called the meeting to order; when Elmer Horton was chosen an additional Secretary. The List of counties was called and the following persons appeared as conferees.

- GEORGE STEPHENS, } Bradford Co.
- W. R. STORRS, }
- ELMER HORTON, }
- MOSES EILINBERGER, }
- THOMAS JOHNSON, } Susquehanna Co.
- C. D. LATHROP, }
- I. ROSS, }
- R. WELLS, }
- ANER GRAFFAS, }
- COL. JAMES DEEGAN, } Sullivan Co.
- HON. RICHARD BEDFORD, }
- Wm. M. PIATT, } Wyoming Co.
- C. D. GEARHART, }
- Wm. F. TERRY, }

On motion of Wm. M. Piatt, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That under the existing circumstances we deem it inexpedient to place in nomination a candidate for Senator, at this time.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this conference be published in the papers of this senatorial District.

On motion the conference adjourned sine die.

THO'S JOHNSON, President.
RICHARD BEDFORD, } Secretaries
ELMER HORTON, }

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

That "Nonsense."

The Democratic meeting held at the Court House on the 17th ult., did not seem to please our republican friends. Surely nobody expected it to do so. Probably the one held on Saturday last was equally unfortunate.—Mr. Little's speech at the former meeting seems to have called out a very strong expression of republican disapprobation. Probably Mr. Little himself would not have felt very well pleased with it if it had done otherwise. That pink of journals, the *Wyoming Republican*, speaks of the meeting as a "fizzle," and of the speech as "nonsense," and yet devotes a column and a half of its valuable space to a miserably futile attempt to reply to the latter. Other peoples "nonsense" is usually passed by as unworthy of notice.—"Mr. Little's nonsense" however, sits so uncomfortably upon the Republican stomach as to require a column and a half from Richard's trenchant pen to set the editorial stomach right again. This must be a very dangerous kind of "nonsense," and ought not to be freely indulged in. In his wrath the profound writer hints darkly at that "Kedron speech" on the 4th of July, which excited so much holy horror in republican quarters, and of which the *Montrose Republican* some time since professed to give a partial report.—Does not Richard know that the author of that monstrous libel has written to Mr. Little an abject withdrawal of his allegation in that article, and a distinct acknowledgement of its injustice? This is, however, no reason why it should not be used by the republicans. A lie well stuck to is almost as good for some purposes as the truth. But the climax of this terrible column and a half is the allegation that Mr. Little writes our editorials. Richard's sources of information are, doubtless very valuable, but we must beg leave to say that we write our own editorials. No article from Mr. Little's pen, except one or two over his own signature, or his own initials, has appeared in our paper for many months. In the early part of our editorial career, we availed ourselves of such assistance as we were able to command, as we supposed we had a right to do in case of need; for it is our purpose to make our paper just as valuable and useful as we can. We believe it has been quietly hinted that the readers of the *Republican* would feel greatly gratified if its learned editors would employ some gentlemen to write their editorials. We feel bound to acknowledge our thanks for the unintended compliment they pay us in attributing ours to so respectable a source.

"Union Savers," to the Rescue.

The approaching election is the most important one, with perhaps, a single exception, that has been held since the organization of the government. Upon its results will depend to a very large extent, the question whether the government of our Fathers shall survive or perish, whether the constitution shall be preserved, and constitutional liberty preserved, or whether these only safeguards against the steady encroachments of a military despotism shall be undermined and utterly destroyed. Upon Democrats and the conservative element of the North, the responsibility of deciding this momentous question now depends. The battle is between conservatism and radicalism—between the wish to preserve and perpetuate the Union and government of the Fathers, and the desire to crush and utterly destroy both through the destruction of the great charter upon which both depend. It is madness to expect the government to survive the Constitution.—Let the avowed enemies of the latter be put down. Until the day of their rule commenced, the government was strong and prosperous, and the people were free from burthens. For many years they have declared their hostility to the constitution, and during the short period of their power, they have steadily labored to destroy it. In conservatism, is the last hope of the country. To the supporters of the constitution "in time of peace, in time of war, and in all time," we appeal now in this hour of the country's dire peril to show a united front.

Let the ballot box speak in tones of thunder, its condemnation of secession, whether it take the form of abolition fanaticism, and secret conspiracy at the North, or of open rebellion at the South. Let the government plunderers and the enemies of the constitution be put down, and there may yet be hope for the country. Allow them to continue in power, and the history of the past eighteen months, points unerringly to the end of Representative government, and constitutional liberty in America. "Union Savers," to the rescue. If this opportunity be allowed to pass, who can say that another will ever be afforded?

