

Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

S. M. Pettengiil & 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.

To Correspondents - Lines by Mollie we shall

probably find a place for in our next issue The rhymes entitled "T he Rich men of our land," while they contain some very good hits, are hardly in shape for publication; having so little confidence in our poetical talent, we lare not venture on any

The news from Vicksburg, by the last nights mail is important; the bombardment of that city having been commenced by the mortar boats. The rebel batteries were returning the fire : the result, at last accounts being uncertain. An attack on Charleston S. C., was momentarily expected. No changes have taken place in the army of the Potamac. The conscription bill is now under consideration in the house. Very exciting debates on it, have already taken place. The Abolitionists will not permit any amendments to this infamous bill.

The Case of William Burgess.

Let us write a plain story of the times, the facts of which are well known and have been stated by the very men involved in the nar- having passed upon the question of necessity, rative.

Columbia county, an Abolitionist of the first adjudicated and determined, if not according water, and now publisher of a Black Repub- to the law of the land, at least according to lican newspaper in this county was, and for those transcendental rules of administration aught we know is yet, Superintendent of to which we are becoming accustomed. Common Schools for Columbia county with Besides it is insisted that as School Direct a good salary. He was appointed to the post, tors are exempt, County Superintendents by the State Superintendent of Common ought to be also -- in other words, the law

dent for troops, and, very sad to tell, the the purposes of even-handed justice quite as not bring a man uncomfortably near the bul- out pay, the same reason will not apply to a very proper thing; but to be drawn as a a question of change in the laws, is exclusivethe case, for a substitute might be hired and on all without "fear, favor, or affection." sent, and Mr. Superintendent go on with his But that this is a narrow and insufficient duties and draw his salary, or turn his atstitutes; but the cost of a substitute was bellion." found to be several hundred dollars-a very

the deep sympathy of all "loyai" men, and readers. But this is rendered impossible by ous, but the result was all that could be dethat pretense! sired; Mr. Burgess was discharged from the draft, and could bid defiance to Provost Marshals forever!

Some inquisitive citizen may desire to know under what law this was done :- the us that our first impressions were erroneous. man was able bodied not too young nor too old, We think we can detect the point of the arthe very picture of a fine soldier, was neither a mail carrier, nor postmaster nor judge, and in addition to all this, was an undoubted pat- ly vindicated. It must be conceded that milriot, with most wholesome views upon the itary necessity is out of the case, for that subject of the war and the manner of con- would require the retention rather than the ducting it-the very man one would think for discharge of a soldier fit for the wars; and it the crisis, and most happily drawn by the is equally clear from the explanation, that gentle pressure of the draft into the public there was no educational necessity. The of-

was dispensed with-and it was decreed that sonable mind, upon due consideration, that done, the Superintendent of Common Schools opinion at home as to subdue the enemy in Secretary at War conceived it might be done and thereu, on the governor of the Commonwealth "in consideration of the premises," ordered it to be done! It would be irreverent and disrespectful to all these distinguished Repeblican officials, to make any troublesome question upon the law of the case in the pure and patriotic party of Cameron and view of their arduous labors and most sage Curtin. Was it not, then, a most fit and conclusions upon it.

get it from the luminous columns of the Co- ! lumbia County Republican.

By the School laws of this State, School Directors are exempt from militia service and fines. And as they are not paid for their services, this is a reasonable provision in ordinary times-" the piping times of peace."though it ought not to extend to a time of war. A county Superintendent, who is paid for his services, is not exempt by the law-He is, consequently, subject to military service and to a draft when militia are called for But those simple-minded people who suppose the law is to be kept because it is law, are not well read in the logic of Republican rule, and must correct their ideas and conform them to those great improvements in the science of government which have been introduced since Abraham Lincoln became Chief Magistrate of the United States.

It may be triumphantly asked if military necessity be an adequate reason for the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a political opponent { despite the constitution of the State and that of the Federal Union) ought not educational necessity to be considered an excellent reason for setting aside the laws in favor of a political friend? The latter expression is nearly as easily written or spoken as the former and rests upon the same magnificent principle of subjecting the people to the sovereign will and pleasure of their rulers. The question of fact as to the existence of the necessity in any case, must be left, of course, entirely to official judgment ; for great mistakes would doubtless be committed if the populace were allowed to intervene or prosounce an opinion upon it- Although to or dinary apprehensions the law fully provides for filling a vacancy in the office of County Superintendent, and the office seems everywhere rather sought after than shunned when open to appointment or election, yet in this case, official persons with a wide field of vision, to wit, a Postmaster, a State Superintendent, a Secretary at War and a Governor it would be presumptous in any private indi-William Burgess, formerly of Millville in vidual to attempt its discussion. It has been

School to fill a vacancy.

