The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

S. 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 at our lowest Rates.

MATHER & CO., No. 335 Broadway N. Y. are our Authorized Agents to take Advertisements for this paper, at out published rates.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.

We notice that some of our Democratic exchanges in this District are speculating upon the probable course of the Hon. Henry W. Tracy in the present Congress. It is possible that Democrats who supported and voted for him, may expect more from him than under all circumstances they should. For our own part, we do not expect Mr. Tracy to take grounds against the Administration party in its general course of policy. While it would afford us the utmost gratification to see his votes on all questions in the House, cast on the side of those of our Distinguished Senator the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, in the Senate; we do not expect and probably have no right to expect it. It is true that those who voted for Mr. Tracy, outside of Bradford County, were almost exclusively Democrats. True it is, without that vote he would not have stood a shadow of a chance for an election. In short he owes his election to the Democratic party. While this is the case, we should not ignore the fact that he has always been a Republican; that he was nominated by those who, up to that time, had always been Rebublicans; that he was never regularly nominated in any Democratic Convention. In one or two of the counties we believe, he was recomended to the support of Democrats, because he was deemed the least objectionable man in the field and of whom there was any hopes of an election.—He was supported too because he had proved himself faithful and honest, in one thing at least, to the interests of the people. He had in our State Legislature fearlessly opposed and exposed the iniquities, the corruption and bribery of the "tonnage tax swindle." He had shown, partisan as we was, that party ties, strong as they are, were not strong enough to draw him into the commission of an acknowledged, positive, patent wrong and outrage upon the rights of the people. On the issues now before the country, Mr. Tracy is doubtless, a fully matured, unchanged and unchangable Republican, but from the experience of the past, however much we may differ with him, we must accord to him conscientiousness, honesty of purpose and unapproachable integrity. While, as we said before, we do not expect and dare not hope for much from him, we do expect that the corrupt knaves, theives and plunderers which he will find hanging around the perlues of the capitol like vampyres, will find that his integrity has not departed, nor his courage forsaken him. And we may and do confidently hope that his love of country, his honest desire to save it from utter, finall dissolution and ruin will prompt him to oppose the extreme, radical revolutionary and ruinous schemes of the Abolition fanatics of the present Congress.

Paul the apostle speaks of Luke as the "deloved physician," and few endear themselves to us more than those who like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through *them*. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effectual; What public benefactors better deserve esteem then those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay?—*Portsmouth* (N. H.) *Gazette.*

There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continualy within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter. *Hoofland'h German Bitters* will prove a true blessing to these persons, and enable them to fulfil the duties of their station with a spirit and alacticity unknown to them before.—These bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines at 75 cents per. bottle.

The War.

The news from the war by the late mails makes it certain that the siege of Knoxville has been raised. Longstreet is said to be closely pressed by our forces.

The siege of Charleston is still in progress. Grants victory at Chatanooga was most complete. Bragg has been superseded in northern Georgia by the Reb Gen. Hardee.

The statement that Gen. John C. Breckenridge had died is said to be untrue. The army of the Potomac is in *statu quo* and are likely to remain so during the winter.

☞ The illness of one of our compositors, and a rush of new Advertisements, has delayed us for a few hours in getting out our paper this week. We shall try and catch up by our next issue

A Confederate surgeon who was beastly drunk when our forces captured Little Rock, Arkansas, found himself among the Yankees when he got sober, and remarked that it beat Rip Van Winkle that a man couldn't go to sleep in the Confederate States without waking up in the United States.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress met on Monday last.

In the Senate a discussion was had as to the right of the West Virginia Senators to seats. It was contended by those opposing their admission, that there was no such State as West Virginia under the Constitution and laws. The Senators were admitted by a vote of thirty-six to five. Mr. Buckalew and others voting against their admission.

Senator Lane gave notice of a bill to repeal the $300 commutation provision in the conscription Act; and for the increase of pay of officers and privates, fifty per cent.

In the House considerable discussion and wrangling occurred in relation to the admission of the members from Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Missouri, Kansas and Louisiana. All were admitted except those from Louisiana, whose credentials were referred to the Committee on elections. Scuyler Colfax, of Indiana was elected Speaker, by a vote of 101 out of 181 votes cast. Mr. Cox, of Ohio receiving 52 and Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, 12. Mr. Washburne gave notice of a bill to revive the grade of Lieut. Gen., and for a Medal to Gen. Grant. Mr. Lovejoy gave notice of a bill to punish Slaveholders throughout the United States and Territories. The President has not yet sent in his message.

