



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA  
Wednesday, May 25, 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 of this paper, at our published rates.

It is stated in the last night's papers that congress is about to strike out the \$300 clause in the conscription act and that men to serve one year will be drafted under the amended law.

We have heard but little from our friends in the army since our last. The fate of Col. Dana and Capt. Little of the 143d is still in doubt.

It is said that Gov. Seymour of New York has ordered the arrest and indictment of all known to have been engaged in the late outrages on the N. Y. World and Journal of Commerce.

We notice that a new enrollment is about to be made in some districts, in this state. It is said that one will be made in this district immediately. No fair draft can be made without it, for two reasons. The first is that an honest enrollment has never been made, in many districts. Secondly, great changes have taken place in regard to the number of those liable to military duty, since the last enrollment. We have protested, from the beginning, against a draft under the old partial and dishonest enrollment; and we are not prepared to say that we shall very heartily endorse a draft under the new. But, by all means, let a new one be made.

### The War.

The army of the Potomac has been largely reinforced. Gen. Grant has changed his line of operations from near Spotsylvania, to a point some twelve miles eastward. No general engagement is known to have taken place within the past week. Gen. Butler, who was represented to have Beauregard's 'trapped' 'cooped up,' &c., is acting strictly on the defensive, and unless reinforced will be trapped himself. He was attacked on Friday last, but at latest accounts held his own. The attack was probably renewed on Saturday, but the result is not announced.

Fremont is playing a deep game for the presidency. His friends and special organs attack the "Government" most mercilessly, and in all respects treat him just as though he were nothing but a man—and a pretty poor coat at that. It is a little singular that these "traitorous" chaps are not cooped up in Fort Lafayette, along with the democrats, who think his sublime highness Africanus Abrahamus Primus, is more of a demagogue than a demigod.

The New Tax Law.—The Pennsylvania Legislature, before its adjournment, passed a new State Tax Law, taking the tonnage of all Railroads and Transportation Companies of the State; two cents per ton on the products of mines; three cents per ton on the products of farms; and five cents per ton on merchandise, manufactures and all other articles. Additional taxes are also imposed upon Banking and Saving Institutions, and all other Companies not paying a tax on dividends under existing laws. The Revenue Board is abolished. The new law, it is estimated, will give an increase of revenue to the amount of \$750,000 a year.

### The Pennsylvania Reserves.

We observe in some of our exchanges, a disposition to malign the character of the Pennsylvania Reserves, because of their demanding their discharge from the army. This is altogether unjust. The Reserves are entitled to high and honorable mention. At the earliest history of the war, they were organized under the State laws and sworn in for three years for State Defense, with the understanding that they would be taken out of the State only from necessity, and when called on to do so by the President, for the safety of the State, and the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. They started out upon a high and noble cause, with a promptitude and alacrity seldom witnessed obeyed the call of the President; they participated in all the hard fought battles of the Virginia campaigns, and though the object of the war has changed from a war to preserve the Union to a war to free and equalize the negroes with the whites, they filled up the contract of three years without a murmur; asking to be sent home only at the expiration of the term of their enlistment. They deserve honor for the last act as they did for the first, exhibiting in doing so a manly determination to maintain their dignity as citizens of a republic.—Columbia Democrat.

Simon Cameron is talked of as a candidate for vice President on the ticket with Old Abe. The Day Book thinks there is no variety doubt that he is vice enough to grace that position. Such a ticket would be a fine combination of *snob* and *rascality*—an excellent representation of the character of the great shabby party.

### The Government Going Back to the Dark Ages.

#### ATROCIOUS CRUELTY! THE REVIVAL OF TORTURE.

#### THE THUMB SCREW AND THE BACK!

Our readers will recollect the case of last year when a man was whipped on Allegheny county, at the whipping post until he sank bleeding and exhausted under the lash, we now have an addition to that mode of torture a description of which we copy as follows:

"Johnston the deserter, after the thumb screw had been put to him at the barracks owned yesterday. He said that he enlisted in this city, and gave the number of the regiment to which he belonged. He escaped from the barracks.—Evening Journal of Saturday.

