



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

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M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

Thurlow Weed.

On our first page will be found a letter from the venerable Thurlow Weed, written since his retiring from the Albany Journal, in which he charges Greeley and his associates with being the "Architects of our ruin."—This indictment of these arch Traitors, coming as it does from a man who has devoted his talents and time for fifty years, to the maintenance of the principles of the opposition, has a peculiar significance, and should be read by all. Feeling that to longer associate with a party, whose avowed object is a destruction of all we hold dear, would make him an accessory to its crimes, he has wisely withdrawn from it; and washes the fratricidal stain from his hands. The Patriot & Union in speaking of his withdrawal from the Journal says:

This gentleman, so well known in the political world as a leading man in the Republican party, has retired from the Albany Evening Journal, of which he has been principal editor for thirty-two years. His whole editorial career embraces a period of fifty years, during most of which time he has been the controlling spirit of the Republican party of New York, and one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the same party in the Union. He retires now, because he is unwilling to become abolitionized with the party, and disapproves the mad policy of the national administration, which is hurrying the country to destruction. Unable longer to control it, his wise counsels rejected, his sage experience ridiculed and repudiated, he retires from editorial life, carrying with him his "own solemn convictions" that "we have fallen upon evil times," and that "our country is in immediate and imminent danger." Solemnly should this warning voice of an old and tried leader fall upon the conservative portion of the Republicans, if there are yet any left; solemnly should it fall upon the whole people, and instigate them to renewed boldness and exertion to save, if possible, the old Union of the Fathers, from the ruin with which it is threatened.

Mr. Weed, in the course of his valedictory says:

"We have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented."

He chooses the latter—perhaps, at his time of life, wisely. Were he younger, it would be his duty, as we doubt not it would be his pleasure, to join those who are warring against the destructive measures which he so greatly laments and fears. But, happily, his influence will not quite cease with his retirement. The words he has written, though they may not affect those who have fully committed themselves to the abominable doctrines of radical abolitionism, will fall with weight upon the masses of loyal Republicans, who will join with the Democratic party in arresting the wild career of the destructives by the ballot. Upon that secret, but formidable weapon, we may depend for salvation, if the day of redemption shall not already have passed before the time arrives for another general expression of sentiment at the polls.

Artemus Ward, in delivering a lecture at Detroit the other day, made the following observations; "Speaking of the discoveries and inventions of the present age, he would mention Spiritualism as one of the most important. At one of these circles recently held at the White House in Washington, the question was asked if the spirit of Andrew Jackson was present. The reply was, "No, not much." It was then asked, "Has the spirit of Jackson been here recently?" to which the reply was given that the spirit of Jackson had not been within a hundred miles of Washington for nearly two years.

Attention is called to the letter from the 132nd Regt., published on our first page. The pro nigger anti McClellan party will find in it, but little consolation.

A POLITICAL TOAST.—"Millions for the Constitution, not one cent for emancipation." This is the sentiment offered by Hon. A. G. Burr, at an immense public meeting held in Chicago last Saturday, to take into consideration the state of the country.

In the two principal railroad depots at Memphis nearly 4,000 negroes are quartered, and subsisting on army stores—supported by the government, in fact, at the expense of the country.

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

The Negro Soldier Bill.

We give below the Bill passed in the House on the 2nd inst., authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors.—The vote stood on its passage, 85 yeas against 55 nays:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to enroll, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service of the United States such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted; to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers; to be officered by black or white persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the Rules and Articles of War, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President, Provided that nothing herein contained or in the Rules or Articles of War shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allotment of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States. Provided further that the slaves of loyal men in the States, exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

"Free Speech, Free Press and Free Soil."

"Free Speech, Free Press and Free Soil," was the rallying cry of Abolitionists for years before they got into power. That was their profession—what has been their practice? For the attempt to enjoy the rights of "free speech" men have been torn from their families and business at the hour of midnight removed from their State, and confined in dungeons; denied all the comforts of life—even refused medicine when suffering from disease, and not even allowed the privilege of reading the bible; and then forced to take an oath, not to allow a prosecution to be instituted against their oppressors before they could get an "honorable discharge."