A Despotism Urged.

The New York Times actually publishes a letter containe the following treasonable plot, to destroy the liberties of the people. To put down traitors who concoct such villainous schemes is the object of the Democracy:

"With European recognition, and constant efforts, open or secret, to aid the South, the Government at Washington will need all the efficiency contemplated in recent proclamations. It will require a million of men and proportional supplies. Martial law over the entire North is a National necessity. If the Government of the Northern States manifest a factious spirit, the provost marshals, it is assumed will have the power to keep them in order. If State Legislatures should undertake to interfere with the action of the general government to the necessary prosecution of the war, they will come under the action of martial law, and if the action of any political party shall threaten change or paralize the movements of the Government, it will doubtless be competent for the provost marshal in any State to suspend political meetings, and postpone elections. If the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessities of a civil war of vast proportions, the Constitution of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

"Englishmen are in great trouble at the illegality and unconstitutionality of President Lincoln." "They show a great tenderneess for the Constitution and the laws, and feel very badly that the Northern people, while conquering the South, should loose their own liberties. They tell us that the President cannot do this and that—that his proclamations are only waste paper. They appear to have very little idea of what the commander-in chief of the army and navy of the United States can do. A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be amended when necessary, suspended, or laid aside altogether, and that it is no longer a question in America, what this or that constitution authorizes, but what is necessary to make of the thirty-four States and a vast territory one nation"

"Blowing Hot."—The Democrats told the people before the election, that if they would elect Woodward, it would be the voice of Pennsylvania speaking in such thunder tones to the powers that be at Washington in favor of a return to the original purposes of the war, that they would not dare to disobey, and that THEN conscriptions would be unnecessary, because "patriotism" would bring forth abundant volunteers, an honorable peace would speedily be obtained, and the blessings of a restored Union would crown the hopes of every patriot. But the people refused to elect Woodward, the majority voted in favor of More war. The Democrats voted for Peace—or at least for a policy that gave good hopes of leading to peace.—The purposes of the managers at Washington is no longer to restore the Union, but to blot out States, exterminate slavery, and turn loose some four or five millions of half-civilized "American citizens" of African descent," to mingle with, and eat out the substance of the toiling millions of the white race in free States. For such a purpose no Democrat can be expected to volunteer at this late day, when the Abolition sun is at its meridian. Hence volunteering will be left to be entirely monopolized by our Abolition cousins. This is doubtless what they imagine is "blowin: hot."—Clearfield Republican

It is stated that when Gen. Jeff. Thompson of the Confederate army, now a prisoner of war in Alton, Ill., arrived at Pilot Knob, after his capture, he expressed himself to General Fisk as much dissatisfied with the conduct of the people of Southeast Missouri in not remaining true to the rebel cause. "Two years ago," said Jeff, "they were as plucky as need be. On my way up this time, I whispered to them wherever I got a chance, and told them to keep up good courage. I thought they would be all right, but d——n them they had to take out their note-books to see which oath of alegiance they took last."

☞ The sudden change of the weather for the past few days, has so affected the roller with which we ink our type, that the work on our paper has been bad. We have remedied the difficulty by making a new one, better adapted to the season, and hope hereafter to make our sheet more readable. Printers will fully appreciate our situation and accept our apology as satisfactory.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives some excellnet advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has bought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. 1's Five-Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in this connection is the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it fall due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continualy conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but, neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being as they really were, in a state of development: and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to procure occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they posessed slight room for future developement; their were settled in every part, and no territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprize or settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self-support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement those deprived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

The Blessed Ones.—Blessed are they that are blind: for they shall see no ghosts.

Blessed are they that are deaf; for they never lend money nor listen to tedious stories.

Blessed are they that are afraid of thunder; for they shall hestate about getting married, and keep away from political meetings.

Blessed are they that are lean; for there is a chance to grow fat.

Blessed are they that are ignorant; for they are happy in thinking that they know everything.

Blessed is he that is ugly in form and features; for the gals shant molest him.

Blessed is she that would get married but can't for the consolation of the gospel are her's.

Blessed are the orphan children; for they have no mother to spank them.

Blessed are they that expect nothing; for they shall not be disappointed.

Blessed are they that do not advertise; for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

New York Charter Election.

