



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

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 on this paper, at our published rates.

The History of the Sanitary Commission—Is the title of a book published for the benefit of the Commission. It gives a full account of the purposes and the work of the Sanitary Commission, compiled from documents and from private papers. Its organization, its branches, its Department of Inspection, are all treated of; and all persons desirous of knowing the truth about the Sanitary Commission are requested to read it, all who are desirous of aiding the Sanitary Commission are requested to buy it, for the entire profits of the work will be given to the treasury of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Price \$1, cheaper Edition, 75 cents. For sale at Messrs. Little & Brown's; publishers, Boston Mass. Orders can be sent by mail.

In publishing the foregoing notice we desire to add that so far we are informed, it has been the aim of this Institution to hold itself free from party politics, and confine its entire efforts to its own proper mission. Even its Republican President, who sometimes drags politics into his pulpit as we believe, hitherto abstained from connecting politics with this enterprise. In reference to a work of this kind the public conscience, and the common sense of all men who have any interest in the relief of human suffering will unhesitatingly endorse this course. To enter upon an argument to show that to connect party politics with organized effort to relieve the suffering and supply the necessities of our friends, neighbors, sons and brothers in our armies would prove vastly prejudicial, and ultimately destructive of the utility of such effort, would be idle; because all men of common sense feel that this is so, in advance of any argument—so true it is that the cause of humanity, as well as that of religion must always suffer from contact with party politics.

Why this is so we do not propose to discuss in this connection. The fact itself is one upon which political preachers especially may reflect with much advantage to the cause they propose to serve.

We are not of those who believe that those who are called to preach the gospel have no civil duties to perform in connection with the administration of the government. It is not only their right, but their duty to vote; because our system of government refers all political questions to the decision of the whole people; and no man, strictly, has a right to shirk his share of the responsibility. Our theory of government contemplates that every voter shall be the honest exponent of each voters sentiments, whatever they may be and not of the sentiments of any other man, or set of men, and holds him responsible for such expression to no man, or set of men. Even if his political opinions are wrong, it is none the less his duty to vote in accordance with them. Upon no other principle can a government like ours survive.

But this is the only civil duty in connection with the administration of the government, except that of payment of taxes; that the theory of our government imposes upon the ministers of the gospel; and this only because they are men, as well as ministers.

But while human nature shall continue to be what it has always been, the preacher cannot go beyond this—cannot avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the presence of his audience assembled for divine worship to engage in the discussion of questions of party politics, without destroying his own usefulness, creating bitterness and division in his church, driving out of it for the time (and perhaps permanently) all purely religious emotion and sentiment, and giving to the things of this world endurance precedence over the demands of Eternity. No matter upon what artificial pretext the subject may be introduced, its presence in the pulpit is more fatal to the spiritual welfare of those who approve and enjoy it, than to that of those who lament and denounce it, already, in places the former are beginning to regard those ministers who abstain from political preaching with enmity, because such abstinence is an implied rebuke to those who indulge in and applaud the practice.

Strange! that men who can readily perceive the mischiefs that would inevitably result from the connection of party politics with the stupendous work of the Sanitary Commission in the cause of Humanity, can not also perceive the mischiefs that have followed and are still following the fatal alliance between politics and Religion—that the same cause that would bring peril and death to the cause of Humanity, must prove equally fatal to the cause of Religion. Strange, that men who have devoted themselves to the service of Him who scourged the traffickers from the Temple, should so forget the mission of their master as to bring into His Sanctuary the stormy passions that surge without.

Do you indorse a scoundrel when you make your mark upon his back.

Could the Democratic Party restore the Union.

The remarkable article which we, this morning, republish from the Richmond Examiner, depicting in strong colors the sufferings of the South naturally provokes the question, why it is that a people so sensible of the discouragements of their situation are not induced to abandon a sinking cause and resume their old federal relations. There can be but one answer;—the statesmanship of our government is not equal to its military success. War itself is only an instrument; it is not an end, but the means for attaining an end. Its object is to bring such a pressure to bear upon a hostile community that he will be willing to submit reasonable terms of peace. Few wars in history have inflicted such havoc, or carried such desolation, as the one in which we are engaged; and in the natural course of things, judged by ordinary human experience, the victorious party should be able to conclude a safe, honorable, and lasting peace. That it has neither the ability nor the expectation of doing so, on its face, a proof that it is unequal to the situation.