"Free press" was ascertained to be freedom to laud and magnify "Old Abe" for the position he unfortunately occupies—the honesty of all his contractors and parasites, the excellent management of the war; to declare that every battle was "a glorious victory;" every slaveholder a rebel, and every negro a loyal man, that should be freed, fed and clothed by the government. If the conditions of "freedom" were not scrupulously observed the government would make free to "suppress" or keep out of the mails, all papers not complying.

"Free soil" was found to be, the application of martial law in all the loyal States, and "freemen" was found to apply to persons of a particular color, viz: "Free Americans of African descent."—Such is the difference between Republican profession and practice.—Genius of Liberty.

LET THE DEAD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.—The President has just approved of a bill for the issue of a hundred millions of dollars to pay off the army, and the paymasters are already busy in distributing the much desired and long coveted arrearsages to the troops. This is well. But, while government is attending to the claims of the living, let the dead not be forgotten. There are thousands of brave fellows, who will never answer to the roll call again, never trouble the paymasters, unless their spirits—appealing through the wants and sufferings of those they have left behind them—should find a voice. They died, many of them, with large arrearsages of pay due to them, and thousands of helpless widows and orphans to-day remain the patient, but sorrowing creditors of the government. Their cases should be attended to with as little delay as possible. It is true that the formula of the second Auditor's department is tedious and difficult; but we would urge upon the authorities to hasten the payment of the claims of the families of our dead soldiers. Much suffering would be removed thereby.—N. Y. Herald.

VACCINATE.—We cannot too strongly urge upon the heads of families the necessity of having every member vaccinated who has not been of late years. Small pox is quite prevalent, and vaccination with good matter is a sure preventive, we are, however, a little amused at one peculiarity of the disease. Judging from what people say, it is like the horizon, ever near but not within reach. When in Wilkes-Barre you hear they have it badly in Pittston and Scranton; in Pittston they have but a few cases, it is raging in Carbondale, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and in every place. Though pretty bad some time ago, there are but a few cases now. We have had some terrible reports about its spread here, but on inquiry we find they are exaggerations. The medical faculty report twenty cases. But with two exceptions of slight varioloid, they are confined to Shanty Hill.—Scranton Republican.

General Banks, it is said, finding the conciliatory policy producing bad results, in now enforcing all the hitherto considered onerous orders of General Butler.

Said a man to an old maid, "My husband is not so good a husband as he should be, but he is a powerful sight better than none."

The U. S. Treasury Robbed to Buy Negroes.

The Lower House of Congress has passed a bill to appropriate ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) of the people's money to buy the negroes in Missouri. If the people of Missouri are fools enough to take Mr. Lincoln's or Congress' promise to pay for that amount, so be it; but it will never be paid. Congress has no power to appropriate the people's money for such an object—no more right to empty the treasury of the United States to buy negroes in Missouri, than it has to buy negroes in Guinea—or, than it has to pass a law authorizing Mr. Lincoln to send out his provost marshals to rob the pockets, and steal the shirts from the backs, of every man they can overtake.

The administration has been for some time spending more than one hundred thousand dollars a day, to support negroes whom they have stolen, or induced to run away from their masters. And all this outlay for negroes has been going on while our soldiers have remained unpaid, and their wives and children suffering with want—almost with starvation. Within the last thirty days, over a hundred thousand white men—North and South—have been slain to appease the terrible Meloch of abolitionism. The whole of this bloody crime may now be summed up in the horrid word—abolitionism. Ilias nationalism. It is the death-warrant of the nation.

