



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA
Wednesday, Mar. 16, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 37 Park Row New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are 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.

We learn that one or two Townships in this county have already filled their quotas of men under the late call for troops. And that active measures are being taken in other Townships to do so. As yet, but little has been done in our Borough. We are however awaiting the passage of a bill by the Legislature, authorizing the levying of a tax, to raise money for the payment of bounties. Unless something is done very soon, we shall wake up some fine morning in April and find about a dozen of our men invited to attend a grand fandango at Troy—and perhaps those least willing to dance or able to pay the fiddler. As between the two systems for raising men, we are decidedly in favor of the volunteering, even though it may make rather burdensome taxation.—The conscription, has still harder features.

The Draft.

The following is the latest corrected and official list of the number of men enrolled as liable to military duty in the several sub-districts of this county, with the quota required, the number credited on it, and the number yet to be furnished by each. We might add in explanation of its official character, that it was furnished us by the Dept. Provost Marshal for this county, L. H. Stephens, who received it last evening from the authorities at Troy. It is also authoritatively announced that the payment of bounties will be continued up to April 1st. when it is supposed the hammer will come down.—Stand firm under.

SUB-DISTRICTS	PRESENT QUOTA	NO. ENROLLED	FORMER CREDITS	QUOTA ALLOWED
Northmoreland,	10	106	22	12
Exeter,	6	35	7	1
Tunk. Boro.	12	84	18	6
Tunk. Tp.	19	125	27	8
Eaton,	15	115	24	9
Monroe,	9	85	17	8
Lemon,	9	63	13	4
Washington,	10	95	20	10
Braintown,	12	74	16	4
Mehoppen,	19	140	29	10
Forkston,	10	72	15	5
Mehopany,	15	123	27	12
North Branch,	4	43	9	5
Windham,	11	94	20	9
Overfield,	7	49	10	3
Clinton,	10	101	21	11
Nicholson,	24	165	35	11
Falls,	15	116	25	10.

Total number yet required from the county 217.

MAJOR GEN McCOLLIN'S REPORT.—The Publisher of the Constitutional Union has determined to publish this great public document at an early day by subscription, at a very low price for single copies, and at a lower rate when furnished in considerable numbers. It is proposed to print the Report, upon good paper, with clear new type, under a strong cover, at the following cheap scale of prices.

- Single Copies, (sent free of postage.) 50 Cts.
 - Ten Copies, in one package, \$4.50
 - Fifty Copies, in one package, 20.00
 - One Hundred Copies, in one package, 37.50
 - Five Hundred Copies, in one package, 175.00
- The money in all cases to accompany the order.

Clubs, Associations, or individuals desiring copies of the Report will please forward their orders at the earliest possible moment, that they may be promptly supplied.

Address, with money or draft enclosed, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, 330 E. Street, Washington, D. C.

The workingmen of New York have convened in public meeting to consider the effect of our civil war upon their interests.—Several thousand of them met together, and they resolved that the present war was prosecuted for the benefit of the negro, not for the white man, and its result was to enrich the idle worthless few at the expense of the toiling millions. A meeting is to be called in which are to be represented all occupations in the United States, the members of which live by their industry.

Why do not those of our contemporaries who attacked, so violently, Gov. Seymour, when he alleged that the draft was unfairly enforced in New York, now acknowledge that he was right? Since the Congressional Committee of Abolitionists, appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged discrepancy, have reported in favor of Gov. Seymour's calculation, and have ordered a reduction, by several thousand, of the quota of New York and Brooklyn, it would only be honest in those presses to own their error. Is it too much to expect honesty or fair play from the Abolition organs?

A teacher of penmanship in twelve lessons taught a lawyer to read his own manuscript.

Family Newspapers.

Few persons have any just conception of the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess and the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with the past ages of the world, this is a remarkably enlightened period.

A large portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on almost all topics of any importance. Religion, geography, history, and the political condition of the world; political economy; the important features of practical philosophy; something of geology; chemistry as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other subjects are familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them, pretending to learning or research.