OWNED UP.—Johnson, the deserter, who attempted to hide his uniform last week in an out house on the hill, and then rigged himself up in citizen's clothes, was forced to, own up. After the thumb screws had been applied, he said his name was James Hunt, gave the name and number of the regiment to which he belonged, and where he enlisted.—Evening Journal of Sunday.

We have copied, without comment, from the Evening Journal, occasional notices of the cruel and degrading punishments to which soldiers in the Barracks here are subjected; and which the Journal paraded as evidences of vigor. The above account, however, exceeds the measure of silent toleration. This man Johnson was subjected to the terrible torture of the Thumb Screw, to make him disclose to what regiment he belonged (he had been arrested on a vague suspicion of desertion,) and where he concealed his bounty money. It was this inquiry after the money that prompted the torture. The prisoner refused to reveal; and the thumb screws were applied! We need not describe the terrible machinery, by which an agonized and mutilated being is forced into the utterance of confessions as to himself, and accusations against others. If he does not reveal—if he has nothing to reveal—the tightening pressure, crushing the flesh and lacerating the most sensitive nerves in the frame, goes on till brain and heart give away and some story is uttered, true or false which makes the torturers pause. And this is done in a country where the law refuses to interrogate an accused, or to listen to his confession, except after warning him of the dangers of self incrimination.

This man was a deserter! True! But as to most of the deserters, Gen. Wister writes to Gen. Dix:

"There seems to be but little doubt that many in fact I think I am justified in saying the most of these unfortunate men were either deceived or kidnapped, or both, in New York city, where they were drugged and carried off to New Hampshire and Connecticut unmastered in and uniformed before their consciousness was restored.

Two of these fugitives from service, he adds, have just been shot at Yorktown.—Two more—youthful men—we notice, were shot in Boston harbor on Friday. Everywhere we hear of executions for desertion; and yet the horror of the service into which men are kidnaped is so great, that according to Senator Wilson, 80,000 have deserted.

We do not plead to mitigate the severity of martial punishment decreed by Courts.—But we do protest against the revival of the thumb screw and the rack, and the machinery for extorting revelations of concealed money or suspected crimes. They belong to a barbarous and brutal age. We will not ask who is responsible for this outrage upon humanity for we do not deal with executioners. But who is responsible for HIM?—What military officer has the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the Albany Barracks, and the military there.—Albany Atlas and Argus.

#### Questions for an Investigating Committee to ask Gen. Butler.

- 1. What has become of the dog taxes?
- 2. What has become of the money General Butler seized from blockade runners and all who are brought before him for trial?
- 3. Where is the furniture of those who left Norfolk, amounting to many thousands of dollars?
- 4. Why is it that quartermen take not worth one thousand dollars when they first went to Fortress Monroe are now living in more splendor than the wealthiest men of all Norfolk?
- 5. Why were the persons keeping a hardware store at the head of Market square required to give it up for military necessity? and why was it then allowed to be opened as a large grocery with permit to sell whiskey?
- 6. What becomes of the money collected from harbor fees and from the ferry?
- 7. What was the crime of Butler's staff officer sent out of the department?—World.

"FIRE AT THE CRISIS!"—During one of the battles on the Mississippi, between Gen. Grant's forces and Gen. Pillow's rebels the latter officer called out to a Captain Duncan, in his usual pompous, solemn manner:

"Captain Duncan, fire!—the crisis has come."  
Duncan, without saying a word, turned to his men, who were standing by their guns already shot and primed simply cried out "Fire!"

The men were slightly surprised at the order, there being no particular object within range, when an old gray-headed Irish sergeant stepped up with:

"Plaze yer honor, what shall we fire at?"  
"Fire at the crisis," said Duncan.—  
"Didn't you hear the General say it had come?"

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON A PROPHECY.—"Sir," said General Andrew Jackson, "the Abolition party is a DISLOYAL organization.—Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and a DIS-SOLUTION OF THE UNION. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

### Communication.

Letter from "Chit"  
We are permitted to take the following, from a letter written by our occasional correspondent, Chit, to his wife at this place.—Though not intended for publication our readers will be glad to see it, if for no other reason than the fact it establishes, that the writer is still "right side up with care" and in a condition to do a great deal more writing, as well as fighting.

