



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA  
Wednesday, Mar. 23, 1864.

**B. 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 Copyright Bill** as passed by Congress, under which we now "live and move and have our being," will be found in all its naked loveliness on the first page of to-day's paper.

**The Sheriff's sales** and new advertisements, have crowded out several articles intended for this issue.

**A rebel force** of 20000 men are said to be taking possession of Kentucky and Tennessee.

**Lieut. Gen. Grant**, it is said will take command of the operation of the Army of the Potomac.

**The appearance** of the spotted fever in the Kingston Seminary has broken up that Institution for the present.

**The State Senate.** We devote a large portion of space this week, to the address of the Democratic State Senators. It is a clear, full statement of the principles which guided them through the long contest; and fully justifies them in every step they took. Plainly proving at the same time that every position taken by the Abolition members of the Senate were revolutionary, and contrary to all precedent.

**The Issue.** The issue in the coming contest, will be war and mis-governance, on the one side peace and a white man's government, on the other. The Abolitionists made this the issue, and the administration have endorsed it, and are now endeavoring to force it with the purse and the sword. The "Yas!" Leaguers not only say amen to this, but it has gone forth openly and unblushingly to the world, that the leading "mothers, daughters and sisters of the loyal League of New York" have "pledged their love and honor," to the negroes who have gone forth to battle. It is therefore fair to presume that the matter has been fairly settled by the grand national council of the oath bound order that to mis-governance with a nigger is to be regarded as the highest standard of female loyalty, love and honor.

**WOMEN DANGEROUS IN CAMP.**—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued, directing that all ladies within the lines shall leave as early as practicable, and that no more passes shall be granted to such visitors.

This order was not given a day to soon, if the Boston Courier's statement is true.—That paper says Kilpatrick's expedition was known to the "ladies" at a great ball given in the camp, on the 22d of February, and intimates that the secret was communicated in this way to the rebels. The camp is said to be full of women bearing the names of the officers and members of Congress, who are furnished with passes from the War Department. An officer of the guard said he had passed over the Alexandria road the day previous eight times, all with passes from the War Department, and many bearing names of members of Congress.

The following law in relation to recruiting men for service in other states was passed the Legislature and approved the 15th inst. It comes rather too late to be of any service. To this region it is like "locking the stable after the horse is stolen."

**AN ACT**  
To publish the Recruiting of men for the Volunteer Service of other States.  
SECTION. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That no person shall, within this State, recruit, or enlist, or attempt, or offer, to recruit, or enlist, any man, or men, to serve as a volunteer of any other State, or shall, in any way, procure, or attempt to procure, any man, or men, to leave this State, for the purpose of enlisting in the volunteers of any other State, and any person offending in the premises, or any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding twelve months; and all fines imposed under this act shall be paid to the person who shall have prosecuted the party offending to conviction.

**Doxology!**  
FROM THE NEW EDITION OF THE ANTI SLAVERY BIBLE AND HYMN BOOK.  
Praise him from whom these blessings flow,  
For slaying'ring white men here below,  
Praise him who white men headed host,  
Praise old John Brown and all his host:

WHEN did Washington sleep in a bed  
When he went to rest with his "others

**Jack Downing's Dream.**  
Major Jack Downing relates a remarkable dream he had to the "kernel." It is a dream which many of us, who are looking with straining eyes and aching hearts, on the progress of events have, in our waking hours, and are saddened by the apprehension that it is not all a dream. The Major says: "That night I had a wonderful dream. The next morning, when I went in the room where the kernel was, see he, 'Major, you look uncommon serious this morning; what's the matter?' 'Well,' said I, 'I had a wonderful dream last night that enamest frightened me to death.' 'Wal, see I, 'if I must tell you it, just as it appeared to me, you musn't get mad.' 'Oh,' said the Kernel, 'I don't hear nothing about dreams, for I allers interpret them by contraries.' 'Wal,' said I, 'you kin cipher on the meanin of it yourself to suit yourself but I'll tell it to you just as it appeared to me, and it seem'd as plain as if it was broad daylight.' 'Wal,' says I, 'I thought I was in a grave yard, and there was a great big grave dug, large enough to hold four or five coffins, and while I was standin there wonderin what on earth the grave was for, I saw a big black bear come and Stanton was drivin it. That under started me but I looked again and I see it was bein drawn by them War Democrats, Dickinson, Butler, Magner, Chabrane, and the horse itself marked 'War Democracy.'"