But would the Democratic party, if it stood in the shoes in the administration, do any better? This is a grave question, because, on the answer which the majority of the people will this year return to it, hangs undeniably the future destiny of the country. It is true that, in any answer which may now be attempted to this question, our reasoning must be more or less hypothetical; but it seems to us that the case is in some aspects so clear that we may nevertheless proceed upon very solid ground. On one side we have facts and experience to go upon; for its incontestable that we have inflicted suffering upon the southern people to bring them to terms, if this were an ordinary war, and our nation authorities had the ordinary sagacity, prudence, and *savoir faire* of a victorious government. But what reason is there for thinking that the Democratic party, if in power, would do any better? The case seems to us so plain that it is almost to argue it. If the relative military situation being precisely what it is, the lamented Douglas were alive and were now President; if Mr. Cushing, or a man of equal mental resources, were Secretary of State, and General Scott Secretary of War, we do not believe there are ten men in the country whose opinions are worth regarding that would not expect peace and a restored Union within three months. If there could be such a change of administration, or one at all resembling it, the mass of the people, in both sections, would be exalted at once into a state of hopeful expectation. They would look for an early peace, a restored Union, and such a general and sincere pacification as would render it safe to reduce our crimes to a moderate peace establishment. The present difficulty is, not that we have not sufficiently crippled and humbled the South for victory to bear its appropriate fruits, but that this administration is politically incapable of making a just, magnanimous, and satisfactory peace.

But why could a Democratic administration deal with this problem more successfully than that of Mr. Lincoln? The reasons are various. In the first place, the Democratic party has never given any countenance to the twenty years' crusade against southern institutions kept up by the abolitionists. The South is in negotiating with a Democratic administration, would have no fears of being entrapped into a false position and circumvented by perfidy. They had some experience of the good faith of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD in the spring of 1861, when Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, was the interne diary between the South and the government with the knowledge and privity of Judge NELSON of this state. The war would probably have been avoided had it not been for the strong radical pressure upon Mr. LINCOLN, and the faithfulness of his Secretary of State. Even if the administration had adhered to the constitutional policy professed in Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural, the South would naturally recoil from an attempt to arrange this controversy with the same officials who deceived them with false professions in the very crisis of these difficulties.

But Mr. LINCOLN has made peace impossible unless the South will consent to the destruction of the most valuable part of their property, and the subversion of their industrial system. Whatever may be the cash value of this property, every dollar of it is an argument against submission addressed by Mr. LINCOLN to the self interest of the South. The southern people know that the Democratic party does not approve of this policy; that they have steadily protested against it as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. If the Democratic party were in power, the question would be simply between further resistance on the one hand, and submission to the same Constitution under which they formerly lived and prospered, on the other. Whatever forfeitures have been operated by the necessary result of the war, would be adjudicated upon by the courts in obedience to established precedents, and not determined by the infuriated passions of innovating abolitionists. The South, in submitting to the Constitution as the Constitution has always heretofore been understood, could calculate pretty nearly the legal effect of their submission. But when they are called upon to first, surrender the most valuable part of their property, and then submit, without guarantees, to whatever a hostile and heated fanaticism may think fit to inflict, it is not surprising that they prefer to endure the evils and try the chances of continued resistance.

If the Democratic party were in power the popular and capable generals now in retirement would be immediately placed in command; and, in the general rejoicing that would follow, volunteers would flock to the service, and we should be in the best possible position to make a vigorous war or a just peace, according as the rebels should elect.

With a more formidable military front on our side, and nothing required but submission to the Constitution on theirs, the inauguration of a new Administration would be the dawn of peace. The Union would rise after its long setting with more than its old effulgence.

"So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new spangled orbs
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky!"

Foul, Festering Corruption.

The following from the New York Journal of Commerce appears to greatly exercise the leading organ of the Administration, so much so as to unsettle its nerves:

"There was never an Administration in Washington under which fraud was carried on as openly and boldly as now. The millions that are the plunder of the present army of hangers on will never be counted. There is no end to the terrible revelations. Nor does the trouble stop with the mere robbing of the public purse. The most atrocious crime are perpetrated with the stolen money, and the people are growing used to the receipts. Legislators are bought and sold in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere. Elections are fraudulently carried. The machinery of political parties is turned every where to the private account of individual office-seekers or money seekers. The taint is spreading through the entire body politic. Men look calmly now on crimes from which they would have shrunk two years or three years ago.— Men think on the whole that it is a good when the Administration carry an election by shipping home a few thousand selected voters. Men chuckle over some political ruse in which a Legislature is bought, for money. * * * * *

No one seems to think that fraud, public robbery, is a very great crime. We meet daily in the streets, nightly at receptions and grand assemblies, men who are known to be fattening on plunder, but whose social position seems wholly unaffected by the fact."