In October last, it will be remembered, the it already favors the former. Some captious ought to be amended in favor of the latter, as draft took place under the call of the Presi- person might answer that it would answer name of William Burgess was drawn, and well to repeal the exemption of School Diwas enrolled among the names of those law- rectors or suspend it in time of war; and fully selected to serve their country. If he also that the exemption of Directors from mihad been assigned to a fat Paymastership, or litary enrollment in ordinary times being in other good office, the duties of which would consideration of the fact that they serve withlets of the enemy, and the pay of which would Superintendents who are paid for their ser be respectable, it might have been considered vices. An objector might further allege, that common soldier, to be, perhaps, made "food by for the Legislature-that it belongs to the for powder" on some fine morning, was a jurisdiction of those who enact the laws and thing "quite intolerable and not to be en- not of those execute them, and that until dured." There was a remedy to be sure in they are changed they are to be enforced up-

view of the subject we have already tention to something else, according to his upon the high authority of the distinguished own will and pleasure. But this resource functionaries who were concerned in the disfor an unwilling patriot was hable to the ob- charge of Mr. Burgess, and their views as jection of expense, a thing to be considered they are in power, must be held as decisive by an abolitionist when it comes home to his and incontrovertible. Any other doctrine own pocket instead of the national treasury. would be "disloyal" in the bighest degree, Other men who were drafted and corld not and would subject us to the charge of being serve, or did not choose to serve, hired sub- "secessionists," or "sympathizers with re-

So far the case of Burgess, or rather his inconvenient outlay for a Republican politi- discharge, stands upon solid ground, or at cian, who had never been favored with a least upon grounds as sufficient as those which government contract, and had only a salary support many measures of existing public pohey, and it would be satisfactory, at this point The case was one for commiscration, for to turn it over to the contemplation of our Burgess was fortunate enough to obtain such the act of Mr. Burgess himself. For he has sympathy in his hour of sore trial. The interposed with a most remarkable explana-Post Master of Bloomsburg, holding a good tion which shows that something very much office and luckily exempt by law from the like a trick was practised upon the sagacrous draft, had sympathy for his less fortunate officials who strained the laws in his favor, or brother official, and came to his aid with a else that those officials are more guilty than promptness and zeal deserving of all praise .- the foregoing exposition would represent He wrote to the Superintendent of Common them. He said he had his arrangements Schools at Harrisburg, and the Superinten- made to publish a newspaper in Wyoming dent of Common Schools wrote to the Sec | County before his discharge; that he forwardretary at War at Washington, and the Secre- ed his resignation as Superintendent to Hartary at War wrote back to Gov. Curtin at risburg; and admits, in substance, that the Harrisburg, and then Gov. Curtin sent an allegation that his discharge was necessary order to the draft Commissioner of Columbia to the management of schools in Columbia County to discharge Mr. Burgess from the County, was utterly unfounded and false !draft! This proceeding was a little circuit- And yet he slipped away from the draft on

We were, at first, astounded by this ex planation, which seemed to remove from the transaction, all pretence of justification or excuse; but subsequent reflection has convinced gument (in this new aspect of the case,) upon which the discharge can still be triumphantfice of Superintendent was thrown up by We can only answer to all this, that the Burgess and he has since discharged none of law was simply set aside for the occasion- its duties. But will it not strike every reasome other man should stand in the place there was a political necessity for the disof Mr. Burgess in the day of battle-because charge, which abundantly sustains it? Was -the Postmaster at Bloomsburg wanted it it not as important to keep down independent thought it would be well to be done, and the the field? And was not Burgess about devoting himself, with all his powers, to the performance of this most necessary and arduous duty? The election, then just held, had shown that the refractory and dissatisfied elements of society were strong-in fact strong enough to give a majority at the polls against

When men are found wicked enough to complain that Presidential proclamations should be substituted for the Constitution the Senate and House of Representatives a and Laws of the land, or to denounce the beneficial expansion of paper money, by which gold and all commodities are greatly increased perity of the people, or to question the management of the war in regard to the rotation of Generals in the field, or liberality to contractors of supplies, it is high time for official power to look after its friends and enlist their services in its defence. Nothing more has been done in the case of William Burgess. who, in his capacity of Publisher and editor, will be a pillar of support to the government, and a complete illustration of perfect "loyalty" in time of trouble and danger.