But how do they come by this knowledge? Not at schools, nor at books generally speaking, but by picking up, here and there, from newspapers, small installments. Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any particular fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, imperceptibly, in newspapers. The same is true in regard to our best moral sentiment. They are suggested, reiterated, and fastened on the mind by the press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction, in many instances, does much; and the press more than both. Let any reader of a well conducted paper open its pages and consider well its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate and distinct articles, each one carrying an idea, a fact or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling or action. Must not all this have its influence on the reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that the many visits in a year of a well conducted paper, with a correct, elevated tone and with interesting in its contents, must exert a great moral influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such an influence are far more likely to be intelligent, correct, in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it.

A NEW DIFFICULTY.—Nickel cents at the Mint are growing very scarce. When the government first commenced the use of nickel as a material for coin it made a profit on the coinage. The old fashioned copper cent was too cumbersome, and the nickel penny was an agreeable change.—Since the government adopted the use of nickel the article has risen largely in value. All metals have risen in price. Nickel is common in Germany, but the supply to the Mint is mainly derived from Litchfield, Connecticut. The prospect is that after a while the government will find difficulty in procuring sufficient for its requirements, and some substitute will be rendered necessary. Meanwhile the demand for cents, at the United States Mint, is most pressing, and not half of it can be satisfied. The fear is that the government will not be able to obtain nickel at such a rate that it can furnish a hundred cents for a dollar as it now does.

Loyal Patriotism

Amalgamation, or, to use the term applied by the lascivious nigger-loving "lady," Miss Dickinson—Miscegenation—has gained a strong foothold in New York. On the 5th inst., a negro regiment rigged out in brand new uniforms, with white gaiter boots, and gloves, and a splendid silk banner, the handiwork of "the mothers, sisters, and maidens" of the N. Y. Loyal League, were drawn up in front of the league club room where a Mr. Charles King offered the "loye and honor" of the aforesaid matrons, made etc to the ebony crowd, in the most touching and voluptuous tenderness; and to which the fair miscegenationists responded by the waving of linen and the upheaving of tentatively throbbing bosoms. The papers say that no white soldiers ever left that city for the theatre of blood and carnage, or ever returned with honorable scars gained in a conflict for nigger equality, that received anything like such a demonstration; for the reason, we suppose, that from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh.

DEMOCRATS AND ABOLITIONISTS.—Read what General Jackson and Daniel Webster say about the Abolitionists—against Abraham Lincoln and his administration—against John Brown and his sympathizers—against everything which would array one portion of our beloved country against the other—and against any class of men that would destroy the institutions framed by our patriotic ancestors:

"If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt country and deluge it with blood.—DANIEL WEBSTER."

"Sir, the Abolition party is a disloyal organization, its pretended love for Freedom means nothing more or less than Civil War and a dissolution of the Union.—Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."—ANDREW JACKSON.

The grave buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom springs none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctions throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

The enemy recently made a raid upon the Chesapeake, and captured three small steamboats.

The Exchange of Prisoners Resumed.

It will be good news to the country to learn that the exchange of Union for Confederate prisoners has been resumed at City Point, on the James river. Eight hundred Confederate prisoners have already been exchanged for as many of the poor fellows who were languishing in the rebel prisons.

The exchange has, it seems, been made possible by the Federal government yielding a point it should never have allowed to come up; that is, Butler has been excluded from negotiation, as the rebels would not treat with him. The Confederate congress had outlawed Butler, and it is not in accordance with established usages for one belligerent power to force an obnoxious agent upon another belligerent power. The negotiation which led to the exchange, so we are informed, was conducted by Major Mulford on the part of the Union government, and Robert Ould for the Confederates. We may now hope to see our brave boys home again, after their long and needless captivity.

The exchange matter is a curious instance of the singular perversity of the war Department. After Colonel Ludlow had conducted the exchange satisfactorily for a whole year he was allowed to go on other duty, general Meredith was appointed in his place. Everything got into a snarl at once, because nature had been unkind to the new Federal agent in the matter of tact and brains. He appeared to such disadvantage in the correspondence which was subsequently published, that he was removed and Butler put in his place. But the made matters worse than ever. Butler can write a letter—indeed it is the only thing he does well; but the rebels positively refused to read his effusions. And so our unfortunate soldiers have been kept in unwholesome prisons because the War Department had not wit enough to appoint a man of sense and discretion to transact this delicate business. However, we have commenced the exchanges, and we hope they will hereafter be kept up.

Fremont in the Field.