Notwithstanding what the organ says to the contrary, trust bill was never presented. Every intelligent man in Washington, in the least acquainted with the *modus operandi* of government affairs, knows the truth of the above statement; and the Administration organs, who are paid to defend those in power, squirm as they may, cannot get away from it. When the time comes that a man can write and speak the truth boldly without the fear of being jerked off to the Old Capitol and imprisoned there as an enemy of our Government, a history of Governmental frauds and corruption will be written that will astound the civilized world.

The New York Times, a journal of Republican proclivities, in discussing this matter says:

"Turn which way we will, we meet with accounts of little but 'enormous frauds' perpetrated by Government officials. First it is a paymaster; then it is a quartermaster; and it is a confidential clerk in the Treasury Department, or a subordinate in some navy yard, who undertakes to fill his private purse at the public expense. A very atmosphere of dishonesty pervades the localities devoted to the disbursement of Government moneys, and as nobody seems to meet with the punishment due to such crimes, the culpability of one party only stimulates the cupidity of other parties, and the game of swindling goes on *ad infinitum*. Of the immense national debt we shall all have to pay, in some shape or by and by, how many millions and millions of it will not atone for the thefts of men entrusted with positions of greater or less note in public affairs? What a reflection!"

The "first gun" for Mr. LINCOLN, which was fired by the New Hampshire Republicans in their state convention last Wednesday, has not had any echoes among the members of that party in this neighborhood. Indeed it has had no more effect than the "bumoome" speech Mr. ANKOLD delivered in the House a few days since "from a pile of manuscript upon the top of a hat." "Honest Old Abe" is very fond of a joke at other people's expense, but this New Hampshire nomination is clearly one at his expense. It's a laughing matter all around.

The quota of Vermont is reported full, but the volunteers are mostly "blue noses" from over the border. Much as the Canadians profess to dislike the Yankees, they have a weakness for green backs, and the high bounties were too much for their loyalty to the English crown. It is known that there are more Canadians in our armies than there are deserters and "skedaddlers" from the draft in Canada.

We learn from the telegraphic news published in the city papers that the people of the South are delighted with Abe Lincoln's proposed amnesty, and are preparing to accept the terms by wholesale. The same government organ has thirty-seven times announced the certain destruction of Fort Sumter, and yet that monster still blazes away at our iron clads and prevents them from passing up to the city:

It will not do to contradict these reports. Such an act would be eminently disloyal.— He who tells the truth now a-days is a traitor, while he who hides the truth, and panders to the circulation of falsehood, is "loyal" in proportion.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, that hereafter the names of regiments re-enlisting shall not be published. If the telegraphs were confined to the truth there would be no necessity for such an order. It is doubtful whether there would be any to publish.

A slow pulsation is the sign of a long life, not only in individuals but in lawsuits.

The 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment of Veteran Volunteers.

This gallant regiment composed chiefly of volunteers from Montgomery, Berks, Lycoming, Wyoming and Juniata, has been under the command of Col. John J. Brooke, and has now we understand, re-enlisted for the war. They are now under a furlough of thirty days, when they are to report at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, and to be recruited to a full regiment. They now number about 268, out of the 1,000 able, stalwart men they counted when the regiment first marched. Small as is the number remaining. It is not surprising when we remember that they have seen every fight and have taken an active part in every battle, from Fair Oaks, through the seven day's fight, at Antietam, where McClellan, having gathered up the fragments of the army, covered himself and his men with glory, and drove the invaders from the borders of Pennsylvania. Then they were in the bloody and awful battle of Fredericksburg, where the heroic boys say they were led into a slaughter pen by General Burnside. Then they were at Chancellorsville, under Hooker, and next upon our own soil, at Gettysburg, they clothed themselves with honor, and with others drove General Lee and his shattered forces from Pennsylvania soil. We record these deeds of a brave Pennsylvania regiment as an act of justice, and commend the gallant little remnant to the attention of our State authorities. One of the Captains in the 52d, Captain S. T. Platt, is descended from the old Brady stock of Western Pennsylvania—his mother was Mary Brady, a niece of General Hugh Brady—and it is high praise to say that he has proven worthy of his origin. Captain Platt was in the three months' service with General Patterson, and was honorably discharged. He then helped to raise a company, was attached to the regiment of Colonel Brooke, and has been in the service ever since. In the reorganization of this regiment due notice should be assigned to them to which they have established their claims by gallant conduct in the field.—Daily Age.