BIVOUAC NEAR SPOTSVYANIA COURT HOUSE, Monday afternoon, May 15, 1864.

MY DEAR MARTHA:—This is the 12th day since we broke camp at winter quarters and commenced active campaigning. We crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Ford (or mill) the afternoon of the first day out from camp, with little opposition, although the army were strongly entrenched on this bank of the river. The rebels made their first serious opposition in the neighborhood of mine run, which point was reached early in the morning of the 5th. Here we had most desperate fighting for three days and nights, when we finally succeeded in turning the enemy's right and obliged him to fall back to a more tenable position. Since then we have been constantly maneuvering and fighting, with the enemy in strong force, always in our front. Thus far, we have made every position they have taken up too hot, to hold the rebels, but they have desperately contested every inch of ground, and every advantage that we have gained has cost us heavily. All that this army has suffered and endured, and the desperate bravery with which it has met and overcome equally desperate bravery, will, perhaps, never be fully appreciated—has certainly never been equalled, in this or any other war. Just think of ten days and nights almost incessant strife! Imagination cannot conceive the horrors attending it. So far, the tide of battle has been decidedly in our favor, but the enemy still display a bold front and evince little disposition to give up the fight.

It has rained every day, with the exception of to day, since Wednesday morning, and this has added not a little to our distress. We have lain in the mud and rain, and slept as soundly as on beds of down, and as though the din of battle was not all around us.—There was but little fighting yesterday and has been none of any moment thus far to day—but we are in position and expecting an advance every moment. How it will all terminate God alone knows; but I hope and trust that our arms will, in the end, prove victorious. Our losses have been very heavy, but the reinforcements constantly coming up probably keep the army up to its maximum.

My clothes have been wet ever since it commenced raining and have never felt so comfortable in all my life, and yet my bodily health is not in the least, impaired, but am stouter and more robust than I ever recollect to have been.

I have not the remotest idea when, or where or how this letter will reach you; as we have had no mail running since the first day after we crossed the Rapidan.

This is a beautiful and well cultivated country. We are lying in position in a very fine apple orchard, where the grass is knee deep—have just been relieved from picket by another battery and will probably have little to do until to-morrow, except an emergency should call us to some other point along the line. Our battery is brass 12 pounder guns—extreme range 1600 yards, and effective for canister at from 300 to 500 yds. I often wish we had the rifled iron guns, when we could lay off a couple of miles and shell the rebels at our leisure. I have been in some pretty hot places within the past few days, but am yet, thank God, without a scratch.—Whether I get safely through the trials yet to come is a matter for the future yet to determine; but I hope to and trust that this battle may be a decisive one and end the war.

WHAT IS THE WAR CONDUCTED FOR?—On Monday last, Mr. Dawson, of this State, offered a resolution in Congress, to the effect that, as had been declared by Congress in 1861, the war was conducted not for the purpose of subjugation or conquest, but to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, therefore it was highly proper that in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory we shall tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword and that the President be required to make a proclamation of amnesty to any State which should lay down its arms and withdraw from the Rebellion; with a guaranty that such State should be left to reorganize and determine its own institutions without dictation or interference from the government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Meyers, an Abolition member from Philadelphia, this resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 76 yeas to 53 nays. Now, if the war is not carried on for the restoration of the Union, we would like our Abolition friends to tell the people what they are spilling their blood and spending their treasure for? Let it be remembered that 76 abolitionists declared, by their votes in Congress, on Monday last, that this war is not prosecuted for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution.

NOW AND THEN.—Three years ago the Abolitionists and War Democrats in Congress endorsed Mr. Crittenden's celebrated resolution, which declared that the war was not for the subjugation of the people of the south. Now, they censure Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for hoping that "the south would never be subjugated." In other words, they censure this gentleman for saying that which they by solemn enactment had resolved ought not to be.—L.R.  
The abolition policy is not only subjugation, but extermination; and not only south but in the North. They would exterminate all who do not endorse their treason.