We understand that the friends of General Fremont have determined to put him in the field as a presidential candidate without reference to the Baltimore Republican Convention, which is to meet next June. Already the German Republicans have taken the lead, and their newspapers have put his name at the head of their columns. A mass convention is to be held at Cleveland on the tenth of May next to give the Pathfinder a formal nomination. This is an important movement in many respects, and may force Fremont on the Republican convention, if the Lincoln and Chase war results, as it may, in killing them both of as presidential candidates.

A Good Hit.

We overheard, the other day, a conversation between a wounded volunteer and a professed Douglas Democrat of the Deacon Peerce stripe. The soldier was defending the name of his favorite commander, General McClellan, from the bitter and fierce assaults of the friend of Africa, when an associate soldier interfered with "Shut up, Sam, what the dickens do you know about little Mack, you and I were down the Potomac fighting under the General while this fellow was at home pinning to his mammy's apron strings, sucking his thumbs; of course he knows more than you do." This was too much for the "loyal leaguer," who took paddies hit and left.

The Hon. Fernando Wood concluded his late speech in the House of Representatives with the following stirring quotation. The man who would dissent from it is less than human:

"Peace! Peace! God of our fathers, grant us Peace; Peace on our hearts and at Time at last; peace On the red waters and their bright shores; Peace for the lagged cities, and the hosts That watch and bleed around them and within; Peace for the homeless and the fatherless; Peace for the captive on this weary way, And the mad crowds who pierce his helpless face For them that suffer, them that do the wrong, Sinning and sinning against—O God! for all— For a distracted, torn and bleeding land— Speed the glad tidings! give us, give us Peace!"

The Philadelphia Press now proposes an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the whole country. We thought Lincoln had abolished slavery by proclamation! We have been told over and over again that slavery was dead—that Father Abraham's emancipation proclamation had done all that but the abolition Doctor's don't seem to be satisfied. They now want the Constitution altered.

A BOLD THREAT.

The Missouri Democrat the leading Republican organ west of the Mississippi gives the following emphatic warning to the Lincoln wire pullers: "If a high handed attempt is to be made to force Mr. Lincoln's nomination upon that convention, the attempt will necessarily beget a revolt, for which, and for whatever disastrous consequences flow from it these desperate schemers will be held responsible."

General Blair, of Missouri, in his speech against the pending confiscation bill pronounced it to be more cruel than the Edict excluding the Jews from Spain, and confiscating all their property, and so contrary to all the Laws of War, and Laws of Nations, that it would invite and justify foreign intervention. He claimed that he expressed the President's views on the subject.

There are now two hundred and seventy-eight National Banks organized with a capital of \$83,042,000. Eight millions dollars of the new national currency in fives and tens have been issued to one hundred and seventy-eight banks.

CAUSE SETTLED

A Massachusetts paper has discovered the great source of all our failures to capture Richmond. It is no less than owing to the fact that the secret of such expeditions has been communicated to the ladies. What next.

New Hampshire.

The election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Abolitionists by an increased vote. Some of the New York papers seemed to think that there was a possibility of carrying that State for Democracy and the Union; but there was never any foundation for such a hope. The State is small, and too easily overrun by shoddy influences. A few thousand soldiers colonized in the State for the special purpose of carrying the election was openly effected, and has accomplished the end. It will be so with all the New England States.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 3.

Politics will not keep its finger out of this department. Two state agents lately came down here from New Hampshire, ostensibly to see the troops from that state, but in reality to have two regiments from there go home to vote at the spring election. They will be sent north as veterans, and the men who go have really re-enlisted, but they were packed off in a great hurry, and without all the forms of the veteran law being complied with that they might reach before the 10th of March. These troops can ill be spared from the department, and would not have been sent away but on the call of politics. The men are all expected to vote the Republican ticket. In one of the regiments an officer had to agree to vote that way before he could get promotion he had already earned.

The Health of Queen Vic.

It would really seem that Queen Victoria is not to escape the hereditary defect of her "ancient and noble family." A rumor now prevails at Washington, that she is about to abdicate the throne in consequence of mental infirmity, while the advice by the city of New York add confirmation to reports which have hitherto been current, that the Queen is mentally incapacitated from any longer holding the position of sovereign. She has not been able to sit at council without betraying her mental infirmity; and the recent action of members of the cabinet, particularly that of Lord Palmerston, has given the English public an intimation that a change in the monarchy may speedily be anticipated.

