



The Democrat

HARVEY STICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

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The holidays being near at hand no
paper will be issued from this office next
week.

OF THE WAR.

No changes in military affairs on the Potomac have taken place during the past week. The army is said to have gone into winter quarters, though the last night papers hinted that a change would be made. Frequent Cavalry skirmishes occur between the two armies. There has been some fighting in Gen. Grant's department, but no definite accounts have been received as to the result. The news from Charleston published in the Richmond papers is that four vessels the Ironsides and three monitors while attempting to pass the obstructions became entangled. The Ironsides will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the monitors were also badly disabled. If this proves true, it is the greatest misfortune that has befallen "Uncle Sam's web foot", as the President elegantly denominates the navy. The Ironsides is the most formidable vessel in it, and in the hands of the rebels could be used very efficiently against the blockading fleet.

The Chesapeake, which was captured a few days since has been recaptured in British waters. The captors however made good their escape. Another vessel from Texas has been taken by similar means.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The news from Washington in relation to the conscription, is that the law will not be changed before the holiday recess, thus necessitating a brief postponement of the draft until after the time fixed. Various opinions seem to exist as to the propriety of striking out the \$300 clause. Some being in favor of striking it out entirely, others in favor of increasing the amount to \$500 or upwards and a third class for retaining it as it now stands. The grounds of exemption will probably be narrowed down, and the distinction of classes will no doubt be abolished. Let the old chaps who have regarded themselves as secure stand under. The younger class have stood one draft and there seems to be nothing unfair in passing the thing around that all may have a chance in this grand Lottery.

THE COMMUTATION FEE AND VOLUNTEERING.

There is a strong probability that the present Congress will abolish the three hundred dollar commutation provision in the Conscription act. Provost-Marshal General FRY officially recommends that course, and Senator LANZ has already introduced a bill in accordance with his wishes. The Democrats are pretty generally committed to vote for striking out that clause from the law, and there will be enough Republicans to help them to do so. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson and a majority of the War Committee of the Senate wish to retain the commutation provision, not because it relieves the harshness of the conscription for white men, but on account of the fund it provides for the War Department with which to buy able-bodied negroes in the border states to make soldiers of. Another draft, with the commutation fee, would probably yield enough money to rid Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky of all its able-bodied male negroes, and thus help upset the "peculiar institution" in those states.

It is this glaring misuse of the fund, even more than the invidious distinction the commutation makes between the rich and the poor, which will lead to its abolition. The subject of the last Congress was to induce volunteering by the money thus obtained; but the War Department, without the slightest warrant of law, misused it to destroy slavery in the border states.

In the meantime, volunteering progresses very slowly throughout the North. We doubt if the coming 5th of Jan. will see one hundred thousand under arms out of the three hundred thousand called for by the President. A draft seems to be inevitable.

A few months ago some of the woollyheads said the Democrats ought to be mobbed out, because they alleged, we had called this "an abolition war." The policy of their leaders has since been developed, and if we deserved mobbing then for calling it an abolition war, what do their leaders now deserve for making it one?

The President wants the South to swear to support his abolition and emancipation proclamation as a condition for coming back into the Union, and the war is to be waged until they are forced to do it. If they would swear to support the Constitution they could not come. Now what is the war for?

The President's Plan of Conciliation—The Greased Cartridge Policy.