The Congressional and Senatorial Question.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional, and Senatorial conferences, published in our issue of to-day, we have no candidate for these offices in the field. The conference at Bloomsburg, recommended the support of Henry W. Tracy as against his corrupt and unscrupulous competitor, the Reverend George Landon. Since the result of this conference has been known, that pet and tool of Wilmot has been withdrawn from the contest.—This is a virtual admission of his unworthiness. The people whose rights he had sacrificed, whose taxes he had voted into the coffers of a soulless corporation, were about to consign him to a political grave, so low, that his day of resurrection would never have come. Wilmot, thought that by a change of men, at the last hour, the people would assume that a change of principles had also been made. Robert F. Clark, an obscure man of Columbia Co. is pushed forward upon the board, in the desperate game this tyrant is now playing, for a place in the senate of the United States. Every vote, therefore, cast for Clark, is a vote to return that blackest of all abolitionists—the most unprincipled and corrupt of all politicians, David Wilmot, to the place he so much covets.

Having no candidate in the field, and with these to choose from, it will be for the Democrats of this district to decide, whether they will, by neglecting to vote for Henry W. Tracy, aid Wilmot in his schemes of plunder and corruption, or not. Whatever may be said of Mr. Tracy's views on the negro question, he showed himself, by votes and speeches in our legislature, a man capable of resisting the poisoning and corrupting influence of that hydra headed serpent, under whose glittering charms the *pious* Landon fell. Aye more, he, like Hercules with club in hand, stood up day after day, and dealt blows at the monster which, had it been less a monster, would have destroyed it. Thus much we feel it but just and proper to say of Henry W. Tracy. That if elected to a seat in congress, he will carry into that festering pool of corruption and profligacy, the same honesty, the same fearlessness in defense of the rights of the people, we cannot doubt.—That his votes and influence will ever be found on the side of the conservative men of the country, we firmly believe.

Wm. J. Turrell, the abolition candidate for state senator, coming as he does from the hot bed of abolitionism, fostered and brought out under the nursing hands of Wilmot and Grow, will lend all his aid, to further their schemes of ambition, corruption, and negro equality. His vote, if elected, will be cast for Wilmot, as the next United States Senator. As in the case of congressmen, the democratic party having no nomination for state senator;—the choice will be between Col. Elhanan Smith who has been placed in nomination by the "People's Union Party," and this man Turrell. Col. Smith is personally well known to the citizens of our county. His views upon the political question of the day, are also well known. We need not therefore, speak of him or them. He has but recently addressed the people of this county, and defined his position and principles.

We have thus briefly noticed the candidates for these offices, that our friends may choose from among them. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we ask no man to vote, neither for Mr. Tracy nor Mr. Smith.—But, as it is the right of the people to choose their own representatives, it is their duty when they come to make that choice, if they find two men, both perhaps, in some respects, objectionable, to follow the teachings of that old maxim, which saith: "Of two evils choose the lesser."

Republican Meeting.

Our "no party" friends held a meeting on Monday last, at this place. Steven Dana was made President, when Wm. J. Turrell, was called for. He stated he supposed that the people were anxious to see him as he was, a candidate for Senator. He made a mild speech, which was strongly diluted with weakness, and read at length from the speech of Hamilton, from Texas, to show that the republicans were right, and that the democrats were wrong—after which he closed, when Ex-Congressman Landon, took the stand, and commenced, by charging Turrell with failing to speak the truth because he was a candidate for office, and wanted the votes of the people. Our red headed friend was wrothy, probably for the reason that public opinion, and Bradford dictation, had compelled him to, forego the fond pleasure of filling a place in Congress, and left alone "standing in his own boots." He charged the democratic party with being corrupt, and forgot to say anything about the immense frauds perpetrated under the present administration. He said nothing about the vast fortunes that had been made in army contracts, and never said one word about the corruption of the Penna. Rail Road company. He charged the democrats with having driven him out of the field for Congress. He denounced Tracy for being a candidate, and unworthy of support; abused Piolette and the democrats for not putting a candidate forward, and went on to state a bargain that had been made between the democrats and Tracy, which he knew was false when he was making it. He said the nomination had been tendered him, it was no effort of his. Here too, he forgot to state that he had stumped Bradford for delegates to the County Convention. He also neglected to state that he was here and helped to manage matters, so he would get the conferees of this county. He did not state that the delegates of the republican convention retired to the Grand Jury room, and there, in secret, fixed on the conferees, and then came into convention, and had the trick ratified. Now does he think the people will believe him when he thus speaks, when the facts are before the public which give the lie to his declaration? It is time he was driven from the sacred desk, as he has been forced out of political position and place.

He said it was no time for party, and stated, he had seen hand bills headed "Rally Democrats," calling together a party, as a party in these times of peril. Here too, he forgot that he had come at the call of immense posters, that had been scattered far and near, headed "Rally Freemen." It would appear that our truthful friend, who is not now a candidate for Congress, for the people beat him about twelve days before election, regards it all right for the republicans to hold meetings, abuse every body who do not agree with them, and devise ways and means, by which they may retain power.—But how wrong, and what an outrage it is for democrats to assemble and discuss the exciting topics of the day. The democrats yet claim the right to meet in public and devise ways and means to save our bleeding country, and to rally the people to support and sustain our government, while our opposition friends seem to be thirsting after the spoils of office, and feasting on the ruin and misery they have created.

When the Rev. Landon paid his respects to Col. Smith, and took occasion to warn the people not to vote for the Col. because he was not the regular republican candidate for Senator and had not been willing that he, Landon

should go to Congress. He then wound up by asking men to watch if they found any man, who would not vote the regular republican ticket, put him down a traitor, he was opposing the President and the Administration. Mr. Landon seems to regard every man loyal who endorses the Republican doctrine, with all of its heresies, and every man a traitor or who will not come tip to the support of these vile doctrines.

Mr. Chamberlin, our light complexioned friend, and, as Col. Smith termed him, Terrill's Ass "spoke." He made a dashing charge upon the Rebels. Lincoln must be ignorant of the fact that any such man lives, or he would have called him into the service. He created a great whirlwind, at times his hair appeared almost without a kink. Well, he blew his blow out, and it was over.

Col. Smith was then called for, when it was announced that he would speak in the evening at the Court House. Landon, Terrill, and Terrill's "spokesman" left soon after the meeting adjourned, and thus ended the Republican fizzle, and our town was freed of three sore heads.—Com.

Another Proclamation.

Following close upon his emancipation proclamation, President Lincoln has issued another, declaring martial law throughout the whole North and suspending the *habeas corpus* in all cases of military arrest.

We ask the people of Pennsylvania to read it carefully—to weigh it well. For our own part we know not what to say. We can scarcely realize that we are living under a despotism, and yet it is plain enough that this is no longer a Republican Government, guided and restrained by a written Constitution.

The *habeas corpus* suspended in the loyal North! Great God! what does it mean?

Where, in all the North, has the legitimate action of the Administration been resisted? Who of all the citizens of the North has committed treason, or connived at it, or aided and abetted it, or given it aid and comfort, or discouraged enlistments, or resisted the militia draft, or committed any other offence that could not be punished under the State laws? And yet the *habeas corpus* is suspended, and men are subjected to seizure and imprisonment, to military trial and ignominious death, without constitutional authority or form of law!

What atmosphere do we breathe now? Yesterday it was one of freedom, expanding the lungs and making the heart buoyant with vital blood.

What is it to-day? Answer, some one who knows. What is it that oppresses and weighs us down—makes respiration difficult, the blood sluggish, and the heart faint?

Is it an atmosphere of slavery? Who says so? Trembling coward, it is false! Heavens, that we should live to see the day when our children call us slaves, and shrink from us, and ask us where is the blood of our fathers, and whether we are bastards?

Nay, nay, it cannot be. This is all a hideous dream which will vanish with tomorrow's dawn.

But yesterday we knew that we were free—that we lived in the United States—that we were American citizens, under the protection of the Constitution—pride of our country—happy in the pursuit of our humble calling—free as the Constitution made us, and guaranteed that we should be.

What, then, has so suddenly changed our condition? Yesterday was bright—what has cast a shadow upon to-day?

A slave! What, again repeated—still ringing in our ears! What devil whispers it to mar the Eden in which we but yesterday dwelt, and in which we hoped to live for ever?

We say again, it is false! The blood of the Revolution cannot be enslaved. Our fathers would rise from their graves and curse us—Heaven would shut its gates upon us—the very earth on which we tread would spew us out, were we tamely to submit to be slaves.

No, no; it is an incubus which we shall soon shake off—a horrible dream which the night will end.

But the proclamation! Aye, that is the subject of our article, and we close as we began—People of Pennsylvania, read it carefully, and weigh it well.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Square Fight.

The present contest is a contest between the white and black races for supremacy.—President Lincoln and the Abolitionists have made it so. The white race is represented by the Democratic party—the black race by the Abolition Republican party. The fact can no longer be disguised. The simple question to be decided, is, whether the white man shall maintain his *status* of superiority, or be sunk to the level of the negro. Equality of races is demanded by the Abolitionists; they claim that, socially, civilly and politically, the black man should be the equal of the white. The Democrats deny and oppose this. It is a fair and square fight between the Caucasian and the African, and the issue of the contest will be decided at the ballot box.—The question is referred to the people—to the white people. They must determine it one way or the other—in favor of the negro, if they elect Abolitionists; in favor of the white man, if they elect Democrats.—Draw the line at once—make the mark distinct—let the only question asked between this and the election be, "Are you White?" or "Are you Black?"—*Patriot & Union.*

Threatened Revolt.

The Washington Republican states, on good authority, that, since the appearance of the President's negro proclamation, symptoms of revolt have been exhibited among the officers and soldiers in the camps on the Potomac opposite Washington. It is to be regretted, but scarcely to be wondered at, if it will be well for the country, perhaps, if the "symptoms" are confined to that locality.

Emancipation.

Forney's press of the 23d instant, in commenting upon the President's emancipation proclamation, says "the rebellion is at an end," and sings hosannas to Abraham Lincoln for having performed this good work with a few strokes of the pen. It has been often repeated that "the pen is mightier than the sword," but (if Forney is right) its truth has never been so fully exemplified in the history of the world as by this proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Think of it—a million of men have been mustered into the field, one thousand five hundred millions of money have been expended—four hundred thousand stalwart men have been killed or disabled—industry has been paralyzed—commerce destroyed—society convulsed from its foundation, and the whole country brought upon the brink of ruin, to end this accursed rebellion, and notwithstanding all these sacrifices—these herculean efforts—the war assumes proportions more gigantic than it did a year and a half ago. But, thanks to Allah! we have a President, whose pen, mightier than the sword—more effective than the combined efforts of twenty million of people—has ended the rebellion by a single dash.

All hail, Abraham Lincoln! We cannot sufficiently eulogize this saviour of our country; but we confess to feeling a little dash of sorrow in this cup of happiness, when we think of the many thousands of lives that have been needlessly sacrificed, the millions of treasure that have been wasted; for there is no good reason why this proclamation might not have ended the war a year ago, as well as to-day. But it is supposed that the Almighty passed an eternity in inaction before He walked up to create a world, and we must be satisfied to wait for the fullness of time. And we say again—All hail, Abraham Lincoln!—*Patriot & Union.*

THE WHITE MAN ENSLAVED!

Proclamation.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered, First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE CONTRAST.

DISLOYALTY.
Benj. Wade, a peculiar favorite of the Summer-Greeley-Wilmot-Landon Abolitionists, said in his place in the United States Senate, that the man who "quotes the Constitution in this great crisis is a traitor."

LOYALTY.
Daniel Webster, said:—"The Constitution of the United States is a written instrument, a recorded FUNDAMENTAL LAW; it is the bon 4, the ONLY BOND OF THE UNION OF THE STATES; it is all that gives us national character."

All Gammon.

The idea held out by some that President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation when he did for fear of being forestalled by Jefferson Davis, is simply gammon. His Abolition proclivities, and his fear of Greeley & Co., hurried him into the measure. That's all there is of it.—*Er.*

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming, an auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Michael Sisk, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Tunkhannock, on

Saturday, November 8th, 1862,
at which time and place all persons having claims said fund will present them or be debarred from coming in upon the same.

HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.
Tunkhannock, Oct. 8, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Lewis E. Whitcomb, late of Windham Township, Wyoming County, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call upon said accounts at their residence in said township and settle the same, and to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same duly authenticated, to the subscribers at their residences aforesaid, or be debarred.

ELIZABETH J. WHITCOMB, Adm'r.
HENRY W. FASSETT, }
Tunkhannock, Oct. 4, 1862.