The course of the Prince of Wales lately has indicated a preparation to assume the reins of power. It is undoubtedly the fact, that should he do so, an entirely new foreign policy would be inaugurated upon the Danish question immediately, and afterward upon American affairs, to our advantage. He will reign under the title of King Edward the Seventh.

Plain Talk.

The Albany Statesman, a Republican paper has become so disgusted with the corruption and dishonesty of administration officials and partisans, that it speaks out in the following energetic terms:

A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public Treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings until high places of trust are held by known and convicted emorants, and men drive fast horses and live in three-stone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State Prisons.

This is the way in which "Honest Old Abe" has restored the Government to the purity "of the fathers."

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.—The opposition contended that State rights are a damnable theory; Simon Cameron said that he could not see the necessity of a Pennsylvania—A South Carolina or a Massachusetts; others of the same party have contended openly that the State lines should be wiped out and that we should be but one great consolidated government. The first movement was made in the United States Senate last week to carry out practically this theory of the opposition, and the result was several pairs of abolition eyes enlarged to the size of dinner plates. Mr. Davis introduced a proposition to consolidate the six New England States into but two—to be called East and West New England. The proposition was promptly referred to another it.

There is a rumor, which seems to have reasonable foundation, that General Meade is to be, or has actually been removed. He was lately at Washington to sustain himself against a charge made by some officers under him, of having given orders of Gettysburg, for a retreat. It will be recalled that shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, a rumor was set afloat that Meade was preparing to retreat at the very moment of the commencement of Lee's retreat, but that he was fortunately delayed in the movement long enough to find it unnecessary. Of course it is not prudent to credit stories of this kind, as they are most generally started through a jealousy.

A Curious Coincidence.

At the Presidential election of 1860 four ten thousand three hundred and forty seven were cast in the State of Florida. According to Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, fourteen hundred and thirty four converts to abolition would suffice to bring the State back to the Union; but while he has failed to get that as yet, and may therefore lose the electoral of that State, the killed and wounded in the last expedition just about amount to it.—The Tribune's estimate being fifteen hundred. It will be singular if, when the accounts are corrected the number should be exactly fourteen hundred and thirty four.—Age

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Agent for the Democrat—AMIRA 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.

Wanted, an 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.

Notary Public.—F. C. Ross Esq. of this Borough has been Commissioned as Notary Public and is authorized to take acknowledgements of Deeds and all other instruments of writing required to be authenticated by public seal.

A Meeting of the Wyoming Medical Society will be held in Tunkhannock on Monday March 21st. All the Physicians of the County are requested to attend.

Out of the Wet.—James Gillespie of this place who is the tallest boy in Co. B. of the 12th Pa. Reserves, returned from the army on furlough a few days since in good health and fine spirits—having remained for another term of three years. "Jim" likes soldiering amazingly, and thinks that to return to civil life, he would be no better than a "fish out of water." Since his return he went on a visit to some friends in Bradford County, shortly after which it was confidently asserted, and quite generally believed that he was drowned near Skinner's Eddy, while passing down the river in a boat with two companions. The circumstances of the drowning were given with much minuteness by the two men who were said to have been rescued from the same fate, while clinging to the boat which was capsized. Whatever foundation there may have been for this story, we are authorized by "Jim" himself, to contradict it most emphatically, so far as he is concerned. He has the slightest notion of deserting his brave companions on the banks of the Potomac, and taking up quarters with eels, in the mud of the Susquehanna.—Vivida Gillespie.

ATTENTION LADIES

Enigma, I am composed of forty-eight letters. My 28, 4, 21, 26, 35, 15, 22, is a county in the Keystone State. My 42, 33, 25, 39, 18, is a county in the Excelsior State. My 41, 6, 35, 20, 12, 7, 9, 44, 31, 45, is a useful study. My 45, 37, 2, 47, 6, 24, 5, 15, 43, is what a soldier endures. My 38, 4, 5, 14, 17, 30, 13, 35, 8, was a gallant young commander beloved by all his braves. My 1, 40, 16, 44, 42, 46, is a season of the year. My 36, 15, 23, is an animal. My 42, 34, 29, 12, 4, 32, 21, 30, 37, is the motto of one of the Loyal States. My 1, 38, 27, 10, 12, 14, 11, 9, 50, is a day in the week. My whole is the name and address of a veteran volunteer, (from Wyoming County) now in the army of the Potomac, who is desirous of opening a correspondence with some fair lady of Wyoming, with the view of mutual improvement and diversion, and possibly the consequences after the war.