When Stanton drav up to the grave see he, "My jacksasses had a heavy load, but they put it through bravely," for the poor War Democrats had heads of men on the bodies of mules. I wonder'd what on earth could be in the horse, for it seem'd to be heavily loaded. Right behind the horse walkin along were you and Sumner, and Greeley and Chase, and old Grandfather Welles, 'fretty soon you all went to work takin out the coffins and gettin ready to put them in the grave. The first one tuk out was marked "habeas corpus," the second one "trial by jury," then the "Union," and then "The Constitution." When they were all out on the ground some dispute r'z as to which should be buried first, but Greeley cut it short by sayin, "put the Constitution under and all else follows."

So Greeley got the rope under one end of the coffin and Sumner under the other and he gun to let it down. While it was goin down you looked kinder anxious at Chase and see you, "Chase, think it will stay down?" "My God, Kernel, it must stay down, or we will go up," Greeley was tickled enamest to death and see he, "we shall bury it now so that it will never be heerd of agin." Old Grandfather Welles, however, seem'd half frightened to death, and trembled like a sick dog, and see—"Oh, that it was all over!"

Sumner was wrath at this, and see he, "shut up, you old fool, wait until it is all under." And there, too, stood Boecher, with a nigger baby in his arms, lookin up to heaven, and praying all the while as follows: "Oh, Lord, not thy will but mine be done." Finally all the coffin was put in the grave and covered up. I wonder'd where Seward could be all this time, and lookin up, there he was, flyin behind the air with wings, and tails, and horns, lookin for the world like an evil spirit, and see he, "were done, when it is done," just as if he was afraid that a day of resurrection was comin. I tell you, it made me feel sorrowful and sad, when I saw the old Constitution and the Union put under the ground, out of sight, and when I woke up, my eyes were full of tears, and I felt me like cryin' that I have sence I was born."

**NOTE.**—This grand carnival of these "architects of ruin," over the grave of the Union and Constitution has been faithfully illustrated by "Zeke," an artist of rare powers, in a Lithograph engraving of about 13 by 24 inches. The engraving will be sent post paid on the receipt of 25 cents or five copies for \$1.00, it is well worth the money.

**Official Order for Another Draft for 200,000 Men.**  
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following official Order from the President was issued today.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.  
GENERAL ORDERS No 100 The following is an order by the President of the United States.

**EXECUTIVE MANDATE.**  
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.  
In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, for contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each Ward of city—town, &c. may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each Ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned, for the number required to fill said quotas.

The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The government bounties as now paid will be continued until April 15th, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861. Signed ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Official—E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

## Address of the Democratic Senators, To the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

**FELLOW CITIZENS.**—At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty to address you.

For more than two months we have unitedly and determinedly withstood an effort on the part of the Republican members of that body to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and peers. In so doing we have been actuated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of the only law-abiding political organization in this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people be subverted. We have relied with unshaken faith upon that people for our support and vindication, and to the end that their verdict may be rendered with a full knowledge of the facts, we beg leave to present a brief history of our position during the protracted and exciting contest which has just closed.

The members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 5th, A. D. 1864, at 3 P. M.—Of the twenty-two Senators holding over, all were present save Major White, who was a prisoner in the hands of the rebel; of those present, twelve were Democrats, and nine Republicans. The Senate was called to order by the Hon J. P. Penney, the Speaker elected at the close of the session of 1863.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth was then introduced and presented the returns from the districts which had elected Senators in October 1863. The returns were opened and read, by which it appeared that four Democrats and seven Republicans had been elected all of whom were present, thereby causing a tie in the vote between the two great political organizations of the country as represented on that floor.

Upon the reading of the certificates of election, it would have been the duty of the Senator elected Speaker at the close of the session of 1863, to have vacated the chair, had he been governed in his action by the express terms of the Constitution, which, by section X, Article I, prescribes that the General Assembly shall meet on the 1st Tuesday of January in every year, and by section XI of the same article that "each House" (i. e. when they meet on that day) shall elect its Speaker and other officers. It appears to the undersigned that the words, "each House shall elect its speaker" are sufficiently certain to manifest the question that no one elected Speaker by the Senate of 1863 could exercise the duties of that office over the Senate of 1864—the latter being a new and distinct body, made up of other members who had never participated in an election for Speaker, and as by the express terms of the Constitution, "each House shall (when they meet on the first Tuesday in January in each year) elect its Speaker and other officers," it is manifest and clear that the Senator from Allegheny had no shadow of right to exercise the duties of Speaker over this new Senate which had never elected him its Speaker, and we have never recognized him as such. But admitting for the sake of argument, that the words of the Constitution are ambiguous and certain, then precedent and usage, if they exist, must determine their meaning, and by this test the undersigned desire that their position may be tried.

During a period of seventy years, from 1804 until this day, there is but one other instance where a Speaker elected by a former Senate attempted to exercise the duties of his office over a succeeding and new Senate, and that was during the "Back Shot War," when the late Charles B. Penrose, the Speaker holding over, entertained two motions relative to contested seats; but when these were determined, even he vacated the chair, and did not dare to resume it, until by the vote of the new Senate he was elected Speaker. If the Republican members of the Senate of 1864 can gather comfort from this solitary exception in the unbroken line of precedents, they are welcome to it. The boldness and magnitude of their act of usurpation has destroyed its significance as a deed of revolution.

The Senator from Allegheny, notwithstanding the express words of the Constitution, with their meaning illustrated by the action of all former Speakers, save one, for a period of seventy years, after the reading of the certificates of election which created the new Senate, failed to vacate the chair, which he occupied by courtesy and for the sake of convenience. He requested the new Senators to come forward to be sworn. This the Republican Senators did, and also the Democratic Senators; the latter, however, under a protest, in which, in brief and emphatic terms, they denied his right to administer the oath of office to them, they having been elected members of a body of which he had never been elected Speaker. It is here to be observed that this course was necessary on their part, for the reason that it was the evident intention of the Republicans, should the Democrats refuse to take the oath, to leave their names off the roll, whereby our opponents would have secured a clear majority of those voting.

After this act of usurpation the new Senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution to proceed to an election for Speaker.—If it is not true that the office was vacant, (as the undersigned contend.) why the necessity to elect a Speaker? But under this resolution several ballots were held on that the first day of our meeting, each resulting in a tie between the Republican candidate, Mr. Penney, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Clymer. The Senate adjourned until the next day, when, after several ineffectual ballots, the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the undersigned, made the following proposition of compromise, viz: That the Republicans should select the Speaker of the Senate, the Democrats the Clerk, and so alternately until all were filled. This basis of settlement the undersigned considered to be just. It was made, not for the purpose of securing place, or position, but to vindicate a principle. It was precisely the basis of compromise adopted in 1855, when the Democrats having an actual majority (although not present) were given the Speaker, the Know Nothings of that day (at present Republicans) the clerk, and so alternately to the end of the list. But this proposition the Republican Senators of 1864 refused to accept. They had entered upon usurpation, and they determined to adhere to it with all its consequences.

During the protracted struggle which followed, this offer of compromise was renewed from time to time; it was always rejected, and not one proposition tending to a solution of the difficulty ever came from the Republican side, save the absurd suggestion of the Senator from Erie, Mr. Lowry, that he would vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker provided either he or some one of the undersigned would agree never to vote on a party or test question.