The 57th Pa. Vols.

A Correspondent of the army, speaking of this regiment, says: the 57th Pa. Volunteers—Col Peter Spies, was organized in Camp Curtin in the autumn of 1861; it embarked for the Peninsula on the 17 of March 1862 in the Brigade commanded by Brig. General Jameson. During the Peninsula campaign it was in the Division of the gallant Kearney and participated in all the actions of that Division. It was engaged in the 2d. action of Bull Run and was with its illustrious leader when he fell at Chantilly. It has subsequently been in all the battles fought by the "Army of the Potomac" except South Mountain and Antietam, losing both in the first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg fights over 58 per cent of its numbers.

This Regt. numbered 841 men fully officered, when it left for the seat of war. It now numbers 213, 170 or all that can, have re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and are expected to arrive at Harrisburg some time this month.

Where did Old Abe get the right to make State laws for Southern people? In his Proclamation he says they may come back whenever one-tenth of the number who voted for President in 1860 take the Abolition oath he prescribes. They may then form a State government and come into the Union under the blessings of the old rail-splitter.

What a good thing for the Southern people that they have so wise and eminent a man as Abraham Lincoln, to watch over their destinies, &c., &c., who first discovered that it is easier to pay a small debt than a large one, and otherwise equally "chucks of gold!" And he was the first one of his family that discovered what a tariff was!— And if he didn't know while on his road to the national capital whether it [the tariff] was an animal of the ground hog species or like "the beautiful bird they call the bear," that's no body's business,—he learned what it was soon after he got there; and that was doing very well, taking into consideration that he went by way of Scotland!

But about the mercy shown the people of the South by this proclamation: It will be such a good thing for them to have Abolition State Governments! All the Abolitionists have to do is to emigrate a few hundred fanatics from the North to some safe points in each of the States mentioned, which, with the aid of niggers and Government bayonets, can easily cast one-tenth of the votes thrown for President in 1860. Then it will be a good, "loyal government;" the niggers will be equal to white men, and white men equal to niggers, and all will be so happy!—provided there are no guerrillas about.—Register.

The way the Money goes.

The New York Atlas says that Major Brua Cameron, a son of Simon, has been placed upon the retired list, with the pay of an Acting Paymaster of the Army. He will, therefore, receive for life, from a grateful country, \$2,000 or \$2,500 a year for doing nothing, which sum the people must pay through crushing taxation. This favor purports to have been granted for long and faithful service; a slight draft upon the credulity of the people, when they are told that Major Brua Cameron has been in the army just two years! This is a great country, and no mistake, and great is the forbearance of the people!

Forney says, "the wretches who cry peace ought to be crucified." That would be nothing new, for more than eighteen hundred years ago Christ was crucified for preaching peace by just such another set of scoundrels as you are.—Dayton Empire

The generality of men more easily forgive a rival than a faithless woman—unlike woman, who always hate the female rival more than the faithless lover.

A Braggart Shirking.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has a Republican majority of one, but on account of the sense of a Republican member, who is a prisoner at Richmond, the Senate is unable to organize the Senate by the election of Republican officers, Morrow B. Lowry, a well-known local Republican politician and a great braggart, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to wait on Jeff. Davis and ask him to liberate Major White, in order to organize the Pennsylvania Legislature; but on an amendment being substituted making Mr. Lowry the committee, he witted, skirred, backed down and begged to be excused.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—It may not be generally known that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a promissory note for the payment of twenty dollars or less is subject to stamp duty by the act of March 3d, 1863, under the head of "Inland Bills of Exchange." The penalties for violating the stamp act is from \$10 to \$200, and in addition notes, &c., are worthless without the proper stamp being affixed. Druggists, merchants, and dealers generally, are reminded that a recent decision of the Commissioner with reference to "Proprietary Stamps," renders such articles as blacking concentrated lie, &c., also liable to stamp duty.