The Lessons of the War.

Experience is an effectual teacher, but her school is usually of the most expensive character. The war has furnished us an examde of this kind, and we shall do well if we heed its lessons.

Before the war, a majority among us believed that the Southern States would not ecede, It was stoutly asserted, that they dare not withdraw, and if they did, they ould not sustain themselves. It was beheved that in case of war, the North could rush the South in an inconceivably brief pace of time. It was thought that slavery n the South was an element of weakness .t was proclaimed that the slaves were the national allies of the North; that they were panting for liberty, and would embrace the earliest opportunity to break away from

The first months' experience of the war

dissipated these defusions. But it is hard for these persons to surrenler the notions so long indulged. It is claimed that our government had not placed thembe the magic act that would extinguish the rebel fires. It was to enlist in favor of our tended offences alleged to have been commitorother" of the South, to assert his indepenwas to infuse new arder into the Northern And away with such dectrines. minds, so that the "highways" of Massachusetts would swarm with recruits in this new or the slave, would rush forward to sustain cer.

Well, we have the emancipation edict and egin to see its fruits. Foreign nations deounce it barbarous. Apathy like a death and instead of a new born zeal in behalf of on the floor of Congress, that 50,000 new relrait, it is not to be thought of.

Synopsis of the National Currency Bill.

Ishment of a bureau in the Treasury Depart- that the radicals, even now looking for interment which is to have charge of the curren- vention by some foreign nation as the readiest cy. It provides for the appointment of a manner of solving the complications or our comptroller, specifies his duties and makes situation. the necessary regulations for the government ion can commence business, it must transfer basis. to the Treasurer of the United States bonds with these conditions the institutions will be entitled to receive from the comptroller bills amount of these circulating notes are not to cure peace and may also re-instate constitued throughout the States, Territories and restore the Umon. Union & Constitution. District of Columbia upon the basis of representative population. The comptroller under the direction of the treasurer, is to provide plates, engravings, etc., for making these bills or notes. These notes are to be held at par zeal," as Col. Higginson terms it, of the South January. The bank officers are to make into the Military service of the United States. regular and accurate returns of their transac- A portion of a regiment entered upon military tions to the proper authorities, No notes duty voluntarily at Port Royal, and nearly be allowed to be put into circulation by these Orleans-mainly mulattoes, however; but banks. The bill further provides rules for with these exceptions the negroes have manithe government of these institutions in de fested no disposition to run to arms. The tail, and at much length, affixing certain pen- attempts in this city and elsewhere to organ alties for any violations of law, such as the ize colored battalions have not, so far, suc public safety demands. The bill contains ceeded, and Governor Curtin is already resome sixty-three sections.

E The New England abolitionists, who were so anxious for the President to issue his emancipation proclamation, and who stated that the roads of that section would swarm with soldiers ready and willing to bear arms in defence of the Government, if the President would exercise an unconstitutional power by declaring the freedom of the slaves, are now issuing orders exonerating the enlisted and drafted men of those States from military duty. The abolitionists are will state the ground of the discharge as we upon the upper waters of the Susquehanna? with deserters running away from the army. Brodetick ticket in 1859.

Governor Curtin, a few days ago, sent into special message on the subject of military arrests by the National Administration. The Governor squarely admits the illegality of in value to the evident enrichment and pros- these arrests, and in a cowardly and craven spirit, tries to exculpate himself from responsibility, by asserting his ignorance of the number of these arrests made. Weat! Free and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania arrested without authority of law, carried beyond the limits of the State, and there imprisoned in Government dungeons and held as felons, no charge preferred against them of any crime known to the laws, and denied the Constitu tional right of trial, and this state of things carried on for nearly two years and the Gow ernor of the state be ignorant of the fact, and plead that ignorance before the people as a reason for his inaction! Verily, if the Governor is ignorant of these matters he is the only man in the state who is so, and his confession of his ignorance must cause every citizen of the state to blush.