It is thus a matter of history that the Republican Senators refused a fair and just proposition which, had it been accepted, would have organized the Senate on the second day of its meeting. They attempted to justify their conduct on two grounds. First, that the Senate is ever organized, the Speaker of a former Senate being the Speaker of the subsequent one; and second, that Major White, if present, would have given them a majority.

We have heretofore exposed the fallacy of the first position by reference to the words of the Constitution, and to the unbroken precedents of seventy years. In addition, we will present a test which will so clearly expose the unwarrantable and unconstitutional nature of the claim, that no one, however prejudiced, may mistake, or misunderstand it.

By the XXIII section, Article 1st, of the Constitution of this State, it is provided that all bills passed by the Legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, within ten days of the adjournment, shall become laws without his signature, unless returned (with his objections) within three days after the next meeting.

In 1855 the Legislature met on the second day of January. The contest for Speaker was prolonged until the fifth, when the Hon. Wm. H. Heister, of Berks county was elected. Upon the sixth, the fourth day after their meeting, the Governor of the Commonwealth returned, with his objections, several of the most important bills passed by the Legislature of 1854. If the position of the Republican Senators of 1864 is correct, viz: that the Senate is always organized, and that the Speaker of the former Senate is the Speaker of the new Senate, then those bills of 1854, vetted by Governor Bigler on the fourth day of the session of 1855, are laws notwithstanding his vetoes. That this is not so, or at least that none of the eminent lawyers and statesmen who composed that Senate (among whom were Price, Buckalew, Heister and Darsie) so thought, is evinced by the fact that they all voted upon those vetoes as required by the Constitution, which they surely would not have done had they been of opinion they had been sent in too late. The Senators of 1855 did not even claim to have met until they had elected a Speaker, much less that they were organized.

Our view of the question is further strengthened by the act of 1804, which obviously contemplates the election of a Speaker of each House at the beginning of each session, and requires him first to be sworn before he can administer the oaths to the newly elected members. It has been left for the Republican Senators of 1864 to ignore the Constitution, to defy precedent, and to attempt to destroy the very foundations of law and order.

This disposes of their first ground of defence. We will now probe the second reason assigned for their revolutionary conduct. Who is accountable for the absence of Major White, or rather, who is to blame that his seat was not filled on the first day we met? It is alleged that Major White resigned his seat in this Senate, that resignation having been received by his father, Judge White about the middle of November, 1863. It is to be assumed (the undersigned reserving their individual opinions thereon) that the resignation was genuine, since in furtherance and in support of the usurpation inaugurated in January, an election was ordered thereon by the Speaker de facto of the Senate, and a new member elected and sworn. Assuming it to be genuine, whose fault is it that an election was not ordered immediately on its reception, which would have given ample time to have put his successor in his place on the first Tuesday of January? Surely, neither that of the undersigned, nor of any Democrat in the State; the blame must rest where it rightfully belongs, upon the Republicans of the Senate and upon their abettors.

The excuse offered is that the resignation was not filed, in order that efforts might be made (the incentive being the necessity of Major White's preference to Republicans ascending in this State) for his exchange.—Without stopping to inquire whether this expediency is likely to be beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania, we will merely remark that if the late of Major White had been different or more deplorable than that of thousand of other brave and gallant men who are enduring the untold horrors of captivity in order that the negro may be raised to the level of the white man, then indeed, might some such excuse be tolerated. But Major White's condition, much as we deplore it, is no worse than that of those who are a garnered harvest of brave men rotting in prison victims to the malignant heresies of those who advocate the social, political, and military equality of the black and white races.

That Major White became a prisoner is his misfortune; that he is not released is the intentional and designed fault of his political

friends. In either view, he and they are alone responsible for the "dead lock" caused by his absence.