### The Burning of Wilmington, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C. May 3, 1864.—General Orders No. 5.—While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the enemy, yet a portion of them have, within a few days, been guilty of an outrage against humanity which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true man and soldier.

It is well known that during the late evacuation of Washington, North Carolina, that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely, consumed, thus wantonly rendering homeless and homeless hundreds of poor women and children, (many of them the families of soldiers in our own army,) and destroying the last vestige of the once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril. And this was done by men in the military service of the United States.

It is also well known that the army vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions, but bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, pillaged them both and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels. And this, too, by United States troops. It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered, and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The Commanding General had, until this time, believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed so disgraceful an act as this which now blackens the fair fame of the Army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken; and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe.

The Commanding General is well aware what troops were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the district of North Carolina the culprits now stand. To save the reputation of the command it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferreted out by the officers who were in Washington at the time of these occurrences.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers and the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, at dress parade, every day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty parties are found.

By command of Brig Gen. L. N. Palmer.

J. A. JENSON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

#### Shall we have Another Change.

Four years ago in June the Presidential campaign, which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election, had been opened. The Republicans were then bitterly opposing the administration, and asking for a change. The Democrats believed and proclaimed that if the Republicans were successful, with the principles which they then held, that we would have a dissolution and civil war. The republicans were successful and war and dissolution came as a natural consequence—not from prejudiced results—but from the sectional and revolutionary nature of republican principles. It was impossible for an administration on their platform to carry on the government under the Constitution, and the alternative of dissolution and civil war, or of an abandonment of their principles, was presented. They preferred the former, and throwing all else to chance and fate, they have for three years been developing their hidden designs—revolutionizing the nation, and sinking the country into almost hopeless anarchy and woe.—Rivers of blood, mountains of debt, burdensome taxation, unsettled commerce, inflated paper currency, and prices unlimited and extraordinary, are among the fearful trophies of their bad policy and misrule; while odious conscription, a shattered Constitution, liberty in chains, and unparalleled corruption, stand prominent in the catalogue of crimes which have sprung up under their partizan use of unbridled power. We are now standing again where freemen have a right to choose, and the choice is not one of men, for practically men are nothing further than the principles by which they are guided. The choice now is between liberty and despotism—between self preservation and self-destruction—between that old peaceful and happy order of things, when heaven's richest blessings were showered upon us, and times like these, when the very enigma of hell seems to be let loose upon us. If Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected then may freemen bid farewell to a free country, and prepare themselves to become taxidors, serfs and slaves.—But can it be that those who have tasted the sweet blessings of the past can desire a continuance of this awful present or the continuance of further ruin, to satisfy the speculative theories of the inexperienced and ignorant madmen now in power.—Sunbury Democrat.

#### What Have We Gained.

The Army and Navy Journal, reviewing the campaign of the year 1864, as far as it has advanced—the defeat at Olustee, the failure at Charleston, the raids of Sherman and Kilpatrick, the loss of Plymouth, Paducah and Fort Pillow, and the recent disasters on the Red River, says:

What has been the result, what has been the gain of all these operations, which have cost us in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than ten thousand men, or more than twice the number lost by Gen. Grant in his great operations from Chattanooga last November? The net profit from all these terrible costly operations is—what? Well, at this time we hold Fort Williams.—But what beyond this can truly and possibly be set down as the real gains and losses of the down expectations of 1864?

### THE SUPPRESSED NEWSPAPERS

The Orders Revoked.—Arrest of the author of the Bogus Proclamation.—He turns out to be a Prominent Republican.

At ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the orders suppressing the World and Journal of Commerce were rescinded, and the military at once evacuated the offices of those newspapers. The World announces on its bulletin the following: "This office is now open to resume business: paper on Monday as usual."

Since the publication of the forged proclamation of the president, the most industrious and searching investigations, with a view of discovering the authors, have been made, under the direction of Major General Dix, by Col. Ludlow, of his staff. These investigations resulted yesterday afternoon in the arrest of S. Howard, Jr., of the Brooklyn Eagle.