Had President Lincoln exerted all his ingenuity and taxed the ingenuity of his cabinet counselors to devise that insult to the Southern people which should be by them regarded as the most odious and maddening, he could have fallen on nothing better adapted to his purpose than the strange oath he has tendered them to support his proclamation of emancipation, and all other proclamations having reference to slaves which he may think fit to issue. Purporting to be an amnesty, and put forth under the guise of an amnesty, it seeks out the sorest, the most inflamed, the most sensitive spot in the Southern mind, and applies to it a burning brand. It is a proposition which the South will feel that it cannot accept without a degree of voluntary self-degradation which every Southerner of spirit and character will regard as worse than death. It is idle for Mr. Lincoln's apologist to prate about what may seem reasonable and just from the extreme abolition stand-point, through abolition eyes. When, a few years ago, the British came losing a great portion of their Indian empire by compelling the Sepoys to use greased cartridges, it would have been entirely beside the purpose for a British statesman to have addressed to the British people an argument demonstrating the absurdity of the Sepoy prejudices. British soldiers, it is true, bit off the ends of the greased cartridges with as much unconcern as they would eat their rations. It would be possible to prove, on strict physiological grounds, that this practice was harmless to the body of a Sepoy as to that of a Briton, and, on grounds of Christian doctrine, that it could do no more contaminate or imperil the soul of the one than of the other. But all such arguments would have been the sheerest trifling and impertinence, and no man having the slightest pretensions to statesmanship could have used them.

"It is the imagination," said Napoleon once, "that rules the world." All great revolutionary movements are inspired and dominated by ideas. Men engaged in a revolution are always in a state of mental exaltation, which causes them to see the matters in contest through an ideal atmosphere. A slight tax upon tea, regarded on its pros and cons as a petty question of threepence in the pocket of a colonist as weighed against the support of the public revenue, George the Third and Lord North, by refusing in their blindness, to make allowance for the ideal views of the colonists which converted that tax into the symbol of tyranny, convulsed and dismembered the British empire.—Louis the Sixteenth was the mildest of French Sovereigns, and De Tocqueville says that monarchy never pressed so lightly on the people as at the outbreak of the revolution. But the French mind has passed under the dominion of great ideas, and the old institutions could no more control them than a flaxen band can fetter flame. The exaltation of feeling which supplies impulse to revolution may be poetry or it may be madness, which is a sort of diseased poetry—its character in this respect depends on the goodness of the cause; but whether it inspire heroism or demonism, it is a thing to be managed rather than reasoned with.

President Lincoln has shown himself utterly destitute of the statesmanlike tact requisite for dealing with a great people in revolt; he is as blind as was Philip the Second, of Spain, when he lost the Netherlands. Never, since the creation of man, has there been a people so led captive by their imaginations, so subject to the despotism of ideas, as the people of the South. Call their ideal grievances prejudices, if you will; brand their ardor, their vehemence, their persistence as black and rampant treason; but, under every aspect in which their conduct can be viewed, the fact stands unshaken that they are a people surrendered to their ideas. If Mr. Lincoln were a statesman, if he were even a man of ordinary prudence and sagacity, he would see the necessity of touching the peculiar wound of the South with as light a hand as possible. Instead of this he caufes and inflames it. Not strong enough himself, though wielding the whole power of the government, to resist the revolutionary exaltation and fanatic fervor of the abolitionists, how can he expect private citizens of the South to brave an exaltation and fervor which, in that section, is all but unanimous? If he had stood firm against the abolition current he would have had a great majority of the northern people to keep him in countenance; but who in the South would not scorn the men who could so degrade and humiliate himself as to take the abolition oath?

We might ask, and in due time we shall ask, by what right Mr. Lincoln assumes to propose such an oath? We, of course, know that he pretends to derive it from the pardoning power; but this whimsical deduction is a fitter topic for derision than for serious argument. As he can offer a conditional pardon, he claims that he can impose any conditions he pleases. The war power, which to every body's surprise, was found, after cohabitation with Mr. Lincoln, to contain the embryo of abolition, yields to a more prolific rival, which has strength to bring forth the full-grown progeny. The pardoning power becomes the most fruitful place in the Constitution, only like a Magdalen asylum, it dispenses its marvelous blessings only upon those who have gone through a certain course of preparation, by which they are constituted candidates. Mr. Lincoln proposes to revolutionize the whole South in virtue of the pardoning power! Things which all previous expositors of the Constitution have affirmed that the federal government cannot do at all can be done by the President because the courts have decided that he may offer a conditional pardon! If there is any lower deep of absurdity we may trust the sure instincts of President Lincoln to find it. If citizens are guilty of a crime, Mr. Lincoln claims that he has a right to pardon them, on condition that they will swear to renounce the right of

free speech, which is sacredly guaranteed by the Constitution. The pardoning power, like Aaron's rod swallows up every other provision of the instrument, which sprout forth as green twigs of emancipation. The "war power" is obscured and eclipsed by its more radiant rival. The pardoning power fills the abolition sky with its effulgence like "Another moon, risen in mid-moon."

and the whole firmament glows with accumulated splendor!