List of Persons drawn to Serve as Grand Jurors for April Term, 1864.

- TUNK. BORO.—Geo. Leighton, C. D. Gearhart, Overfield.—Andrew Miller, Jas. Stevens, Avram Secor.
- WASHINGTON.—Sam'l Brenton Wm Jayne, David Armstrong.
- WINDBRAM.—Wm. Taylor, Russell Constock.
- NICHOLSON.—N. P. Wilcox, Franklin Williams.
- LEMON.—Miles Avery.
- MONROE.—Wm. Cabel, G. D. Clark.
- FALLS.—H. L. Ferguson, Amos Beemer.
- CLINTON.—Jos. Freese.
- MESHOPEEN.—P. D. Dunlap, N. Sterling.
- NORTH BRANCH.—D. S. Costin, Albert Park.
- MEHOPEANY.—Wm. Stempers.
- FORKSTON.—Joseph Preston.
- PETIT JURORS.
- NICHOLSON.—A. C. Bakenly.
- FORKSTON.—R. Adams, T. M. Robinson, Lewis Lott.
- FALLS.—Geo. Clark.
- TUNK. P.—Palmer Jenkins, Geo. Osterhout, John Leighton, Wm. E. Overfield.
- NORTHMORELAND.—Atkinson Race, M B Phillips, Simon Kearney, Wm. More.
- TUNK. BORO.—P. W. Resfield, A. Lull, Martin Dewitt.
- OVERFIELD.—Thos. Hugh, Lewis Ager.
- EATON.—Bowers Hunter, Jas. Robinson, Geo. Jayne, Nelson Lee, Lysander Harding, John Tedrick.
- BRAINTOWN.—Jos. Fox.
- MESHOPEEN.—Geo. Felker, O. H. Loomis, Merritt Lillie, G. M. Koon.
- LEMON.—John P. Avery.
- WASHINGTON.—John Harvey, F. Sigfreid.
- MONROE.—H. Kroeber, A. P. Wichell.
- CLINTON.—Lewis Armstrong, D. Biddleman.

Registers Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in the Registers office at Tunkhannock, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Wyoming County, on the 15th day of April next, at Tunkhannock, at ten o'clock, A. M. The first account, of T. D. Spring Administrator of the Estate of G. D. Lacy late of Braintown Township deceased. Filed Feb'y 4th, 1864. The final account of Merrit W. Smith Administrator of the Estate of Josi Dibble late of Windham Township, deceased, Filed Feb'y 19th, 1864. Final account of Henry W. Fasset and Elizabeth Whitcomb, Administrators of the Estate of L. K. Whitcomb, late of Windham Township, deceased, Filed Feb'y 6th, 1864. Final account of Charles B. Reynolds Executor of the Estate of H. B. Turner late of Lemon Township deceased, Filed Feb'y 19th, 1864. Final account of Wm. McKone Administrator of the Estate of Abner Jackson late of Falls Township, deceased, Filed Feb'y 26th, 1864. Final account of Sarah B. Morgan, late Sarah A. Jenkins, Guardian of Joe Jenkins son of David B. Jenkins late of Tunkhannock Township, deceased, Filed March 5th, 1864. Final account of Wm. F. Caird Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Parrish, late of Monroe Township, deceased, Filed March 10th, 1864. Registers Office, Tunkhannock, Pa. O. L. PARRISH, regislar, March 14th, 1864.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERA FACIAS so directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Tunkhannock Borough, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Laceyville, Braintown Township, and bounded on the south by the Tioga Road, on the East by Old-fellows lot, and lot of B. Wakeman, on the North by land of B. Wakeman, and on the West by land of I. N. Lacey, containing about one acre, all improved, with one public Hotel building, one building called "Old Fellows Hall" one barn and other out-buildings, and some fruit trees in root.