Born to afflict Africa's family, And new discussion in the hearts of brothers." Born to impoverish and destroy white men to bestow an imaginary and unattainable good upon black men. Will the people pay the unlawful debt? For one, I am resolved not to go into this negro-buying business if I can help it. If the people of Missouri wish to get rid of their negroes, they are welcome—provided they do not throw them upon us for support. If they do not wish to get rid of them, they are welcome to keep them. Only the people of these Northern States are determined that they will not be taxed to buy them. Let those who wish invest in that kind of fond; only let them understand that they have Mr. Lincoln and his crazy Congress for paymasters. I, Abraham Lincoln & Co., promise to pay ten millions of dollars for the aforesaid negroes of Missouri. If any body is content with such a note of hand they can take it; but let them not imagine that the nation will endorse it. If capitalists are intent to advance money on such paper, it is their own speculation; let them not accuse the nation of dishonesty in repudiating the illegal demand.—Old Guard.

New England Ruling the Middle and West.

To realize how completely the New England school of politicians has seized the Government of the United States, we have only to refer to the following list of the chairmen of all the important committees of the Senate:

Table with 3 columns: Committee, Chairman, Where from.

Practically, the United States Senate might just about as well meet in Boston as in Washington. The same preponderance of Yankee Abolitionism is found in the committees of the Lower House. The fifteen millions of people in the Middle and Western States are used as a tail to the New England abolition kite. These sharpers of New England thus control over \$800,000,000 per annum of the money of the country. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and of the West, have comparatively no voice in the management of the finance of the country. Its monetary and political destiny are in the hands of a set of abolition colporteurs and crazy fanatics. If a country thus used and thus abused can survive, either financially or politically, it will be a miracle indeed.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

FOUR SMALL CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

The following account of one of the most horrifying accidents we have ever called upon to record, as happening in this county, we give below, in the language of one of the jury of inquest, who writes as follows:—

NICHOLSON, PA., Sunday, Eve., Feb. 8, 1863.

FRIEND SICKLER: Our usually quiet town has been visited by one of those unforeseen accidents that make the heart grow sick and sad. The dwelling house of Samuel Bishop was discovered to be on fire to-day, at about 4 o'clock, P. M., and, sad to relate, four small children—the whole of the family—aged respectively 5, 4, 3, and 1 years, were burned alive. The mother of these children had left them alone, while she went to a neighbor's, and from some cause, which we were unable to determine, the house took fire, and they were destroyed.—You will probably recollect that Mr. Bishop was a member of Capt. Ingham's Co. which left Factoryville last fall, and is reported missing since the battle at Fredericksburg.—He was wounded and left on the field. The family had been taken in charge by the town the day before this accident. The scene of the disaster was truly horrible. Three of the charred remains were found very near each other in one corner of the building; while those of the other, the infant, was found immediately in front of where the stove stood. As there are various stories in regard to the origin of the fire, I would say: We, the Jury of Inquest, called by E. Q. Fuller, thought perhaps the youngest child had been playing with the fire, when the clothes caught which alarmed the others, who fled to the farthest corner, where they met a terrible death.

ONE ON THE JURY.

War News

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

Rebel Loss over 100 Killed; 300 Captured—Our Loss 12 Killed, 30 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6. Major-Gen. A. W. Halleck, General-in-chief, Washington:

The rebels Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton, and Woodard attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. We had 800 men in the fort under Col. A. C. Harding. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss, the enemy as usual before and after the fight demanding a surrender, and offering to spare life if accepted, etc. Col. Harding replied that "He was ready for all the consequences." The enemy's loss in killed was over 100, and in prisoners 300. The forces under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing the rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss is 12 killed and 30 wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 6. General Davis' division, with cavalry and artillery, has been sent to intercept the rebels who made the attack on Fort Donelson under the command of the rebel General Morgan.

One hundred and thirty-five rebels were buried by our men at Fort Donelson. The Rebel General Forrest was wounded. NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.

Our victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive. Col. Lowe, Fifth Iowa, was in command of the forces at the fort. When our informant left, 145 rebels had been buried, 100 prisoners taken, and more being brought in. The rebels retired toward Charlotte.

From the Charleston Blockading Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The iron steamer Princess Royal, in charge of Acting Master Edward Van Sice, arrived off the navy yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence both as relates to her capture, and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the United States fleet, only two vessels out of the eight or ten having been disabled or obliged to leave.