The election for Mayor of New York City, took place on Tuesday last. A larger vote was polled than in the recent election for State officers. The result was as follows:

C. Godfrey Gunter, Dem.	28 962
F. J. A. Boole, "	22.355
Orison Blunt, Rep. and Abo.	19.442
Gunther over Boole,	6,587.

"Browing Cold."—the Abolitionists told the people that if they would avoid another draft, they should elect Curtin.—The people took them at their word and did elect Curtin. Immediately a call for more men came, from their masters at Washington, and now their only possible escape from draft is for them to volunteer themselves. This is a very "cold" blow.

Political Preaching.

They have one preacher in Boston who is a great curiosity in his way. The antiquated old chap positively refuses to preach on politics, for the reason, as he alleges, that he is engaged in the more important business of saving souls. Why, he must have been reading that obsolete work, written for the times, the New Testament, and found out, somehow, that his commission was "go unto all the world and preach the *Gospel* (not politics) and to every creature." He deserves immortal fame for rescuing this precept of the Divine Teacher from the oblivion into which it had sunk—an oblivion so complete that even those whose duty it is to expound the Scriptures had completly lost sight of it.—He must have read there also of a very respectable body of men, who lived a little over eighteen hundred years ago who "went about doing good;" who never bothered themselves about politics or civil institutions; who never insisted that the master must give up his slaves or be damned eternally; who instead of inciting the slaves to rise and murder their masters, said "servants be obedient to your masters"; and who devoted themselves, with singleness of heart, to the great work *their Master* had assigned them. Surely the ancient Boston preacher must be thinking of these people, with their old fogy ideas, and trying to imitate them. But he should be careful not to carry the imitation too far. We are not very certain that a body of men, believing and acting as this honorable and despised sect did, would fare much better in this glorious nineteenth century of ours, than their forerunners did in their day. If he lives too closely in accordance with the models they gave us, or abides too strictly by the precepts they laid down, he may expect to hear "crucify him," raised by the scribes and pharisees, who "devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers." Should he live pure and blameless, according to the sacred doctrines of Christianity, as he understands them, his life would be a standing reproach to to this modern article, dispensed in so many sanctuaries; and their devoters would be sorely tempted to follow the example of wicked old Jerusalem, which "killed the prophets and stopped them."

How strangely in contrast with the conduct of the Boston preacher is the course of those religious bodies which have resolved themselves into brazing political conventions, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the political opinions of their fellow men. Instead of "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's," Cæsar seems to monopolize all their time and labors. We do not remember to have read that Peter and Paul and James and John ever engaged in the very reputable business of slandering their neighbors—or calling them "copperheads," or "sympathizers," or "rebels" When in the synagogue, they preached of a coming eternity, and left the trifling vanities of time in the hands of the politicians.—These political declarations of clerical bodies of the present day are even at the best incompatible with the cause they represent: and when they are shorn of all dignity, candor and christian charity, they seem almost to profane the high calling of the church.—When the church condescends to soil her garments in the dirt and filth of the political arena, she weakens her influence and power. Above all should she discard bitterness and reviling, passion and hatred. She should ever remember the Injunction of Saint Paul:—"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, *and have not charity* I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."—*Valley Spirit.*

Mad. Jack Downing.—Who is a man of considerable sagacity and strong common sense, says he told old Lincoln and his cabinet, that so near as he could see how the land lay, they were all trying to catch the South first, and then what to do with her afterwards is another question. Jack says the South seems to be a good deal like old Sam Odlum, up in maine, when he thought the Devil was after him. One night he got to dreaming, and jumped out of bed in his shirt, and ran like all possessed down the street. About half a dozen neighbors chased him until he ran up a tree, out of which they couldn't get him anyhow. He kept a screaming "the devils are after me," and would fight like a tiger if any one tried to get at him. Finally old Deacon Peabody cum along, and ses, "Sam thinks that you fellers are the devil that are goin to ruin him: you jist go away and let him alone, and Sam will go hum and in bed afore morning." They tuk his advice, and sure nuff so it was. Jack says it is rite down sofem opinion that ef these ere Abolishun Cabynut were to stop trying to catch the South, *she would be hum an in the union bed afore mornin.*

Freemen Read.

The following certificate from a highly respectable citizen of Maryland shows how the despicable party in power managed matters in Maryland:

"I hereby certify that I offered to vote the Democratic ticket at the polls in the city of Frederick on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1863, and that a soldier objected to my voting; that my ticket was taken from my hand at the same time by a soldier, whose name is Marcelus Snafiner, came up to me and said, "Here you are entitled to a vote at the same time putting an abolition ticket in my hand and seizing me by one of my arms, and an other soldier by the other I was forced back again to the polls through fear of personal violence, and compelled to vote against my sentiments."