But he not only pleads his ignorance; but asserts his want of power to interfere for the protection of the liberty of our citizens. Has he Governor read the Constitution of the State, especially the 9th article, containing he " Declaration of rights ?" Did he not at the time of his mauguration swear to sup port the Constitution, the 9th arricle and all? And is not the 8th section (and all other parts) of that article a part of the Constitution? And is it not a part of the duty of the state Exective to project the citizens of the State from unlawful arrest or seizure. made at will, by the President and his sub ordinates, as against such unlawful acts committed by any other man? Does the Governor mean to assert that if the President, Secretary of War, or any of their Satraps, selves with sufficient distinctness upon the without authority of law, causes the arrest of anti-slavery platform. It has been asserted a free citizen of Pennsylvania and carries hun that a proclamation of emancipation would beyound the limits of the state, and holds him there as a thief or a murderer, for preovernment the sympathies of European na. ted within the state, that such unlawful acts ons-it was to stimulate the "man and is the act of the Government of the United States, and therefore the State authoriti s are dence of his master-and more than all, it powerless? Away with such a Governor.-

In one thing, however, the Governor has stumbled upon the truth. He denies the holy crusade," and throughout the North right of the President to suspend the Habeas hree times 300,000 valiant men, each armed Corpus, and thereby raises an issue with the with two muskets, one for bimself and one National Government .- Danville Intelligen

Peace Conference.

The Legislatures of Kentucky and Illinois sleep, still broods over the subject of slavery, have appointed commissioners to meet with commissioners to be appointed by other States the war pervading the North, it is asserted at Louisville at an early date, to confer upon the condition of the country, with a view to a cruits cannot be obtained, and that as for a peaceful and honorable adjustment of our dif ficulties. We regard this movement as of the Only one more experiment so far as we highest importance. To our apprehension an see, remains to be tried. Negro regi there seems to be tut two practicable modes ments are to be organized at the South to of extricating the government from its emvention and peace on any terms .- Union and as they have been for two years past. It is plain, that the extreme men will never agree. We do not believe that either of the beliger. ent parties will conquer the other, and we to such things? The national currency bill, which passed think that the people generally are coming to the Senate Thursday, provides for the establine same conclusion. For this reason it is,

The other plan for relieving the country of his office. It creates banking associations, from its perils, is the one contemplated by to be organized as corporate bodies, with the movement to which we have referred. not less than five persons constituting the as- As a part of this plan, it is necessary that a Scott, Blakely, Jefferson, Madison, Covington, Springsociation in any case; shows how they are conservative party should control the pointi- Brook, Buck, the city of Carbondale, and the Borto be organized and governed, provides the cal power of the country. Such a party may proper safeguards and restrictions, etc .- then successfully intervene between the two These institutions may purchase, hold, and extremes, put a stop to the war, and re-esdispose of real estate. Before any institutablish the Government upon a permanent

Intervention by a foreign power must reof not less than one third of the amount of sult in separation—and not merely between tion. the capital stock paid in. On complying the North and South, but separation between the East and West, between the Atlantic and the Pacific States-between New England of different denominations in amount equal and the Middle States. Intervention by a to the capital stock already paid in. The conservative party among ourselves, will se exceed \$300,000,000, and are to be distribut- tional authority over the whole country, and

They Don't Flock to the Standard.

It is a curious commentary on the "fiery throughout the United States. A tax of one Carolina negroes that Gen. Hunter has ap per centum is to be paid by these banks to plied for and received permission from Washthe government, semi-annually, in July and ington to draft such of them as can be caught but such as are provided for in this bill will four regiments have been organized at New ported to be discouraged at the military apathy of his colored brethren. But what a difference between the swelling prologue and the act itself. Before the war, it was supposed the South was one vast mine, and the negroes were revolutionary powder that was to set the land in flames. But they have showr themselves the most patient and contented of drudges, who will not fight unless actually forced into the ranks .- World.

The Hon. John Conness has just been great advocates of the war policy of Presi- elected U. S. Senator from California for six dent Lincoln, but when it comes to fighting years from the 4th of March next. in place of they greatly prefer to be counted out. Hor- of Milton S. Lathan (Dem.) He has for ten ace Greeley's nine hundred thousand men years been an active politician in that S ate timely thing to secure his services for the have not been found, and Governor Andrew's of the Douglas Democrats or Brodrick schools, But to stop the mouths of all revilers, we spreading and defence of Republican doctrine roads in Massachusetts have only swarmed and was the candidate for Lieut-Governor on

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

New Mill .-- We learn that Mr. Taylor, notwithstanding his loss by the burning of his mills, spoken of by us last week, which was about \$20,000. ontemplates erecting a rew one, on the old site.