The evidence against him was clear and conclusive, and finding it so, Howard made a confession of his crime, and has been sent to Fort Lafayette. He exonerates from all participation in and knowledge of his crime, the newspapers and telegraph companies. He says that his only object in the forgery was to sack jobbing. The forged proclamation was shown to certain brokers and bankers several days before its publication, and attempts were made to negotiate successful stock operations based upon its publication.

It seems that something like a week ago Howard consulted Mr. Kent, member of the firm of Kent & Klapp, Brokers, as to the probable effect upon the market of a proclamation calling for 200,000 more men. Mr. Kent gave him his opinion, and subsequently Howard showed him the draft of a proclamation which he claimed to know, through secret channels of intelligence at Washington, was about to be issued. After the publication in the World and Journal of Commerce on Wednesday morning, Mr. Kent at once identified the published proclamation with the draft which Howard had shown him, and gave information of the circumstances to Gen. Dix.

Mr. Howard was at one time city editor of the Daily Times, in this city, and was also a contributor to numerous weeklies. He was at all times a radical member of the Republican organization and was on intimate terms with Rev. H. W. Beecher. His arrest has caused great grief among the members of his family. It is believed that he will be tried for the crime of forgery.

Great credit is due to the officers connected with the Department of the East Headquarters, for the discovery of the guilty party.

#### THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION AND MR. HOWARD

The arrest of Mr. Joseph Howard, an attaché of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, is exciting considerable remark, and on the part of a Brooklyn Republican journal, an unjustifiable attack upon the Eagle. Mr. Howard was in no wise responsible for the editorial opinions of the paper with which he was connected; on the contrary, his political belief is of the radical order. He was a regular attendant, if not a member of Plymouth Church, and wrote a series of articles for a New York paper upon the history of that famous place of worship. Connected with all the Republican movements in Kings county, he has been a leader in their campaigns, organizations and a member of their committees. His first connection with newspaper life was with the New York Times, with which he was the war correspondent and city editor, and he was generally known as "Howard of the Times;" the signature he always used in writing for the weekly press.

The injustice of holding the Eagle responsible for Howard's misdeed must be apparent to every right minded man. The only persons responsible for its opinions are the publisher, Mr. Van Anden, and the editor, Mr. Kinsella, Howard was but a reporter in their employ, and nothing more.

#### MORE ARRESTS.—A REPORTER SENT TO LAFAYETTE.

Another arrest was made this morning by the detective police, of a reporter charged with being concerned in the getting up of the bogus Presidential Proclamation, which appeared in the World and Journal of Commerce. The prisoner is Mr. Francis A. Mallison, a reporter connected with the Brooklyn Eagle, who is charged with having written the copies of the proclamation from the original document which was furnished by Howard.

It appears that Superintendent Kenney received information which led him to believe that Howard and Mallison were the parties who had manufactured and written the proclamation. Chief Young of the Detective Police was instructed to work up the case, and with Detectives Kelso, Radford and McDougal, succeeded in obtaining sufficient information to warrant the arrest not at the office of the Eagle as stated in the morning papers, but at his own residence in Willow street, by Detectives McDougal and Radford, assisted by Deputy United States Marshal Tucker. A warrant was also issued by General Dix for the arrest of Mallison, but he was not found last night. The places of abode of both were searched without success and the Detectives were compelled to give up the job for the night.

Learning that he was to attend and report the drawing of names for the draft in Brooklyn, orders were given to arrest and detain him. At about half past nine o'clock this morning Mr. Mallison, while proceeding to the 45th Precinct Station House, was arrested by detectives McDougal and Radford, who immediately conveyed him before Gen. Dix for examination.

Before leaving Brooklyn he wrote a note to Mr. Kinsella, the editor of the Eagle, stating that he had been arrested by an unknown officer and would be unable to attend to the draft. He will be sent to Fort Lafayette to day.

#### ANOTHER ARREST.

A Wall street broker was also arrested but was discharged on showing his entire innocence of the charge.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

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

Sad Accident.—William Decker of Mohopony was engaged about his carding machine, in Mohopony, one day last week, was accidentally caught in the machinery and had his left hand frightfully crushed and mangled. Dr. Decker amputated two of the fingers at the knuckle joint, and a third one at the middle joint; leaving only the little finger, and thumb entire.