After the Republicans had secured a clear majority, they still persisted in their course of usurpation. In the earlier days of the session, by a unanimous vote, and by participating in twelve ballots, they admitted that it was their sworn duty to proceed to the election of a Speaker. When they had secured the power to do so, then, in violation of the Constitution, of precedent, of law, and of their own admissions, they had for ten days persisted in their revolutionary conduct.—But from the 29th of February, the day when Dr. St. Clair was sworn as Senator for the Twenty-first District, until this 9th day of March, the undersigned have remained as before, by all means in their power, every attempt on the part of the Republicans to legislate. Baffled and defeated, they have on this day yielded the whole question in issue.—THE SENATE OF 1864 HAS ELECTED ITS SPEAKER!!!

Thus, fellow citizens, have the Constitution, precedent and law been sustained, and the course of the undersigned vindicated. We have thus narrated the facts of this case, and have endeavored, and we trust successfully, to expose the fallacy of the ostensible reasons assigned by the Republican Senators in support of their conduct. We say ostensible, for we do not hesitate to declare that the entire proceeding is but a part and parcel of a programme which proposes to break down and destroy every barrier standing between them and their lust for power and place.

In the past, we have presented a determined and unbroken front. We have done during the trying times of the present, and sustained by your confidence and support—we will continue to do so in the time to come.

We have presented you the record—by it we are willing to be judged.  
HEISTER CLYMER, WM. A. WALLABE,  
GEO. H. BUCHER, JNO. LATTA,  
C. M. DONOVAN, GEO. W. STEIN,  
A. H. GLATZ, J. B. STARK,  
D. W. HOPKINS, B. REILLY,  
D. B. MONTGOMERY, J. C. SMITH,  
H. B. BEARDSLEE, C. A. LAMBERSON,  
WM. M. SHERRY, WM. KINSEY.  
Harrisburg, March 9, 1864.

## A Page of History.

There is no passage in history which is more deeply interesting, none on which the pen of the historian will dwell with more eloquence, than that which relates to the condition of the United States, its army and its capital, on the last day of August, 1862.—The report of General McClellan now for the first time collects and makes clear the various incidents which are to fill this important page in our national record. We regret that the Congressional edition, the Rebellion Record edition, and other cheap editions of the report are incomplete and inaccurate, omitting entirely some portions which present the most interesting and important view of the relations of General McClellan to the Cabinet, the army and the country. The edition published by Sheldon & Company, under General McClellan's authority is accurate.

"The secret history of political maneuvering at Washington at this time would, it made public, explain the whole responsibility for the disastrous campaign of Pope.—The blood of our thousands lost on those fatal plains of Manassas is chargeable directly on the intrigues of Washington politicians of the radical party, who only desired to remove McClellan from the public view, because they feared that the splendor of his genius, the devotion of his army, the nobleness of his character, might bring him before the people as a fit man to lead the whole nation through war to peace and union under the Constitution. For this they intrigued, and for this they have wasted thousands on thousands of young lives, poured out on fruitless battle fields. And some of this secret history may be recovered from a close examination of the dispatches and orders issued at Washington, between the 23rd of August, and the 21 September, 1862.

"Then McClellan sends a dispatch, which will be memorable in all future time: "I cannot express to you the pain and mortification I have experienced to-day in listening to the distant sound of the firing of my men. As I can be of no further use here, I respectfully ask that, if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may be permitted to go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men, if nothing more; they will fight none the worse for my being with them. If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle. Please reply to this tonight."

"Not even the common courtesy of a reply was granted, till the next day came Hall's old dispatch: "I cannot answer without seeing the President, as General Pope is in command by his orders, of the department."

"A day disastrous intelligence comes in. McClellan is ordered to take command of the defenses of Washington, but his orders are limited. They do not yet dare to face the indignation of the radical politicians, who would have seen Washington destroyed rather than McClellan restored. But the morning of the 21 leaves them in doubt no longer. The hope of the nation hangs on the man they had disgraced and ridiculed on the 30th. The President and General Halleck seek McClellan at his house and "commit everything" to his hands, directing him to go out and meet the returning army. "The crossing of the Potomac that day by McClellan is a scene for long remembrance. The shouts that went rolling over the hills, the exultation of men who had regarded themselves as doomed, but who now welcomed order, wisdom, genius, ability and experience, all which they had proved and known—this has been described and is recorded. How the general took the shattered army, restored its morale, led it into Maryland, and in fourteen days won the victories of South Mountain and Antietam; Halleck complained of his slow march to South Mountain, and radicals everywhere growled sullenly over the salvation of the capital by McClellan—this is already history."—Journal of Commerce.