STRIKE AMONG THE CLERGY.—A strike of the clergy, for higher salaries to meet the cost of living, is being agitated in New England and seems imminent. The majority of country pastors do not average more than \$600 a year, and this is not equivalent, as prices now are, to \$400 previous to war—a sum wholly inadequate to support them at the present time. We don't know whether the strikers can adduce any scriptural precedent to sustain them. We don't read of many strikes among the Apostles—but then they hadn't any rebellion on their hands, nor was Secretary Chase and the greenback dispensation as plenty then as now.

SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON, jr., the new Secretary of State of the subjugated Territory of Delaware, has issued a proclamation for the enlistment in the army, of all the negro slaves in Delaware, without regard to the wishes of their lawful masters. In case the owners shall come forward and take one of the numerous Administration test oaths, which a bound in Delaware they will receive a compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars, otherwise they are to have redress what ever. And the slaves in either contingency, are to be forever free.—This war has developed many arbitrary measures, but hardly as glaringly unjust as this.

NOT A FICTION.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of man's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—say that he has paid when he has not—or sent money and was lost by mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it on the plea that he did not subscribe for it, or will move off, leaving it come to the office left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearfully on the final settlement of the judgment day. How many who read this paragraph will be guiltless of the offense.

A QUIET DEACON.—When old Deacon Brown got into a bad position he was very expert in crawling out of it.— Though quick tempered, he was one of the best deacons in the world. He would not, in a too sober moment, utter an oath, or anything like one, for his weight in order.

At the close of a rainy day, he was milking upon a knoll in his barnyard, on one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other an old ram, that, in consideration of his quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was plausibly humming Old Hundred, and had just finished the line ending with "exalted high" when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind that put him a short distance only to fall directly in the slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough drenching.

As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and then vociferated, "You playe'd out oss!" but on looking around and seeing one of his neighbors looking at him, he added, in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression.

A Washington dispatch says that the supplies sent by the Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the Rebel authorities. The rumor that the rebels permitted clothing but not food, to be distributed, is an error: Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of the war last week had been received and distributed.

"The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the laws of the country.—McClellan.

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing this inscription or an equivalent one, will lead the conservative hosts to victory. Mark the prediction.—Louisville Journal.

The Mayflower, of which we have heard so much in connection with liberty, made a voyage other than the one when she brought over the Pilgrims. Having landed these worthies on Plymouth Rock, she set the Albany Argus, she went to Africa after a cargo of negroes for the Virginia market.

The Herald says "the rebellion is on its last legs" So it has been for three years, by the weekly announcement of that journal.

Why is a cowardly soldier like butcher? Because he is sure to run when exposed to fire.

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.

Agent for the Democrat—ARMA GAY, Esq. has consented to act as our Agent in receiving and receiving subscriptions for the North Branch Democrat. All monies paid him either on subscription, or for advertising will be duly accounted for and credited the same as if paid to us.

The County Auditors convened last week and examined into the financial affairs of the county for the past year. We learn that the finances are in a more promising condition than ever before. A statement will be published next month.

The County Commissioners at their last meeting made the following appointments for the ensuing year.

Wm. F. Terry, Clerk. F. C. Roßs, Attorney. C. L. VAUGHN, Mercantile Appraiser.

Donation Visit.—There will be a donation visit at the house of Mrs. Stafford, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, on Wednesday afternoon and evening Jan 26 1864, for the benefit of the Rev'd Luther Peak, all are invited to attend.

Select School.—B. M. Stone will open a Select School in the Tunkhannock School building on Monday Jan 18th 1864.

To continue Eleven weeks. Terms of Tuition. \$3.50 \$4.25 \$5.00 Payable in advance.

North Branch Canal Company.—This Company by Wm. M. Platt their Attorney, has paid into Court as required by act of assembly approved April 10th. 1863 three thousand seven hundred and fifty Dollars, to apply on judgment attained for land damages, any persons having judgments against the company can call on Ziba Lott Proth'y of the Court and receive the amount they are entitled to under the law.

Borough Election.—The entire Democratic Ticket for this Borough from justice of the Peace to Auditor, except Thomas Osterhout, was elected by an average majority of about twelve. Osterhout was beaten by Samuel Stark, who is a Democrat, our triumph is therefore complete. There is a gain to us since the last fall election, of ten. We shall probably give the vote in Fall in our next.