Suppose that, when the Quaker, Passmore Williamson, was lying in prison in Philadelphia, and Booth, the Wisconsin editor, was in the Philadelphia jail, President Buchanan had, in the exercise of the pardoning power, published a general proclamation of amnesty to all who had resisted the Fugitive Slave law, but as a condition of grace had imposed the following oath, which, *mutatis mutandis* is precisely the oath offered by President Lincoln:

I, _____ do solemnly swear in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed with reference to fugitive slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and all other acts of Congress heretofore passed, having reference to fugitive slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God!

Suppose, we say, Mr. Buchanan had, under color of the pardoning power, offered this degrading insult to the abolitionists, we put it to any candid man if such an act of grace and amnesty would have inspired their grateful recognition in any other view than as a god-send to increase their power over their followers. Was there an abolitionist in the whole North who would not have spurred and justly spurred the gratuitous insult?—Would they have admitted that Mr. Buchanan any right to swear citizens to renounce a citizen's right to discuss, oppose, and attempt to procure the repeal of laws which he disapproves or deems unconstitutional? To gag freemen with such an oath under the pretense of offering them pardon, is a refinement of barbarity which had not been invented in 1858. Mr. Lincoln's attempt to put his abolition oath into the mouths of southerners is as impolitic as that would have been barbarous,—is indeed the consummation of impolicy, and puts the North in the attitude of impotence when a statesman would have bared its arm of strength.—N. Y. World.

BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—Col. Tate of the Columbia Co. Democrat in his last issue says:

We again visited Troy, on Wednesday last, and looked in upon the Board of Enrollment. They are indeed high-minded gentlemen officers, discharging their arduous duties impartially and to very general satisfaction. Mr. Commissioner GRIER, with whom many of our people are acquainted, is not only a superior gentleman, but a most efficient officer and has won universal respect and confidence.

We are authorized by the Board to announce, that persons enrolled preparatory to the approaching Draft, not to report at headquarters until after the Draft takes place, for exemption, excepting those only who have been selected by Parent or Parents as the choice for their support, and that time is now limited until the 30th day of December.

Mr. Fernando Wood, (N. Y.) submitted the following resolution in congress:

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to, by a vote of 98 yeas to 59 nays.

The abolitionists do not want and will not permit a restoration.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—As the session of Congress has just commenced, it will be well for the public to be reminded of an important change in the franking privilege.—Heretofore, as it will be remembered, all letters to and from members of Congress passed through the mails free of postage.—Now, however, it must be borne in mind that only the letters from a member of Congress can pass free of postage. All correspondence with an M. C. must be paid, as are all letters to a private individual. The remembrance of this fact will save much delay in the transaction of business, both of a public and private nature.

The Government, pays the transportation of soldiers to and from their places of residence, when they are sent home to vote the Abolition ticket. But when the corpse of a soldier is sent home from the field or hospital the friends have to pay the expenses, amounting to from one to two hundred dollars. This looks bad at first sight, but when we reflect that a corpse can't vote, it is not so surprising after all.—*Bloomsburg Democrat.*

Mr. Lincoln made one of his eloquent and characteristic speeches at Gettysburg, on being serenaded by a band, on the evening previous to the consecration. He said: "A man should say nothing unless has something to say, and, as I have nothing to say, I will say nothing." As Artemus Ward would say, for the people who like such kind of speeches, this is just the kind of a speech such people like.