Postponed .-- The first numbers of the New Daily Democratic paper-" The Age"-will not be issned until late in March The delay is occasioned by the non-completion of the power press intended for its publication.

Select School .-- Miss KATE U. LOTT will commence a Select School in the Public School House in this Borough on Monday the 2nd day of March -Miss Lorr is an experienced teacher, her terms reasonable. She asks the patrenage of the community and

Snow to the depth of twilve or fifteen inches, at thereto belonging. Seized in taken in Executive this place, fell during the day and evening of Sunday the Suit of Aaron Brown vs Robert Ackley, East last; being of a very light and fleecy character, it makes but very indifferent sleighing Our friends who are blessed with fast horses and fancy sleighs are making the most of it.

The Lady's Book .-- Godey's Lady's Book for March has been received by us, and sustains its reputation as the very best magazine in the country .-Price to single subscribers \$3, with large deductions to clubs of ten or more,

Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut St. Philads,

The Convention. -- We unhesitatingly proounce the Musical Convention, now in full blast at this place under Professor T E. Perkins, a decided success. We attended at the opening yesterday, and found upwards of a huntred in attendance .-Those who find it inconvenient to attend regularly should not fail to be present at the Grand closing of John Eastwood Deceased. oncert on Friday night. Admission 25 ets.

A Card .-- The undersigned would most respectally present their grateful acknowledgements to their friends at Meshoppen and vicinity, for the many substantial tokens of friendship presented to them at the donation, on the 11th lost:

May they never lack for temporal or spirtual good, and always tool and cultivate the friendship so manifest on that occasion.

A. O. WARREN. S. U. WARREN.

Broken Leg .- On Friday last Newman Miller. thile riding out of town with his son in-law Asher Fitch, was thrown from the wagon by a sudden start the knee. He was taken to the house of Mr. Carpenter, where the bones were set by Dr. Lyman, who was present in a few minutes after the occurrence. He was sitting on some furniture he had purchased and was carrying home in a light spring wagon at the

News Depot, -- The subscriber having established a News Depot at Dr. Rhoads' Drug store calls the attention of the readers to his Daity, Weekly and Month y Newspapers and Magazines.

If you want one hour's later news take the Inquirer or Press You will also find a fine assertment of Plain and Fancy Valentines of every description and at prices to suit the times.

Call and see for yourselves. Inquirer Daily 18 ets. per week,

A Man Stabbed .- Last week, during an affray in D C Lafrances Grocery, Patrick Mahony was four inches from the spine passing along the rib uiting through the side, leaving only the inside binight for the proclamation. This is the last barrassment. One is by foreign intervention, partially severing the cord or muscle of the second hope of Radicalism. If this fails, as fail it which is the only possible mode, if the two fager. There was a small gash on the right cheek- all kinds on hand and made to order. Also ill, then they are to seek for foreign inter. sections continue to be controlled by ultraist, bone, about 1 of an inch long. The wounds were good luck and much care, he may recover. The tragedy occurred in one of the worst hot-beds of destruction now in our county. When will there be a stop

LACETVILLE Feb. 17, '63.

The New County Bill of which we spoke last week, has passed the Legislature with almost ntire unanimity in both branches. It pravides for the erection of a county to be called Luckawanna, subject however to a vote of the whole people of Luzerne in July next. The following Townships and districts are embraced in the limits of the proposed New County : Carbondale, Fill, Greenfield, Benton, Abington, Newton, Ranson, Lackawanna, Providence oughs of Scrautou, Duomore, Hyde Park, Providence and Waverly. Ex Govs. Bigler and Pollock, and Hon. Henry S. Mott, are the commissioners appointed to run the lines and fix upon a site for the county seat of the New county. The new county men are jubilant over their pro-

peets and feel confident of success in the July elec-

A Slink .-- That our readers and the public generally moy not fail to appreciate the brarery, patriotism and honesty of " Billy Batton" of the Republican, we give in another column a plain, truthful narrative of his herculcan efforts to "crush out the rebellion," from the time of the draft, last Fall, up to the time he pitched his tent, and planted his batteries on the northern bank of the-Tunkhannock. His services since that date are, doubtless, fully appreciated by those who dwell with extatic pl asure upon his frantic appeals to the self-sacrificing patriotism of the people, and his bitter denunciation of the Peace Party," "Copperheads" Breckenridgers, &c. Those who have imagined that the late draft was conducted legally and impartially will find in the case of "Billy" a fair sample of Abolition honesty. Read it.

Advertisements.