A Northern farmer who has two of his sons drafted, may have to mortgage his whole farm to raise $600 to save them from death. And if it is any comfort to him, he may reflect that his $600 is used to buy two negroes of a Maryland master.

With the Downfall of Abolitionism will come the Dawning of a Brighter Day for America.

There is a healthy tone in the subjoined article from that old Whig organ, the Louisville Journal, that we like very much. There is Truth in it which appeals to the intelligence, and true American patriotism which will reach a sympathetic chord in the heart of every true patriot. There is Hope in it, too, to inspire our efforts for the accomplishment of the great work before us. Says the Journal:

"It is a consoling and even cheering reflection that the radicals of the country would not so grossly calumniate the conservatives but for dread of conservatism. Between radicalism and conservatism on the naked issue of their respective claims, radicalism would stand no earthly chance before the people. This the radicals well know. Hence, they deem it necessary to obscure the issue, which they endeavor to accomplish through immeasurable calumny. 'Hypocrisy,' says Rochefoucauld, 'is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue.' We may fitly adapt this saying to the subject in hand. Calumny is a sort of homage that radicalism pays to conservatism.

"It is indeed hard to conceive how any rational and patriotic man can give his voice and influence to swell the deadly power of radicalism. Can any such man doubt that the only salvation of our country is by the union of the American people around the conservative standard? It is universally conceded, as a contemporary says, that union at the North is necessary to success. What is success? We answer: Peace and the restored power of the Constitution and the Union. That is complete success. Why is there a division at the North? Because the Radical party boldly proclaim their intention to oppose the restoration of peace under the old Union, or any union with slave holding States. They assert that there can be no peace with slavery. On the other hand, the Conservative party believe that a simple, steadfast adherence to the Constitution will give us peace, and what we want, the Union. On which platform is it easier to unite? On which is success more likely to be achieved? The Radical platform requires us to abandon the Constitution, abandon the principles of concession and compromise, on which our very Government rests, and go into a crusade for the establishment of a new Union, a new Government, and an unknown structure existing only in the dreams of enthusiasts, to be founded on the ruins of the best and noblest structure which was ever erected by human hands. The other platform, the conservative idea, proposes to save the old structure in all its glory, marred somewhat by this terrible experience through which it will have past, but substantially the same Union of which Washington and his companions were the founders. On this platform every patriotic American can stand, ought to stand, must stand, if we would win that success for which we strive.

"The wild folly which for more than a year was permitted to cry 'treason, treason,' at every voice raised for the Constitution, has been hushed. The accusation of disloyalty hurled at the men who stood firm for the old Union recoiled on those who were assiduously plotting to destroy it. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed on the conservative men for help, advice, guidance. All confidence in radical men and radical measures is gone. They are known to be utter failures. They have have sacrificed too much of blood and treasure. The people are becoming of one mind. What an intense relief would the whole country feel to day if it were known that some trusty conservative was to be President of the United States by constitutional succession to-morrow! Acting under the advice of such men, the people will preserve the present Administration in power, patiently bearing with its infirmities, protesting firmly against its errors, and in the right time will restore the Constitution to conservative protection. Then will begin again the story of American greatness."

Physical Exemptions.—The Provost Marl. General has published an amended schedule, reducing the number of diseases and infirmities which will disqualify drafted men for military service from fifty to forty-one specifications. The effect of this order will compell many men in future drafts to perform military duty who have heretofore been exempted for trifling physical disabilities.

The New York *Express* reports that extensive frauds, amounting to near $111.000 have been committed by a high official in the New York Custom House, by means of a false entry and other cheats.

"The Constitution and the Union! I place "them together. If they stand, they must "stand together: if they fall, they must fall "together"—Daniel Webster.

COMMUNICATED.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!!

A CARD

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of a cure

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg Kings County, New York.

v3n12-4m

Married.

WHIPPLE—SHIFFER.—In this Borough, the 3rd inst., by Rev. C. R. Lane, Mr. Otis Whipple and Miss Emily Augusta Shiffer, both of Tunkhannock.

WILLIAMS—HUNTER.—In Falls, Wyoming County, Pa., on Sunday the 29th, ult., by H. L. Furgerson, Esq., Mr. Oakley B. Williams of Sussex Co. New Jersey, to Miss Emily Hunter of Falls.