1,500,000 Democrats in the Free States.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives some figures to show that with all the frauds, all the appliances of corruption, and all the intimidation of power, civil and military nearly one million and a half of Democrats marched to the polls at the late elections, and recorded their votes against the policy of the Administration. Those who think that the Democratic organization is now powerless, will be instructed by perusing the following table of the votes as given at the State elections in 1863:

States.	Dem. Votes.
Maine	51,000
New Hampshire	40,000
Vermont	12,000
Connecticut	40,000
Rhode Island	10,000
Massachusetts	35,000
Total for New England	188,000
New York	284,000
New Jersey	60,000
Pennsylvania	253,000
Ohio	177,000
Indiana	126,000
Illinois	140,000
Michigan	60,000
Wisconsin	50,000
Iowa	55,000
Minnesota	12,000
California	50,000
Oregon	6,000
Kansas	8,000
Grand Total	1,488,000

So in the Free States alone there are one million and a half of Democrats at the close of 1863. What a glorious figure! This is 100,000 more votes than Mr. Douglas got in all the States—Northern and Southern—in 1860. What Democrat can be discouraged at such good progress under the terrible pressure of the last three years? Only think of it—nearly 200,000 Democrats in New England, which we have been inclined to give over entirely to the Abolitionists; nearly 300,000 in the Empire State, and more than 300,000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 200,000 in Ohio, and 250,000 in Indiana and Illinois. The other Western States contribute nearly a quarter of a million more, making up the grand total in the free State to one million and a half! Surely this is a power in the land not to be sneered at, impeached, or in any way disregarded, whatever rotheaded partisans may say. It is a party that has worked persistently—not as a party, but as patriots—to restore the country—and it will not be without a powerful and influential voice in this matter. The auspices now are that the practical restoration of the Union may not be far off. And this fact should induce all good conservative men to renew their energies and be frequent in their counsels so that we may not shipwreck as we seem nearer the haven of safety—the old Constitution and the restored Union.

Message Brevities.

"The policy of emancipation, and of employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect."

Rather a black aspect. "As a matter of civil administration, the government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be repressed without resorting to it as a military measure."

For how long a time, "fifty years" or only since the irrepressible conflict was proclaimed. Could not the Union be restored in two months without emancipation?

"Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits."

That is refreshing. The dispute I suppose is like the one the people of Maryland recently had with arbitrary power over the ballot box.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, (meal tubs,) thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause."

Only they were mostly taken from Maryland and loyal states instead of insurgents.

"No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks."

Then what is, 'tendency to violence or cruelty' Is not the whole cruelty and misery of the war the result of it?

"The annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial."

So was the election at Youngstown encouraging to old Joe Ritner.

"On examination of this proclamation it will appear (as is believed) that nothing is attempted beyond what is justified by the Constitution."

The Constitution then justifies making men swear to liberate all the negroes.

"If it be proper to require, as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery?"

Sure enough, and why not make them swear not to chew tobacco or drink whiskey also.

"I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."

Decisions of the Supreme Court and the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Is it not plain, that this administration is working for emancipation and that they will not restore the Union without it.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

STAND BY YOUR PARTY PAPERS.

We appropriate for the benefit of our readers the following very sensible remarks from the Des Moines Statesman, and commend them to the careful perusal of every intelligent Democrat:

"A solemn duty, but imperfectly discharged, devolves on Democrats, to stand by their papers. In the general wreck of personal and political rights, about all the liberty that the citizens retains is the privilege of reading Democratic papers and abolition taxes. How long he will enjoy the first is uncertain—His lease of the last will never be disturbed. But while he retains the privilege of reading the paper of his choice, he owes to himself, to the editor, his party, and his country, to give such paper a living support."

"Without Government or State, and in many instances, County patronage, pre-scripted by an intolerant party, confronted by a secret organization, whose only purpose is to pull down the Democratic party, and hunted by the paid minions of power, Democratic publishers have nothing to rely upon but their own energy and the fidelity and liberality of their political friends."