WHAT BROUGHT ON THE ENGAGEMENT.

It appears from the statement of an intelligent eye witness that the cause of this attack of the rebel rams on our squadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal, the captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night and communicated intelligence to the enemy.

CAPTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The Princess Royal endeavored to run the blockade, by way of Beach Inlet, on the 20th, but was discovered by the pilot boat Blunt. On a signal being given the Unadilla proceeded toward her and captured the prize without other assistance. It was then discovered that the captain and pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel government.

The Unadilla carried her to the side of the Housatonic and laid there till daylight, when a thunder of guns was heard, accompanied by sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed that our fleet was engaged in making, or the Alabama or Florida were endeavoring to force an entrance. At daybreak two rebel iron-clads were seen coming down from the direction of Stono Inlet toward our fleet.

ATTACK ON THE REBEL RAMS.

They attacked the Mercedesita first. One ram struck her on the water ridge, keeling her over, and at same time firing a shot, entered one of her boilers, causing the death of three persons, including a gunner, by a shot, and steam. The ram then hailed the Mercedesita, and Captain Stellwagen lowered one of his small boats, after leaving one of the plugs out, allowing the water to enter it. The ram answered our hail by replying, "Confederate ram Palmetto State. Do you surrender?" This was repeated three times, Capt. Stellwagen replying at each inquiry, "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels answered; "God—n you to h—ll, if you don't surrender we will blow you out of water. Send your boat aboard."

THE MERCEDITA REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

The boat which Captain Stellwagen lowered then conveyed his lieutenant executive officer to the side of the rebel ram, and the officer asked to be admitted on board. This was refused.

The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. Stellwagen's statement that "we were in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied "you can't sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you aboard."

ATTACK ON THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The ram steamed toward the Keystone State and sent a shot through her steam-drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons—twelve by the shot and nine by being scalded by steam. Fifteen were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in a precarious condition.

END OF THE FIGHT.

At 6 1/2 o'clock in the morning both rams left the scene and proceeded up to Charleston.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Revenue Stamps for Notes, Deeds, Agreements, Leases, and other instruments of writing requiring them, can now be obtained of Thos. A. Miller, at the Post-office in this Borough, at a small percentage above cost. Persons wishing them, will find it to their advantage to purchase of him.

W. W. Kingsbury of Towanda, made our town a brief visit on Monday last. He is the only authorized traveling agent for the Patriot and Union at Harrisburg, which has become the great leading central organ of the Democratic party in the State. Its encouragement and support is second only in importance to that of the Local county papers. We wish Mr. K. and the paper he represents, abundant success.

County Superintendent.—An act has been read in the Legislature which repeals the act now in force relating to County superintendents of common schools. It proposes for the election of superintendent by the directors in each and every county—but his pay is to come from the teachers or applicants for schools. Each applicant for a situation is to pay one dollar for an examination, whether he receives a certificate or not.

Horrible Murder.—On Tuesday morning, we learned by telegraph, from Bloomsburg, that a step-mother by the name of Sault, living in the upper part of Columbia Co., had early on Monday morning murdered three of her children by severing their heads from their bodies with an axe, and then throwing their bodies into the fire. The children were aged respectively 9, 13 and 14 years. We have not learned the particulars of this horrid murder, but we think nothing but insanity would impel a person to commit such a deed. She is now confined in the Bloomsburg jail.—Danville Intelligencer.

News Depot.—The subscriber having established a News Depot at Dr. Rhoads' Drug store calls the attention of the readers to his Daily, Weekly and Monthly Newspapers and Magazines. If you want one hour's later news take the Inquirer or Press. You will also find a fine assortment of Plain and Fancy Valentines of every description and at prices to suit the times. Call and see for yourselves. Inquirer Daily 15 cts. per week, Press, " 20 " W. E. WALTON.