## Died.

**BACON.**—In Nicholson, on Friday, 17th inst. Mrs. L. A., daughter of Charles M. and Mary E. Bacon, aged 7 months and 17 days.

**WARREN.**—At Neponset, Ill., on Sunday March 7th 1864, MILTON WARREN, aged about 50 years. The deceased was Register and Recorder of this County shortly after its first organization.

## Special Notices.

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

**Notice.**  
The partnership existing between Dr. John C. Becker and I William H. Strage will cease and be dissolved 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 to the firm are requested to 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.

**FOR SALE**  
HORSE POWER, FARM CRIST MILL, with Bolt and all complete, will be sold VERY CHEAP. Apply to or address  
J. C. BECKER.  
Tunkhannock, Pa.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**  
Whereas Letters of Administration to the Estate of Ezekiel Mowrey, late of Meshoppen 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  
E. J. MOWREY Adm'r  
Meshoppen, Pa. }  
March 5, 1864 } EUNICE M. MOWREY Adm'r

**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 according during the present war.  
Tunkhannock }  
Jan. 22 1864. } Geo S. TETTER

**NOTICE.**  
Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Julion Annick, late of Easton 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 authenticated, without delay to  
PETER ACKER, Executor.  
Meshoppen March 5th, 1864.

**PENSIONS!**  
Under the act of Congress of July 16th 1862, every soldier in the army of the United States, who has been, since the 16th 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 widow or 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, Pa. }  
Feb. 10 1864. } R. R. A. S. W. LITTELL

**WALLOW TWO or three long-lands of "Fumb's" "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the results, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and ailing constitution, 60¢ and 90¢ each, can be obtained with advantage, imported and sold in the United States only by  
JAMES S. BUTLER,  
Station D, Bible House,  
New York.**

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar per box.  
"3-cent-Jun. M. & Co."

**USE NO OTHER—BUCHANAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS**  
PILLS are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. ONE DOLLAR A BOX. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York.

**DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?**  
BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the most cases of NEURALGIA—Insanity, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter how old the cause considered. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail on receipt of an order.  
JAMES S. BUTLER,  
Station D, Bible House,  
New York.

## Registers Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in the Registers Office of Tunkhannock, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Wyoming County, to be held at Tunkhannock on the 18th, day of April next for confirmation and allowance. The final act of F. D. Spring Administrator of the Estate of G. D. Ence late of Brantburn Township deceased. Filed Feb'y 4th, 1864.

The final account of Merritt W. Smith Administrator of the Estate of Joel Dobbins late of Windham Township deceased, Filed Feb'y 12th, 1864.  
Final account of Henry W. Fossel, and Elizabeth Whitcomb, Administrators of the Estate of L. E. 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 12th, 1864.  
Final account of Wm. M. Kane, 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 E. 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 }  
March 14th, 1864 } O. L. PARRISH Register.

**LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!!!**  
Don't fail to read the advertisement in this paper, headed  
**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**  
DR. CHEESEMAN of New York, has devoted the last thirty years of practice to Female complaints. His Pills act like a charm. They are reliable and safe.

**Subpoena in Divorce.**  
ELEMUEL HALLSTEAD, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County,  
DELUAR HALLSTEAD, } No. 73, Nov. 7, 1863  
I, Ahira Gay, High Sheriff, of the said County of Wyoming, hereby make known unto the above named Delubar Hallstead, that she do appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Tunkhannock in the County aforesaid, on Monday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer to the said complaint, and show cause if any she hath why the bonds of Matrimony between herself and the said ELEMUEL HALLSTEAD, her husband shall not be dissolved.  
AHIRA GAY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, }  
March 21st 1864 }