In the Township, The Democrats had every thing their way without even the show of a contest.

Found Drowned.—The body of Mr. John Bingham of this Borough, who disappeared some ten weeks since was found in the basin of the canal at this place by some persons who were cutting log.

Dr. Becker the Governor summoned a jury of Inquest. Their verdict was, that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning. The body showed but little signs of decomposition. It was found within five rods of the bridge off of which he fell. It is supposed to have been imbedded in the sand and mud at the bottom, in such a manner as to prevent its rising to the surface.

Mrs. Mary Platt widow of the late Wm Platt, sen., died near White Deer Mills, on Monday, aged about seventy-five years. The deceased lady was a member of the celebrated Brady family, of Revolutionary and Indian war fame. She was a daughter of John Brady, noted in the Revolutionary annals of Northumberland county; a sister of Capt Wm. P. Brady, now and for many years past an officer of the State Senate; niece of Gen. Hugh Brady; and a blood relation of Sam Brady, the celebrated Indian fighter. The Indians killed her grandfather near Muncy, and one of her uncles near Williamsport. She was the mother of J. Brady Platt, late of Brady township, and Hon. W. M. Platt, formerly a member of the State Senate; and of Capt S. T. Platt of the 53rd Pa. Vols. It was from her family that Brady township derived its name. Lycoming Gazette.

Married.

EVENS—CRAMER—At Mrs. Taylor's in the town of Tunkhannock, Dec. 24th 1863 by Rev. Luther Peak, Mr. ISAIAH EVENS of Meshoppen, to Miss GERTRUDE CRAMER of Tunkhannock.

LYMAN—SAFFORD—Also, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the late Elton Smith, Mr. PARSYIS LYMAN of Lymanville, Susq. Co., to Mrs. ESTHER SAFFORD of this Borough.

ARNT—DETRICK—Also, at Mrs. Taylor's in the town of Tunkhannock, on the 11th inst., Mr. L. ARNT of Hyde Park Luz. Co., to Miss MARY E. DETRICK of Wyatsburg Bradford Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Lycoming County, an Auditor to distribute the fund in Court for distribution on the final account of William Moneyenny Administrator of Mary Moneyenny deceased, will attend to said distribution on Saturday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1864 at 10 o'clock A. M. at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock; at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and be heard.

HARVEY SICKLER Auditor.

LIST OF JURORS.

Drawn for January Term, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

DRAINBREM—E. J. Keeney.
CLINTON: John Wilson.
EATON: Nelson Rogers.
FALLS—H. W. Finn, Jacob Swarthout.
FORKSTON—John W. Lott, Calvin Robinson, Ira Robinson.
MESHOPANY—Clark Heath, George Henning.
MESHOPEN—Thomas Gill, Jr.
MOSHOPEN—Joseph Shottwell, H. W. Carpenter, Ebenezer Parrish.
NORTH BRANCH—Jason Burgess.
NORTHMORELAND—R. C. Hethfield.
OVERFIELD—Alford Mahon.
TUNKHANNOCK BORO'—James Young, Elisha Sharp.
TUNKHANNOCK TP.—Perry H. Wiley, Thos. Cramer, Joseph Shupp.
WASHINGTON—John Sawyer.
KEYTER—Wm. Gay.

TRAVESER JURORS.

BRAINBREM—Henry Thayer, Jas. Schenmerhorn, H. B. Sturdevant, Edward Meritt.
KEYTER—Simeon Gay, T. D. Headley, John W. Roberts.
MESHOPANY—C. L. Vaughn.
MESHOPEN—E. B. Smith, N. Overfield, Albert Overfield.
LEMON—Gideon Hewet, Henry Harris.
MOSHOPEN—Wm. D. Fear, J. W. Carpenter.
NICHOLSON—Perry Stark, Samuel Stark, 31. Dana Stark, Loren G. Stephens, Jacob Stephens, Jerome Sibley.
NORTH-BRANCH—L. D. Gro.
NORTHMORELAND—C. F. Terry, A. L. Carey, Gordon Pike, E. V. Pool, Elijah Reeves.
OVERFIELD—Wm. Irwin, C. C. Myers, Lawrence Ager, Samuel Tranger.
TUNKHANNOCK TP.—Newman Miller.
WASHINGTON—Frank Bunnell, Geo. Place
WYDSHAM—James G. Fassett, Olive Easton.