"Without newspapers, the Democracy would be without an organization and at the mercy of their enemies. With newspapers they can preserve their organization, and regain both their political ascendancy and their liberties."

"It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that Republicans give a more zealous support to their party organs, than do Democrats. Just so long as this state of things continues, the ballot box will be powerless for our relief. The press is a potent engine for shaping the opinions of a people and controlling the destinies of a country; and it would be well if the democracy learns this fact in time to save their party and the government. No fact is clearer to the mind of an attentive observer, than that we lost the State by extraordinary zeal displayed in giving circulation to Republican papers and the prevailing apathy of Democrats in sustaining and enlarging the circulation of Democratic papers and documents.—It is this zeal on the one hand and apathy on the other, that has continued radicalism in power. It will continue in power until Democrats learn to feel and take an interest in the circulation of the Democratic papers."

"A new year is about to dawn upon us and it is a good time to renew your Democratic faith and labor for the great cause.—Send for the paper, if you are not already receiving it, and see that your neighbor does likewise. A little exertion on the part of our friends will be of incalculable service to us, and render it a permanent institution.—The more subscribers we have the better it pays, the more time we can devote to its editorial management and the greater interest will be given to its columns."

"Send in your names and show by your acts that you still feel an interest in the work of your fathers, the promotion of Democratic principles and measures, and the perpetuation of your liberties."

SOUND doctrine, in the foregoing; an to all Democrats whose names are not already on our list, we say put it in practice at once, and forward your names and money to the North Branch Democrat Tunkhannock, Pa.

Giving Them Hope.

Said a merchant of Philadelphia, to a Democrat, who expressed his intention to vote for Curtin, "I am surprised at your course for the Republican party is sending the country to the devil as fast as it can go." "That," replied the other, "is just why I vote for Curtin. The people are mad, and they will never come to their senses until the ruin is complete. The sooner the final, inevitable crash comes the better. Let us give the usurpers the power with which they are sure to destroy themselves."

FRED. DOUGLASS AND THE PRESIDENT.—

The Anti Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia last week was addressed by Fred. Douglass, who evidently feels himself now to be of consequence, and why shouldn't he? From the Tribune's report of his speech we clip the following:

"He detailed a visit he had paid to President Lincoln. Men had waited in the antechamber for days, but the moment his card was sent in the usher returned with an invitation to walk up. Some office bearer near by, remarked: 'I knew it would be so. He's a nigger, that's enough.'" Mr. Douglass asked the audience to imagine how the President received him, a colored man. "Why, precisely," said he, "as one gentleman receives another." Alluding to the President's height and length of limb, he remarked that he was "spread about the room in the way unusually ascribed to him," and as he entered, commenced rising, and "continued to rise." A cordial shaking of hands ensued."

HIGH PRICES OF PRINTING-PAPER.—The New York wholesale dealers were selling an ordinary article of printing paper, a few days since, at twenty cents per pound—just double the price for which the article sold three years ago. This exorbitant price is the result mainly of a scarcity of the raw material, and increased cost of manufacture. It is not probable that we shall see, in many years to come, a return of the old cheap prices. Under these circumstances there is no alternative for country newspaper publishers but to follow the example of their city contemporaries, in an advance of rates to subscribers. At the present prices of paper, ink, labor, &c., no country paper can sustain itself at a less subscription price than \$2 a year.—*Middletown Mercury.*

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," he said, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wanted, on subscription, at this office, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat and grain of all kinds. Also, corn in the ear, hay, straw, good winter apples, potatoes, butter, lard, cheese and produce of most all kinds. Money never refused.

Peterson's Magazine for January is on hand. It is a superb number, rich in its illustrations and instructive in its reading matter. Our only wonder is that so much can be given for so small a sum, in these times of high prices for every thing that pertains to the printing business. Despite of the upward tendency of all salutary things, Peterson's Ladies Magazine, maintains its size, gives more than its usual number of engravings and illustrations; all for the small sum of two dollars per year to single subscribers, and still less to clubs.