COURT OF APIEAL.

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Court of Appeal at their office in the Borough of Tunkhaunock, for the several townships in said County, commencing on March 23d, 1863, and all persons ho may feel aggreeved on account of their taxes for the year 1863, may attend and be heard,

MARCH 23, 1863. Braintrim Township, Nr'th Branch " MARCH 24, 1863. Lemon Township, Forkston " MARCH 25, 1863 choopany Township, Meshoppen MARCH 26, 1863. Windham Township. Enton Monroe Overfield

MARCH 27, 1863. Northmoreland Township. Falls, Tunkhann ck MARCH 28, 1863. Tunkhannock Borough. By order of the Commissioners,

WM. F. TERRY, Commissioners Office, Feb. 25th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES

BY VIRTUE OF WRITS OF FIERI PACIA By Virtue of the Court of Common Piess of Wyoning County. State of Pen: a, and to me the tell with exposed to public sale at the Court flower the Borough of Tunkhannock, in said county, ON SATURDAY, THE 14th DAY OF MARCE A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M, the following dear

A. D 1000, at 1 1 1000 and on a 100 and of the defendant's right, title and increase.

All of the defendant's right, title and increase. and to all of that certain piece parcel or tra-Lan | Situate in Northmore el mi Township Way County and State of Pennsylvania Bounded and

Scribed as follows to wit:

On the East by lands of Lansing Race. On the South by land of George Brungess. On the North by lands of William M. Champie

On the West by lands of Daniel Culver, Co about forty-five acres of land more or less Twenty acres thereof Improved, with a Small dwelling house, One Apple Orchard, and Son fruit trees thereon, together with the appar

ALSO

All of the defendants right, title and interest and to all of that certain piece, parcel or the land, Situate in Monroe Township, Wyoming Co and State of Penusylvania. Bounded and as follows to wit:
On the East by lands of William M. Alexander

South by lands of Johnsthan Willi-On the West by lands of Charles S. Harding. North west and North by lands of Stevens and Amos Cook, and Bowman's Creek, about one hundred and sixteen acres of lan Log dwelling houses, One frame Barn, one Crib and other out Buildings, with an apple of ministratrix and Austin Eastwood admini

All of Defendants ri he, side, and interest in, a to all of that certain piece is red or tract of a Situate in Falls Township, Wyoming County, a Pennsylvania Bounded and dead

Bounded on the East by lands of James Hust On the South by lands of George Vandosen On the West by lands of Fuller Sickler and B

ward Rozell.
On the North by lands of James Hunt and Me Knapp, Containing about Thirty-nine acres more or less, with about Twely acres there proved, with One small frame House, One small Barn, One frame Hog-bouse, One Apple Orchar some other fruit trees thereon, Together with q-purienances thereto belonging. Seizedanian Execution at the Suit of Fuller Sickler, rs Hatten and Elizabeth Hatten. And will be sold for Cash only, by
LEVI H. STEPHENS, Shelf

Sherid's Office, 7 Tankhannock, Feb. 25 1863 (

OVE SHEEL HE -AND-

Tin Shop THE subscriber has just received at his

MESHOPPEN PA Among which are the "CALORIC," MINI "UNION" patterns, with PARLOR STOVE

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and SCRANTON. He is therefore en TIN. SHEET-IRON

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neatly and promptly done.

HENRY STANSBU
Meshoppen, Dec. 17th, 1862—v2n19ty. Notice.

S HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE LEFT IS

posession of J. M. Depue, of Windham orrel horse, and one gray mare, to be kept and y him during my will and pleasure. All p are forbid to molest or interfere with the s Braintria, Feb 14th, 1863. TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BO

SEXES. A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVINGS

restered to health in a few days, after underst the usual routine and irregular expensive mo ty to communicate to his afflicted fellow of the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of dressed envelope, he will sond (free) a con-prescription used — Direct to Dr. Jons. M. Da 168 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. vall

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proved for 1863. It will contain ONE THOUSAND PAGES OF READ FOURTEEN SPLENDID SPEEL PLAN TWELVE COLORED FASHION PLATE TWELVE COLORED BERLIN WORK PAID

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RIGHT NOVELETTS will be given, by hens, L. C. Moulton, Frank Lee Bet die Author of "The Murder in the Glen Ros Each number, in addition to the color

gives Bennets, Cloaks and Presses, england a pattern, from which a Dress, Child's dress can be cut out, with Also, several pages of mantua-maker. A

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