The Age.—A new Daily and Weekly Democratic newspaper will be started in Philadelphia during the present month, of which A. J. GLOSSBRENER, F. J. GRUND and W. H. WELCH will be the leading editors, all three able men, and well known to the people of the Commonwealth. We have had no recognized Democratic organ in this city for some years. We have felt the want of just such a paper as we are confident the "Age" will be. And predict for the editors the success which their enterprise deserves. As soon as we get rid of the County State and have space, we shall publish the prospectus. Price of Daily \$6.00 per annum; of Weekly \$2.00, with large deductions for Clubs of ten or more. Daily, three months for \$1.50. Address, A. J. GLOSSBRENER & Co., 420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Old Guard, A monthly Journal, devoted to the principles of 1776, designed to unmask the usurpation, despotism and crimes of this abolition administration, and to defend the doctrines of State Rights and of Constitutional Liberty, as held by our Revolutionary Fathers. This Journal was first established in June last, but was denied the use of the mails unless it would make certain changes indicated by the Administration censor at Washington; the editor refused to do this, and suspended the publication for three months. The work was resumed with the January number, which is now before us. It is filled with matter of the most reliable character, couched in the strong angle-saxon terms. One or two of its articles will be found in our columns to-day.—The number before us contains a fine steel engraving of Gov. SEYMOUR, worth alone, the price of the work to every admirer of that patriot and statesman. The Old Guard is offered to subscribers at \$1.00 per year in advance. Address C. CHAUNCEY BURR & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Mistakes.—The editor of the Star of the West furnishes the following modest attempts at correcting rather wide spread mistakes:

It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of the paper is clear gain to the publisher. It is a mistake to think that he gets his white paper for nothing. It is a mistake to suppose it is printed without cost. It is a mistake to suppose that he can live bodily by faith. It is a mistake to suppose it is easy to please everybody. It is a mistake to suppose that money due on the paper would be just as good to us in a year as it would be now. It is a mistake to suppose that he would not be thankful for what is due him and for new subscribers.

Another Evidence of No-Party.—David Fairchild, an industrious, worthy man, and a good citizen of Kingston Borough, has a little contract for carrying a weekly mail between Kingston and Tunkhannock, via Bowman's Creek. He has regularly carried this mail to the satisfaction of everybody interested, during the past, and thus far during the present National Administration, until last week when he and behold! he received a pronouncement from Washington that unless he could "prove himself a loyal man, his services would no longer be acceptable." Thus it goes with this no-party Administration! Mr. Fairchild is a Democrat, and would not relinquish his right of thought or speech at the behest of any man or party. But this immaculate Abolition dynasty cannot allow a Democrat the smallest privilege without subjecting him to the guillotine! They demand unconditional obedience to the Abolition God as their test of "loyalty." While singing out "no-party" they turn out every Democrat who holds a three shilling post office to make place for a hungry abolitionist.—Luzerne Union.

Sudden Death.—Abner Jackson, aged about fifty-five years, a resident of Falls, in this county, died very suddenly on Friday of last week. He arose in the morning as usual, though complaining of a pain in the head; he washed himself and walked out of doors, where after a short time he was found lying prostrate and senseless upon the ground. Upon discovering him, Mr. McKane, at whose house he had boarded for many years, immediately sent for Dr. Smith of this place. A few minutes before the arrival of the Dr., Mr. Jackson expired. He was entirely unconscious, and scarcely moved a limb or muscle from the time he fell. Mr. Jackson was a native of New York and came to Falls in about 1838, where he has since lived. He never married. Since his residence in this county, now at about twenty-five years, he has boarded at a hotel, never changing but two or three times and then only when the change was unavoidable. He was boarded with Mr. McKane for the past ten or twelve years, and was devotedly attached to the family, being treated more as one of the family than as a boarder.

He has rarely if ever been sick or indisposed for a day, during all the time he has resided here. He was passionately fond of children, always proving himself their faithful friend and patron. Many a young lady, now grown to womanhood, will remember when she was the protegee and pet of Jack, as the little folks called him. But little is known even by his most intimate friends, of his early history, or his family. He is said

to have a sister living in the State of Ohio; when it is not known. Several hundred dollars in money and also several hundred dollars in notes for bonds comprised his effects at the time of his death.