Also One other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Braintown, and bounded on the South by land of Benj. Edwards and Samuel Gregory on the East by the Spring Hill Road, on the West by land of Tho's Sheridan and the Little Tunk Creek, and on the North by land of Benj. Edwards, and a tannery, containing about eleven acres, all improved, with some fruit trees thereon &c. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Solomon Brown vs. Mary A. Lashar, Executrix of J. J. Lashar Dec'd.

Sheriff's Office.—AMIRA GAY, Sheriff. March 15, 1864.

BACON STAND.—Nicholson, Pa.—O. L. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Special Notices.

Licensed Auctioneer.

The undersigned having obtained a license under the U. S. Laws, as an Auctioneer, will attend promptly and faithfully to all calls in the line of his duties. CHAS. H. WALTERS, Overfield March 2nd 1864.

Auction! Auction!!!

L. C. COVENS, licensed auctioneer under the late law of Congress, offers his services to all persons having property to sell by vendue or Auction. Tunkhannock March 2nd 1864. L. C. CONKLIN.

ADMINISTRATORS, NOTICE.

Whereas Letters of Administration to the Estate of Ezekiel Mowrey Jr. late of Mehoppen Township deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

Mehoppen, Pa. E. J. MOWREY Adm'r March 8, 1864. EUNICE M. MOWREY Adm'r

Notice.

The Copartnership existing between Dr. John C. Becker and William Shrage will cease and be determined on the first day of April next. All persons having claims against said firm are hereby requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted thereto will please call at the office of Dr. J. C. Becker in Tunkhannock Borough and settle the same between this date and April 1st 1864, and after that time, the notes and accounts will be left in the hands of a Magistrate for Collection.

JOHN C. BECKER & Co March 1st 1864.

PENSION, BACK PAY, AND BOUNTY.

The undersigned will attend to all claims entrusted to him for obtaining Pensions, Back pay and Bounties to soldiers and their Representatives accruing during the present war.

Tunkhannock } Geo. S. TURROX
Jan. 25 1864. }

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber, announces to all whom it may concern, that he has taken out a license as Auctioneer for Wyoming County and that he is ready to serve the public in that capacity whenever called upon, either in person or by letter. The law now requires a license, and all who violate the law must be prepared to pay the penalty. FRANCIS HOUGH, Clinton Corners Wy'o Co, Pa., Jan. 19, 1864

NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Judson Amick, late of Eaton Township, Wyoming County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having demands or claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, duly authenticate without delay to

PETER AMICK Executor. Mehopany March 5th, 1864.

PENSIONS!

Under the act of Congress of July 14th 1862, any soldier in the army of the United States, who has been, since the 4th of March 1861, or who shall be disabled by wound or disease, contracted in the service, is entitled to a pension of from Eight to thirty Dollars per month, according to his disability and rank. And in case of death of any soldier from wound or disease contracted in the service, his wife or personal representatives are entitled, to the same to which he would have been entitled if totally disabled. The undersigned will attend to the procurement of such pensions for those who are entitled thereto. Tunkhannock, } R. R. & S. W. LITTLE, Feb 10 1864. }

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County Pa, an Auditor to distribute the money paid into the said Court by the North Branch Canal Company among Judgment Creditors against said Company for land Damages according to law, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Monday the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1864 at one o'clock P. M. at which time and place, all persons interested can appear, present their claims, and Equities if they see proper. Tunkhannock Pa. Feb'y 8th, 1864 } GEORGE S. TURROX Auditor.

New Advertisements.

CROCKERY!!!

A Large Stock just Opened AT

T. L. ROSS & CO'S,

- WALL PAPER.
- WALL PAPER.
- WALL PAPER.
- WINDOW SHADES.
- WINDOW SHADES.
- WINDOW SHADES.
- OF ALL STYLES.
- CLOTH SHADES WITH BORDERS.
- CLOTH SHADES WITH BORDERS.
- FIXTURES AND ROLLERS, COMPLETE.
- FIXTURES AND ROLLERS COMPLETE.
- EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
- EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
- EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
- ALSO
- A Large Stock of White Goods;
- SWISS MILLS
- DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN.
- BRILLIANTS,
- JACONETS,
- LACES,
- BALMORAL SKIRTS,
- SPRING SKIRTS.

GLOVES.

REAL ALEXANDRE'S KID

And a Large Stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS.