



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE FOURTH AT MONROE.

The Democracy of Monroe and adjoining townships celebrated the anniversary of our Nation's birth, in a becoming and patriotic manner, in a beautiful grove near the residence of Ziba Billings, Esq. The meeting was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen from Dallas, Northmoreland, Exeter, Eaton, Monroe and Tunkhannock. There were certainly not less than one thousand persons present, and the proceedings were all characterized by the utmost union, harmony and good feeling.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. V. Smith, upon whose motion the following officers were nominated and unanimously elected:—
President, JOHN WALL, of Monroe.
Vice Presidents, A. O. LUTES, Esq., GORDON PIKE, JOHN D. MYERS, of Northmoreland; CONRAD KENKLE, Esq., DANIEL SPENCER, of Dallas; WM. WHITE, SAM'L SICKLER, of Exeter; P. W. REDFIELD, C. D. GARBHART, of Tunkhannock borough; WM. B. OVERTFIELD, NATHAN BILLINGS, of Tunkhannock Twp.; JOHN WRIGHT, ZIBA BILLINGS, MONROE; SIMON BOUSE, Eaton.
Secretaries, D. D. DEWITT, D. C. KYRIACIN.

The speeches were made by Jacob D. De Witt, and R. H. Little, Esqrs. Mr. De Witt's speech was terse, logical and to the point. Amongst the many interesting and patriotic remarks which fell from his lips there was certainly nothing at which any true friend of his country could complain. He referred, first, to the causes which induced our forefathers to undertake the Revolutionary struggle, and traced the prosperity and progress of our country down to the breaking out of the rebellion. Without particularly discussing causes which have produced present results, Mr. D. proved conclusively to any unbiased mind, that the Democracy are not responsible for the unhappy difficulties which are now dividing the country. He was listened to with marked attention and frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Mr. D. was followed by Hon. R. H. Little who referred to emancipation in the British West India islands, showing by statistics the results which followed that act, in the suppression of their commerce, the diminution of their exports, the relapse of plantations into their original natural condition, the neglect of cultivation and failure of production, and in the mental, moral and physical degradation of the emancipated race—results so patent that even the leading Abolitionists of that day were forced to acknowledge and lament them. He contrasted these results with the fanatical predictions and doctrines that had produced them, and showed how the same mischievous element had been laboring during the past thirty years to achieve similar results in this country. He also showed the connection between this unfortunate agitation and the present condition of the country, and, in this connection, met squarely the charge that the Democratic party is not a loyal party—showing that by the very terms of the Constitution, fidelity to the Constitution is the true test, and only true test of loyalty; and that while the Democratic party aims to restore the Union whether slavery shall survive or perish, the Republican party desires the restoration of the Union only upon condition that slavery in the South be first abolished.

As the meeting was not called for any political purpose, but was held purely as a celebration of our nation's birthday, it was wisely concluded not to offer any resolutions; and at an early hour in the evening, with cheers for an undivided country, the dear old flag and "Hill Mac," the meeting adjourned.

The Fourth in Benton.

One of the largest gatherings of the season was had at Benton by the Democrats of that and the surrounding Townships on the 4th inst. We learn that a delegation of about a hundred horsemen from Falls and Overfield were in attendance. In their passage through Factoryville they were not met, insulted and abused as some single unarmed citizens, who have had occasion to pass through there of late, have been. Really, the Factoryvilians are growing quite indulgent, to allow so many of these venomous creatures to pass over their "sacred soil" without molestation! Is it possible they have expended all their patriotic indignation on feeble Gilbert Lane; and all their stones and rotten eggs on poor old Mr. Stone? Verily, the spirit of Cromwell sleepeth.

The Lesson Taught by History.

On the 17th of this month, when the danger of the invasion of Pennsylvania was slowly approaching, but had not yet become as historical fact, we published an article in the Age, headed "Can the President hesitate before Gen. McClellan and Gen. Hooker?" in which occurred the following passage:—

"After General Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, President Lincoln was half inclined to relieve him of his command; but the Abolition Committee in Washington interfered, and Mr. Lincoln concluded 'to give him another trial.' Does Mr. Lincoln know what his kindness, General Hooker amounts to? Does he know the meaning of 'giving a defeated general another trial?' It means this: 'I am willing to sacrifice another twenty thousand men, and some hundred or two hundred millions of dollars, to find out whether you are the general who is fit to command the Army of the Potomac.'"

The President, it seems, has at last, by that slow process of reasoning which is so distressing to the country, relieved Gen. Hooker of his command; but Mr. Lincoln is nevertheless responsible to the country for every blunder which has been committed by the late commander of the Army of the Potomac, from his defeat at Chancellorsville to that present day. Mr. Lincoln is not only a military man himself, but no judge of military talents in others; and yet, with persistency and royal arrogance not shared by any European sovereign, bangles and interferes with military matters, as though this was part of his official business.

It was Mr. Lincoln flanked by the Abolition Committee in Washington, who retained Gen. Hooker in command, and to whom we are now indebted for the invasion of Pennsylvania. Now, let Mr. Lincoln answer to the people for the confidence he so long withheld from deserving men.—The Age.

AN ABOLITIONIST CHEERING FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The Philadelphia Age publishes the following statement received in a letter from Harrisburg, in reference to a matter upon which we are glad its correspondent has enlightened the public. It has frequently happened that attempts of this kind have been made by the Jacobins to induce the belief that there was cheering for Jeff. Davis at Democratic assemblages. But the dodge has not answered the purpose intended, and as in the case referred to by the correspondent it is always found that it is the work of the Jacobins to make political capital for their own cause. The correspondent says:—

"At the Bachelor House, in Harrisburg, on the night before the late Democratic Convention, a number of soldiers and Democrats were cheering for McClellan, when an individual, rising on his chair, proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis. He was taken out of the house to protect him from assaults, and upon investigation it was found he came there to throw odium upon the Democratic party by his proposition, and have it said the Democracy were cheering for Jeff. Davis. The individual was one of Lincoln's paymasters in the army—by name Alexander McDonald Lyon—and a son-in-law of Morrow E. Lowry."

Change of Commander of the Army of the Potomac—Gen. Hooker Removed.

The public heart was thrilled with delight on Monday morning last when the news flashed over the wires that there was a change in the command in the Army of the Potomac—that Gen. Hooker had been relieved "at his own request," and that Gen. George G. Meade, of Pennsylvania, had been appointed in his place. Although Gen. Meade is not generally known, every one seemed to think that any change for the better. Gen. Meade is a regular army officer, and was one of the original Brigadiers in the Pennsylvania Reserved Corps. He has been for some time a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. He has yet to be tried as a commander of a large army, and whilst all hope that he is the man for the times, there are thousands of citizens and soldiers of the north, who regret that, as a change had to be made, the brave and popular McClellan was not called back—that the man who carries the hearts of people with him was not restored to command in these dark hours. But let us hope for the best, and casting our preferences aside, lend all our energies to aid the man in whose hands the President has seen fit to place so vast a responsibility.

His (Burgess) proceeded to give us a lengthy and able address. We will not dwell upon the merits of the *Casey's* word to the wise is sufficient. A godly number of ladies were present, which silenced the vulgarities; and added considerably to the liveliness of the meeting.—*Extract from published proceedings of a Union League meeting in Melanopy—Prof. S. S. Butts, President—W. D. Barnes, Sec'y—and Wm. Burgess, Editor of the Wyoming Republican, Orator.*

Has it come to this, that the presence of ladies is necessary to "silence the vulgarity" of this polished and refined Editor, at a gathering of his brother Leaguers? Shame Billy! shame! then to think, that you should publish the fact; and thus become the trumpet of your own suppressed ill manners.

Will the learned Secretary inform us if he acquired his style of writing and knowledge of the classics, under the tutorage of the "Professor President," and, if the language in which he finds "Copper habes corpus" is a dead one, and only lives in him?

Our Democratic friends in Nicholson will have a meeting at the old Bacon stand in that Township on Saturday July 18th. A number of able speakers have been secured for the occasion, and a good time may be expected.

We have been favored with several delightful rain-storms, during the past week. From this cause vegetation has received a new impetus, and the hearts of the farmers are being rejoiced in the prospect of an abundant harvest.

War News.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG. DESPERATE FIGHTING. THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THE STATE. Gen. Lee annoyed in his retreat across the Potomac.

From the N. Y. World.
HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
July, 3 7/8 P. M.

The sun of Austerlitz is not more memorable than that which is just flinging its dying rays over the field of this the third day of successful battle. The victory won by General Meade is now so decisive that no one in this army pretends to question the rout and demoralization of the rebel army under General Lee. "The battle on Wednesday and yesterday were sufficiently terrible, but in that which has raged to-day the fighting done, not only by our troops, but by those of Lee's army, will rank in heroism, in perseverance, and in savage energy with that of Waterloo. The position of Lee at the close of last evening was such that he was forced to day to reduce all his energies into one grand desperate and centralized attempt to break through our army. His divisions were so much cut up as to render a pitched battle from wing to wing, one of awful hazard. The dilemma was a terrible one, and that the rebel commander fully appreciated all its risks is evinced by the desperation of his onset to-day. Friday morning found our army reinforced. The reserves of the Sixth corps, General Sedgwick, and the Twelfth, General Slocum, had arrived and taken up strong positions. At the last hour our troops were ranged in line along the Emmetsburg turnpike and the Taneytown road. The engagement began by an assault of our troops upon some rifle pits on the extreme right, which were left in the possession of the enemy last evening. Their fire was returned by the rebels and the fighting immediately became general. Until nearly noon the battle raged without intermission, but with no loss to us, when we finally obtained possession of the rifle pits—the rebel force which had previously held them retreating. The firing then slackened, but at 1 o'clock was renewed at different points along the line with a fierceness preliminary of the terrible engagement that ensued. Several charges were made by the rebels as faint, their troops falling back after their first rush in every part of the field, except that held by their forces under Gen. Ewell, who was seen to concentrate the infantry and artillery together, and who soon opened a murderous fire of cannon on our left center. There the engagement began in earnest. The firing became a continuous roar, battery after battery was discharged with a swiftness amazing; yells on yells from the rebels succeeded each gust of shot and shell, until the valley-over-long with smoke from whence these horrible sounds issued, seemed alive with demons. It appeared at times as though not a fact of air was free from the hail of missiles that tore over and through our ranks, thinned but not shaken. Our men stood the shock with a courage so sublime—an endurance so wonderful as to dim even the heroic record of the band that fell upon the acre of Turkey. The corps against which this deadly fire was mainly directed was the Second the position being commanded by General Hayes.

The artillery fire continued without intermission for three hours, when suddenly, having been formed under cover of the smoke of their own guns, the rebel troops were hurled against our lines by their officers in masses the very tread of whose feet shook the declivity up which they came, with cries that might have caused less dauntless troops than those who awaited the onset, to break with terror. Not a man in the federal ranks flinched from his position. Not an eye turned to the right or left in search of security; not a hand trembled as the long array of our heroes grasped their muskets at a charge, and waited the onset to fire. On and up came the enemy, hooting, crowding, showing their very teeth in the venom of their rage until within thirty yards of our cannon. As the turbulent mass of gray uniforms, of flashing bayonets and gleaming eyes, lifted itself in a last leap forward almost to the very mouths of our guns, a volley of shot, shell, schrapnel and bullets went crashing through it, leveling it as a scythe. Its overwhelming onward rush was in the next instant turned to the hesitating leap forward of a few soldiers more dazed than the rest, the wild bounding upwards of more than a few mortally wounded heroes, and the succeeding backward surge of the dispirited remainder, which culminated in a scamper down the slope that was in some instances retarded by the pursuing bullets of our men.

The carnage of this assault upon the rebels was so fearful that even federal soldiers who rested on their arms triumphant, after the foe had withdrawn beyond their fire, as they cast their eyes downward upon the panorama of death and wounds illuminated by the sun that shone upon the slope before them, were seen to shudder and turn sickening away. Then the third and fifth corps joined in the fight. As the rebels rallied for an instant and attempted to make a stand, they were met by such combined volleys as threatened to reduce their columns to fragments. The panic which ensued is unparalleled in any battle in which the army of the Potomac has ever been engaged. The enemy quailed like ewes before a tempest. Their main line again recoiled, but numbers palsied by the horror and tumult, fell upon their knees, upon their breasts, upon their faces, shirking and lifting up clasped hands in token of surrender and appeal for mercy. Gen. Dick Garnett's brigade surrendered almost entire but Garnett himself, by the aid of two of his men succeeded, though wounded, in making his escape. Longstreet, who led the reinforcements which enabled the rebels to make their second brief stand, was wounded, captured, and is now a prisoner. The musketry

firing slowly ceased, and the discharge of artillery continued for a brief period, but even these reverberations finally died away.

General Meade was not deceived in anticipating another onslaught. Lee's columns were collected and reformed with magical haste. Within an hour what seemed to be his whole force was again amassed directly in our front, where the contest once more opened. The assault this time was made with a fury even surpassing that of the first. It would seem as if the entire rebel army had resolved itself into a gigantic Forlorn Hope, and bore in its collective bosom the consciousness that the effort now made was the last and the only one that could be made toward retrieving the fortune of that army, or preventing the inevitable disgrace which hovered over it.

The firm array of Union soldiers which, previously remaining stationary, now bent forward to a charge and became a pursuing Nemesis to the hordes that in great numbers went reeling westward through the streets of Gettysburg, and beyond, as the brave troops of Reynolds's corps went through them eastward on the previous day but one. The victory was secure.

It was a victory won not without saddening losses—sadder in their comparative extent perhaps than those which have chilled the nation's heart so often before to day of our actual disasters in killed and wounded soldiers is now impossible to make a just estimate. The same is true of the rebels, though it is positively known from the appearance of the field from the acknowledgments of the rebel prisoners themselves, that it is far greater than our own. The number of prisoners taken by us was between 10,000 and 12,000. The rebel General Arnold was killed. Among our wounded were General Gibbon and Webb slightly. Generals Canby, Hancock, Doubleday, Seriously, and many minor officers. The enemy's list of disabled is known to include an equal number of officers of high rank. As I write our cavalry are out on the flanks of the retreating foe, harassing him with great success. A reconnaissance has this instant returned from the front to ascertain the position of Lee's Army which is believed to have begun preparation for its final retreat.

It is said by rebel prisoners taken in the later part of the engagement that this charge was led by Lee in person. The prestige of his name and his presence could certainly have added to his power or enthusiasm. Yet the cool and gallant phalanx which secured in its position and confident in its leader, waited with a silence only broken by the occasional roar of artillery the approach of the foe, and viewed it as calmly and met it as unflinchingly as before. Back, as easily as a girl hurls the shuttlecock; did the soldiers of our gallant army hurl into chaotic retreat the hosts that came on and off, over the stones and ditches, over the bodies of fallen comrades, piling its dead in heaps and making the soil over which it trod ghastly and alive with struggling wounded.

The Rebels Supposed to be Fortifying South Mountain.

WASHINGTON, July 5—4 P. M.—The latest official dispatch received here up to this hour from General Meade is dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, 7 A. M. July 4th which merely states that the enemy had withdrawn from the position occupied for the attack on Friday.

The information in the possession of Gen. Mead at that time did not develop the character of the enemy's movements, whether it was a retreat or a manoeuvre for other purposes. Reliable information received here to-day asserts that Gen. Lee's headquarters were at Cashtown yesterday afternoon, and that the rebels were fortifying at Newman's Cut, South Mountain, apparently to cover a retreat.

Later official dispatches are expected.

Cheering News—The Rebels Repulsed with Fearful Slaughter—Gen. Armistead and 7,000 Rebels Captured—Rejoicing in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 4—Reports deemed entirely reliable, from the battle-field, down to 6 o'clock last evening, represent the rebels as being repeatedly repulsed with fearful slaughter.

The battle lasted all day. Seven thousand prisoners were captured. The rebel Maj. Gen. Armistead was captured yesterday.

A Dispatch from General Meade—Repulse of Lee—3,000 Prisoners Captured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 8 30 P. M. Near Gettysburg.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

The enemy opened at 1 P. M. from 150 guns concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assailed my left centre twice, being upon both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly three thousand prisoners; among the prisoners being Gen. Armistead and many colonels, and officers of lesser note.

The enemy left many dead upon the field and a large number of wounded in our hands. The loss upon our side has been considerable. Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon were wounded.

After the repelling of the assault, indications tending to a belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnaissance was pushed forward in force.

At the present hour all is quiet. My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers both of cavalry and infantry.

The army is in fine spirits.
(Signed) George G. Meade,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

STILL LATER.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Meade.
WASHINGTON, July 5—8 P. M.—The following dispatches have been received:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Noon—July 4th, 1863.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:
No change of affairs since my dispatch of 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

Important Expedition to Williamsport—The Rebel Pontoon Bridge Destroyed—Captured of the Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following dispatch has been received:
"FREDERICK, Md., July 4—8 P. M.
"To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:
"An expedition sent out by me has just returned, having entirely destroyed the enemy pontoon bridge over Potomac at Williamsport, capturing the guard, consisting of a lieutenant and thirteen men."

B. H. ERENCH Maj. General.

[From the correspondent of the New York World Tuesday July 7th]

Movements of the two Armies in Maryland.
It is not likely that the movements of the two great armies in Maryland will be fully made known to the public for several days to come. There is a game of exciting strategy to be played, and the movements upon the military chess board will necessarily be secret for a time. If Lee can reach the Virginia shore without further punishment, he will be the winner of the game now being played; but if the measures taken to circumvent him succeed, then must General Meade be considered the better—certainly the luckier general.

We have so far seen nothing to corroborate the newspaper stories of the utter rout of Lee's army. The simple fact seems to be that, like Burnside at Fredericksburg, he hurled his army upon masses of artillery and infantry, and was repulsed, not only once but several times. Our army made no attack upon the rebels but barely attempted to hold its ground, which it succeeded in doing, and in addition by the close of Friday evening held the best parts of the battle-field. Of course their failure to defeat the army of the Potomac was a cruel disappointment to the rebels, as it put a stop to their schemes of invasion, and they were compelled to retreat to save their communications, menaced as the latter were by the forces of General French and General Couch. But there is no reliable evidence as yet that the retreat was disorderly, though it was probably hurried to gain time. And here it may be well perhaps to state why Lee fought these three days' battles. Clearly, then, it was to prevent the junction of Meade's and Couch's forces. It will be remembered that when General Reynolds was attacked on Wednesday last he was marching from Gettysburg to Carlisle, to which point General Couch had pushed his advance guard under General Smith. Long street and Hill to prevent the junction and keep the armies apart fell upon the First and eleventh corps and drove them back—taking advantage of this success for him and reverse for us, Lee determined to attack and defeat, if possible, Meade's whole army. He saw he had no time to spare with Couch within a two days' march of his rear and General French hanging upon his other flank. Hence the desperate assault of Thursday afternoon and the furious fighting of Friday morning. Hence, also, the retreat of Friday night when his communications failed. This was to have his communications.

Lee's army retreated, we have reason to believe, in tolerably good order. We do not hear of his losing guns, though he did prisoners, stragglers, and some of the trains he could not take away with him. When last heard from he was at Williamsport, and it was feared at Washington that he would succeed in getting across the Potomac notwithstanding the height of the stream. General Meade was in pursuit by Frederick and Gen. Couch was coming down the Cumberland valley. Should Lee be overtaken it would go hard with him, as he must be short of ammunition, but we would not be at all surprised if he got what was left of his army across to the Virginia shore. To speculate upon the loss of Lee's army is decidedly premature.

VALI-NADIGHAM AT HALL FAX.

HALLFAX, N. S., July 6.

The steamer Harriet Pickney, four and a half days from Bermuda, arrived here on Sunday, with Mr. Vallandigham and several other passengers from Charleston and Wilmington.

The remains of the pirate Tacony have been towed into Cape Cove.

CAUSE FOR ARREST.

When the new system for arresting all who give "aid and comfort to the enemy" shall be in complete working order, the following will be deemed sufficient cause for arrest.

Wearing pins made from copper cents having the word "Liberty" thereon.

Wearing buttoned colored clothing.

Reading Democratic papers in public or private.

Patronizing Democratic tradesmen.

Refusing to believe all telegraphic reports.

Quoting from the Constitution of the United States.

Expressing hope that the Union may be restored whether slavery be abolished or not.

People will be on their guard, and if they wish to hurrail for the Union and Constitution, must pattern after the roosters who crow before daylight.—*LaCrosse Democrat.*

Executor's Notice.

Whereas, Letters testamentary on the estate of Elihu Bassett, late of Forkston Township, Wyoming County, Pa. deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make the same within three months after the date hereof, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber at his residence, in Forkston Wyoming County, Pa.
JOHN G. SPAULDING,
Executor of last will and Testament of Elihu Bassett Decd.

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Del., Back & Western Railroad.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN

LEAVES GREAT BEND AT 7 40 A. M. AFTER the arrival at 6 30 a.m. of the CINCINNATI EXPRESS from the East, connecting with SCRANTON, where it arrives at 10 10 a.m. with a train on the LACKAWANNA and BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD, for PITTSBURG, WYOMING VALLEY, KINGSTON and WILKES BARRE and with the DELAWARE and HUNTON RAILROAD for PROVIDENCE, OLYMPIA and CARBONDALE. A HOPE STATION this train connects by omnibus with the DELAWARE and HUNTON RAILROAD for PHILADELPHIA, TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.—AN NEW HAMPTON JUNCTION, where it arrives at 3 30 p.m., then connects with trains on the CENTRAL RAILROAD of New Jersey, for ELIZABETH, NEWARK, NEW YORK, EASTON, BELLEVILLE, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, READING and HARRISBURG. Passengers by this train arrive in NEW YORK at 5 50, in PHILADELPHIA at 7 00, and in HARRISBURG at 8 30 p.m.

The trains leaving out of COURTLAND ST., NEW-YORK, at 9 00 a.m., and KENSINGTON DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA, at 7 10 a.m., connect with the Passenger Train of this road, leaving NEW HAMPTON JUNCTION at 11 20 a.m., and arriving at SCRANTON at 4 02 p.m., where it connects with a train on the LACKAWANNA and BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD, and with the omnibus running to the DELAWARE and HUNTON RAILROAD. This train arrives at GREAT BEND at 10 p.m., making close connection with the mail train going West on the ERIE RAILWAY.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

leaves SCRANTON AT 10 10 a.m., connecting at GREAT BEND with the day Express Train West on the ERIE RAILWAY. By this train passengers arrive at THACA, SYRACUSE, BUFFALO, &c. the same day. Returning this train leaves GREAT BEND at 5 30 a.m. on the arrival of the NEW-YORK EXPRESS going East, and BUFFALO EXPRESS going West, and arrives in SCRANTON at 5 30 p.m.

JOHN BRISTEN, Superintendent.
R. A. HAVES, General Ticket Agent.
Scranton, June 15, 1863.

RUNNING STILL!

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT of the subscriber, is still in running order, through all the reverses and panics of former days, since 1833, without being wound up, at which place you can find a good assortment of

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as can be found in the county, warranted genuine and pure.

Boots, Shoes, Harness and Leather, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, and all the WORKING TOOLS, such as axes, saws, &c.

You can get all kinds of Job Printing done to order, and blanks of every kind computed on hand, which, in style, are not surpassed by our large or country offices.

TO THE LADIES.

rest from your toil, and buy a SEWING MACHINE

The subscriber has also succeeded in obtaining one of the best, and most reliable Sewing Machines, for the money, now in market, viz: Sewing \$45 Shuttle, and the \$30 Franklin Machines, equal in capacity to Wheeler & Wilson's \$75, or Grover & Baker's \$15 machine, and making the same stitch, which is one thing saving in buying here than at any other agency in Northern Pennsylvania.

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for sale. Price, from \$5 to \$25 for a press. Office complete, from \$10 to \$75, with type and all necessary material. Call and see them, or send for a circular of full particulars.

Particular attention is called to SPRING'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR,

and very effective Linctus, for all Rheumatic pains, catarrhs, Dyspepsia, &c., for sale in Melanopy by Dr. Becker, of the General Dispensary, in Russell Hill by T. Stephens; at Forkston by Mr. Garey; at Me-shoppen by Henry Stansbury. A trial of the medicine, will in all cases, prove satisfactory. Try it, and be convinced.

BRICK! 50,000 Brick for sale.

Thoughtful for past favors, the subscriber is determined, by strict attention to business, to merit still further patronage.
T. D. SPRING,
Laceyville, Sept. 24, 1862—v267.

JACOB BURLINGHOFF.

Fashionable Shaving, Hair cutting, AND SHAMPOOING SALOON.

Shop Opposite Maynard's Hotel.

Ladies' hair cut in the most fashionable style, either at the Saloon or their residence, if desirable.
Mr. Burlinghoff is recently from New York city, where he was employed in the best establishments, and consequently feels warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Special Notice.

On and after July 15, 1863, the privilege of re-verting the 50 cent interest on LOAN NOTES TO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 S. THIRD ST. Philadelphia.