Lines.

On the death of EFFIE INGHAM, only child of Capt. S. W. Ingham, who died of Dysentery, Nov. 15th, 1862. By her GRANDPA.

The places that look vacant, Some five or six or more, The ones that seem to me most so, Are my dwelling house and store.

She often came into the store Some favor slight to crave; But ah! the place looks vacant, She's gone into the grave.

And then around my table, Where vacant places are— My James and Ben. have gone to war, My Effie is not there.

And when I go to Ingham's, There are vacant places more— The Captain's joined the army, Effie's on the other shore.

I glance into the school-house, Where oft she used to be; 'Mong all the children gathered there, No Effie do I see.

One day she came home from the school, From her childish sport and play, And told her mother she was sick— That she had been all the day.

Her throat gave her so much pain That she began to cry; Then she calmly told her mother, "I think that I will die."

"And then when I'm in heaven, Where all is light as day, I'll look down upon you, mamma, When you and papa pray."

She dreamed she saw an angel, That with him she did play, Upon those bright and blissful plains, Where all is bright as day.

But soon he came, relentless death, And bore her from our arms; Not from our hearts—though from our home He hath removed her charms.

Ah, yes! she's gone to that fair world, Where night will never come; And there we hope to meet her, And make our eternal home.

New Advertisements.

MUSICAL CONVENTION THE WYOMING COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN CONVENTION AT LANCKHANNOCK, PA. ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1863. The Convention will be conducted by PROF. T. E. PERKINS, Principal of the Normal Academy of Music, Genesee, N. Y., and continue FOUR DAYS closing on Friday Evening, Feb. 27th, with a GRAND CONCERT. GENTLEMEN, \$1.00; LADIES, 50 cts. TO THE CONCERT, \$1.00. The Anthem Edition of the "Olive Branch," a selection of Original Glees will be furnished at the Convention free of charge. Clergymen will be admitted free. The well known reputation of Prof. Perkins is sufficient guarantee that this Convention will be pleasant and profitable to all who attend. RICHARD P. ROSS, President. A. E. BUCK, Secretary.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. the Court of Wyoming County, there is exposed to Public Sale, in the township of Free in said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March A. D. 1863 at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at dwelling house of Ashbel Lee, on the premises following described Real Estate: Bounded on North, by land of Aaron Whitlock, on the East lands of Enock Whitlock, on the South by land of Earl Sicker and Isaac Dymond, and on the West lands of Wm. Dymond, containing eighty five acres of land, more or less, about sixty acres thereof proved, with one dwelling house and farm, Barn, house and apple orchard, thereon, situate in Wyoming and Luzerne Counties, the dwelling house being in the County of Wyoming. Conditions and terms made known on the day of Sale and attendance given by ASHBEL LEE, Guardian of CHARLES W. Lott.

Tin Shop.

The subscriber has just received at his shop at Hankinson's Store, in

MESHOPPEN PA.

and will constantly keep on hand all the latest IMPROVED COOKING STOVES.

Among which are the "CALORIC," MIXED "UNION" patterns, with PARLOR STOVE'S HEATERS of every description, which he offers for

Ready Pay.

at prices that will defy competition. His stores are bought directly of the Manufacturers at ALBANY, WILKESBARRE, PROVIDENCE and SCRANTON. He is therefore enabled to sell them at a small advance on the original cost.

TIN, SHEET-IRON.

all kinds on hand and made to order. Also PIPE, WAGON BOXES, AND SLEIGH SHOES FOR SALE.

Forest Queen.

(Elevated oven) is now for the first, offered at \$20 for 8 inch, \$25 for 9 inch.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING neatly and promptly done. HENRY STANBURY Meshoppen, Dec. 17th, 1862—v2n19ly.

Blanks!! Blanks!!! BLANK DEEDS SUMMONSES SUBPOENAS EXECUTIONS CONSTABLES' SALES Justice's, Constable's, and Legal Blanks of all kinds, Neatly and Correctly printed on good paper and for sale at the Office of the "North Western Democrat."