Specimen numbers sent on application. All communications should be addressed to Charles J. Peterson, No 306 Chestnut St. Philad'a.

Death of a Centenarian.—Mrs. Justin, who was in the hundredth year of her age, died at Nicholson's in this county, on Sunday last. She was thirteen years of age when the colonies threw off the yoke of English taxation and oppression; was a young woman during the struggle that succeeded—has lived to see thirteen feeble, dependent colonies multiply into thirty-four rich, prosperous sovereign states, with a population of upwards of thirty millions—has seen history repeat itself by tyranny, oppression, taxation, stamp laws, rebellion, riots, bloodshed and ruin.

Letters to Congressmen.—Most of our exchanges say, under the new postal laws, must be pre-paid. There is however some dispute on the question. Not having read the law ourselves, we can give no opinion; but think the better way for persons sending papers to them, would be to pre-pay them.

A Donation Visit.—The friends of Rev. D. Worrell will pay him a donation visit on New Years day; at the Parsonage house in Lymanville in the afternoon and evening. All are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM 1864.

Samuel Stark vs. P. W. Redfield Scire facias
John Jackson vs. S. S. Winchester " "
Jasper Billings vs. Tunkhannock Tp. Treasurers
Walter Whiting vs. I. N. Lacy Sa. Fa.
F. C. Denison vs. J. B. Sisk Eject
J. Babey & Co. vs. M. S. Plank Replevin
A. S. Dana vs. Tunkhannock Bridge Co. Case
Ann Tinklepaugh vs. Wm. Owen Case

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WM. ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the President Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenses, for the twenty-sixth Judicial District of Penn'a. S. Loherts, and N. H. Wells, Esqs. Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Associate Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the County of Wyoming, have by their present to me directed, ordered.

A GENERAL COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY, to be held at Tunkhannock on Monday the 19th day of January, A. D. 1864.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, all Justices of the Peace and Constables within the County of Wyoming, that they be and appear in their proper persons at the time and place above mentioned, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, recognizances and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf respectively belong.

Notice is also given that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Wyoming County, that they be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

Attest: AHIRA GAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Dec. 23, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENUE, D. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock in said County, ON SATURDAY THE 16th DAY OF JANUARY A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All the Defendant's right title and interest in and to the following piece of parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the Borough of Tunkhannock County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as described as follows: On the West by Putnam Street; On the South by land of H. Stark; On the East and North by land of A. B. Mott.

Containing about one fourth of an acre more or less all improved, with one large Frame Building erected for Carriage and Blacksmith shop, and of late used as a dwelling house; One small frame Barn and some fruit trees thereon.

Sized and taken in execution at the suit of John Brislin, now assigned to E. M. Turner vs. Thomas Ellis.

And will be sold for Cash only by AHIRA GAY Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock Dec. 16, 1863.

JACOB BURLINGHOFF.

Fashionable Shaving, Hair cutting, AND SHAMPOOING SALOON.

Shop Opposite Maynard's Hotel.

Ladies' hair cut in the most fashionable style, either at his 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.

HAIR AND WHISKERS DYED.

To any desirable shade, without injury to it, or discoloring the skin.

THE BEST HAIR DYE IN USE,

For sale, with full and practical directions for application.

Ladies Look Out!!!

FOR THE

BONNETS,

SHAKERS, HATS, RIBBONS,

—OF THE—

LATEST STYLES,

With everything else to be found in the line of MILLINERY just received from the city, and sold at small profits by

MRS. BARDWELL, Opposite the Post-Office.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Bleaching and repairing done in good order and at the shortest notice. AHIRA GAY, Tunkhannock, Nov. 12, 1862-v2n14-3m.

ESTRAY.

Came to the enclosure of the Subscriber in Me-Obanway Wyoming Co. Pa. on about the 15th November 1863, a spotted two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. C. D. VAUGHN, MeObanway Dec. 23d 1863.