The Lady's Friend For June.—The June Number of this handsome monthly opens with a fine steel engraving of "The Young Bored." This is followed by a handsome colored Fashion Plate double the size of those usually given by two-dollar magazines. Then come a number of well-executed wood engravings of the fashions, neck-wear, &c. such as ladies alone know how, to properly value.—A number of engravings illustrating "Ancient Roman Lines" is an interesting feature of this number.

Among the literary articles we note the "Marriage of Convenience," "The Heiress of Nettleborough" (Illustrated), "Mabel's Mission," "Shalov and Sunshine," "Margaret's Cross," "Richard Graham's Love," "The Transformed Village" (Illustrated), &c., &c. Altogether this is a very interesting number. Price \$2.00 a year, (back numbers furnished) - 20 cents a single number.

Published by DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

A great Revolution in the matter of female attire has lately been set on foot, in which the wives and daughters of the most fashionable and aristocratic of the land, have pledged their lines, their laces and their sacred silks, that no articles of foreign manufacture shall "during the term of three years or the war" be used or worn by them (except in case of necessity or choice). It is thought that Mr. Senator Sprague—late Miss Kate Chase—who goes into this new "Loyal League" movement most heartily, will appear very lively in a tow and linen gown. It is feared however, that at Mrs. Governor's next fancy dress ball, at the White-house, Mrs. Catherine's love of dress will get the start of her Loyalty, and that she will feel that she has "nothing to fear," and as a compromise will do one of "Sprague's best indignities" (indigo imported), and so be out on foot. The men, especially those in this locality have no such anxieties in the matter of dress. When the hat or coat gets a little seedy and threadbare, they go to the cheap Dry good and clothing store of John Weil, and get new ones—Sensible men!

### Died.

RILEY.—On the 16th inst., at Springville, George Clinton Riley, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Minot Riley, aged 11 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

FLEMERIEL.—In Mehopony, Friday the 6th inst. of cholera on the finger, Jacob D. Flemeriel, aged 32 years, 2 months and 30 days.

### Special Notices.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Solomon Warr, late of Windham Township Dec'd. All persons owing said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated to—

HENRY LOVE, Administrator.

Mehopony Pa., April 27th 1864.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of Administration to the estate of Samuel Gridley, late of North-east Township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will make them known without delay, to—

N. OAKLEY Adm'r.

Nicholson Pa., April 1864.

### LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!

Don't fail to read the advertisement in this paper, headed—

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.  
DR. CHURCHMAN, 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.

USE NO OTHER.—BUCHANAN'S SPECIFIC 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 returned. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES S. BUTLER,

Station D, Bible House

New York.

General Agent

v3-n31-3m. M. & Co.

### DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH-SPECIFIC PILLS cure more than 30 days, the worst cases of NEURASTHENIA—Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced.—Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail on receipt of an order. Address—

JAMES S. BUTLER,

Station D, Bible House

New York.

v3-n31-3m. M. & Co.,

### Orphan's Court Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to public sale on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. a lot of certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Northumberland township, Wyoming county, bounded on the East by land of Jacob Shook, on the South by land of Wells Garrison, on the west by land of Alexander, and on the North by land of said Alexander and Wm. Houser, containing about fifty-eight acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; late the estate of Abram Trause Dec'd and to be sold at the House upon the premises above described.

CHARLES HUSER, Adm'r of

Abram Trause, Dec'd

May 7 1864.

### SWALLOW TWO OR THREE GLEBS OF 'BUCHANAN'S Tonic Bitters,' 'Sarsaparilla,' 'Nervous Antidote,' &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTORS' 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 shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by—

JAMES S. BUTLER,

Station D, Bible House,

New York.

General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent by mail on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free.

v3-n31-3m. M. & Co.

### MRS. MILTON COOPER,

(AN EXPERIENCED TAILORSS.)

will make

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

—AND—

MEN'S WEAR GENERALLY,

In the best style, and most substantial manner.