MCGEE—QUIGLEY.—In Friendsville, Susq. Co. Pa., on the 2nd inst. by Rev. John Monaghen, Mr. Peter McGee of Mehoopany, to Miss Mary Ann Quigley of Meshoppen.

We acknowledge the receipt of a piece of highly ornamented and rich cake from the fair bride in this case; furnishing the most satisfactory evidence to us, that she is, so far as skill and taste in cookery is concerned fully prepared to enter into her new matrimonial relation. Peter should, and doubtless will see to it; that, that doleful sound that comes from scraping the bottom of the flour barrel, shall never fall upon her ears.

Died.

SMITH—In this Borough, on Saturday Dec. 5th, 1863 Hattie Little, infant daughter of Dr. J. V. and Eva Smith. Aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days,

This lovely Bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise may bloom

Special Notices.

A Select School,

WILL commence at STERLING'S HALL, in STERLINGVILLE, Wyoming Co., Pa., on Monday, December 7th, 1863, and continue fourteen weeks.

The branches taught will embrace the highest grade of Academic studies.

Expenses—payable in advance.

"common English"	$4 00
Higher—Rhetoric, Algebra, &c.,	$4.50
Academic—Natural Sciences, Languages, &c.,	$5.00

ELMORE H WELLS, B. S. C. M.

v-3-n17-3-*.

☞ The following card was handed us for publication some time since, but was inadvertantly omitted.—[ED.

A Card.

My friends in Mehoopany will please accept my thanks for their generosity in allowing me to meet the demands of the draft. May success attend you all along the pathway of a long and happy life.

D. W. SWETLAND.

Mehoopany, Oct 21, 1863.—v3:17.

Estray.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 20th of October last a Red yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away

R. MOORE,

Monroe, No 27, 1863.—v3-n17-3-*.

Lost

BY the subscriber on Monday of Court week, a large pair of white, fringed mittens, a red streak around the wrists. Said mittens were lost between Tunkhannock Village and Wm. Shaw's. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received.

E N. BACON.

Notice

IS HEREBY given that I have purchased the Canal Boat "Maria, of Mt. Pleasant," of Edward Kooker, and have left the same in his possession to be used by him during my will and pleasure. All persons are therefore forbid to molest or interfere with the same.

H. L. FURGERSON.

Falls, Dec. 9th 1863.—v3-n18.

ESTRAY.

Come to the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 1st of November last, a dark brindle yearling Steer. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

J. G. & E. D. FASSETT

Windham, Dec. 7th, 1863.—vol.-3-n3.-18-13.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the late will and testament of Phineas Sherwood late of Falls Township, deceased Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, to present them for settlement without delay, to the undersigned at Millsboro, in said Township, or at Newton Centre, Luz., Co. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment

C. SHERWOOD,

Falls, Dec. 9th, 1863.—v3-n18-w6.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Sickler, late of Overfield Township, Wyoming County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make them know to the undersigned at Falls Township, in said County, without delay; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment

MARTIN SICKLER.

Dec. 9th. 1863.—v3-n18-w6.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration has been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wyoming Co. upon the Estate of Abram Forgerson, late of Northmoreland Township, in said County, deceased. All persons having any claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the Administrator without delay.

PHINEAS T. FORGERSON, Adm'r.

Northmoreland, Dec. 9th, 1863.—v3-n17.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, There will be exposed to public sale, by Vendue and Outcry, at the House of George W. Smith, on Golden Hill, in Windham Township, in said County, the following described piece, parcel or tract of land, late the estate of Lewis K. Whitcomb, deceased, situate, lying and being

In the Township of Windham, in said County, Bound and described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a corner on the Western line of the land known as part of lot No. 34, decided by patent to Wm. Smith, in the year 1794; Thence (the compass now indicates) North forty-eight degrees East along lands now owned by T. M. Whitcomb, seventy-two rods and six-tenths to a corner; Thence South, forty-two degrees East forty rods and one tenth to a corner, on line of lands of the heirs of Eleazer Lake, deceased; Thence South forty-eight degrees and a quarter, along line of said Lakes' land, sixty-seven rods and six-tenths to a corner, near a small Hickory Tree; Thence North forty-nine degrees and three-quarters, West along a line surveyed in 1850, forty-one rods, to the place of beginning.

Containing seventeen acres and a half, be the same more or less.

Terms of Sale.—One third to be paid down at time of sale, and the balance on confirmation of sale.

HENRY W. FASSETT, &
ELIZABETH WHITCOMB,
Administrators of the Estate of Lewis K. Whitcomb, Deceased.—v3-n18.