



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.  
Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the N. Y. 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.

Of the letter of Gov. Seymour of N. Y., which we publish elsewhere, it is unnecessary for us to say one word. This document, like all others, from this great man speaks for itself. Of course every Democrat will read it.

A gold dollar is worth ninety-one and three-fourth cents of Abolition green backs, by the last night's quotation. Cotton is worth a dollar and seven cents per pound. Can any one wonder at high prices, in these good Republican times?

The World of last night says: "Affairs are evidently approaching a crisis in Virginia. Lee has reached a point now when he must fight General Grant or fall back into Richmond, and either alternative must be adopted speedily. If Lee carries where the latest intelligence left him, he will be compelled to fight without the shelter of the defensive works of Richmond; for Gen. Grant will not probably wait much longer, and in that case may be defeated. If he falls back into Richmond, he will do so for the purpose of defending its siege, which may be considered, in view of the success at Vicksburg, a hazardous undertaking. Movements are now in progress—perhaps ere this accomplished—which will place Gen. Grant in a better position for taking the offensive than he has been since he left the Rapidan. Therefore the danger of delay, to Lee, will be apparent. In the present situation of affairs a desperate battle is impending."

The C. J. Woodward, who was reported killed in one of the late battles, was not a son or any relative of the Hon. George W. Woodward, of this State. Judge Woodward has a son who is a Colonel in the Army, under General Grant, but at the last accounts, he was safe.

### The Bogus Proclamation.

The bogus proclamation calling for four hundred thousand more to the "slaughter pen," in the name of Lincoln, for the publication of which the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, were honored with a special tingle from "the bell at Seward's right hand," has been traced to a prominent and pious loyal leaguer named Howard, of Plymouth church.

About the time the New York papers were seized upon, Col. Medary, of the Ohio Crisis, was kidnapped and deprived of his liberty by "the friends of universal freedom." The great crime attached to Col. Medary, is supposed to be the entire absence of negro blood in his veins, and his being a friend to the white race generally.

### The Constitution an Object of Derision.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said in the Senate the other day: "I do not wish to occupy the time of the Senate by making any remarks about the Constitution of the United States. I think it a subject almost of derision here; with many gentlemen it is an object of derision. As it is so in a great measure, and a man is sneered at for mentioning the Constitution, and if he has a decent respect for it and for his own oath he is called a 'timid' man. I do not wish to take up much attention of a body where such a subject is treated in such a manner."

What a degenerate body! The Senate of the United States must be, when a leading and talented member of the Republican party feels constrained to make such a confession! The Constitution an object of derision! No wonder men hate a document whose plain reading is a constant rebuke of their conduct.

### Not an Abolitionist.

We frequently hear men who sustain by their votes and speech the abolition leaders in their crusade against the Union and the Constitution, exclaim "but I am not an Abolitionist." We are not inclined to dispute the word of such persons. Indeed, in the estimation of thinking men, they do not rise to the dignity of abolitionists. The cut was not a monkey, O no, it claimed to be a pouter and more useful animal, yet it suffered its paws to be burnt in putting chestnuts out of the fire for the monkey. So with these sinners pure republicans who spurn the name of abolitionists; they are willing to suffer anything to get them the chestnuts. The jackal that supplies the lion with food is despised for his assistance, and seldom allowed to share in the feast he furnishes. So with these republicans who profess to be pure abolitionists, they are used in the same manner, and are equally ignored, except when their services are needed to furnish the lion with food or the monkey with chestnuts. In "the history we are making" they will occupy the inevitable position of having materially aided a party they profess to despise in destroying the American Union.

### Gen. Frank P. Blair.

Gen. Frank P. Blair's speech in Congress, delivered only a day or two before he resigned his seat, and was restored to his rank in the army by the President, arranged the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The President must have believed all the General said in relation to the Secretary, or he would not have reappointed him to a high command in the army. Gen. Blair evidently has no misgiving on this subject, for in his recent visit to St. Louis he continues his denunciation of the "Red Republicans" of the French revolutionary stamp, as he calls the Radicals of his own party. He repeated substantially in his St. Louis speech what he said in Congress. He said:

"I think the day of retribution very near for these people. If they get power and away in this country we should see some highly perfumed young gentleman, with a bouquet in his hand, step forward in Congress and play the Robespierre, demanding the erection of the guillotine, upon which all men shall be executed who do not agree with him in opinion. They are of the Red Republican French Revolutionary stamp. [Cries of "good!" and cheers.] They are men like the old Directory—like the despots Danton, Robespierre, Marat, who cared not to face the enemies of France, but ensanguined the streets of Paris with the blood of its best citizens. [Cheers.] In Congress, I have heard the same sentiments come from the secessionists of the South."

"I have heard that Stevens say that the South had violated its independence by the force of arms, and was in effect a foreign nation; and I know that Mr. Chase was in favor of a separation and letting the South go in peace, and cutting the country in twain. I know their object is to annihilate the Southern States and reduce them to territories; and then by Congressional legislation, such as they hope for, they will enfranchise the negro and disfranchise the white men of that country. [Voices, "Never, never." Never! Well, that is their design, that is what they are seeking to do, and they will use the negro just as the slaveholder used him in former times. They will use the votes of the negro as a basis by which they can elevate themselves to power, and he will sustain the same relation to them that he has sustained to the slaveholders in years past. ("That's so," and cheers.) There would be a serfdom instituted over this race on the cotton plantations."

"I am for maintaining this country for the benefit of white people. [Cheers.] I am opposed, while these negroes sojourn among us, to give them rights over the white citizens of this country. [Cheers.] I am opposed to clothing them with the privileges of suffrage. [A voice: "Let them fight!"]—[Laughter and cheers.] I have no objection to their fighting if they will fight on our side."

But I say the doctrine of these radicals is the doctrine of extermination, a horrible and atrocious doctrine, unworthy to be tolerated by any people professing to be a civilized people, with feelings of humanity in their bosoms. The idea of exterminating 8,000,000 of white people of our own race and blood; and disfranchising that large class of people, and carrying on against them a war of extermination, is horrible. If they have nothing to expect from us, no forgiveness, they will fight to the last. But there is no forgiveness for a rebel with the radicals, unless he will down his arms and join the radicals; then he is better than any fellow who has fought for the Union from the beginning. [Laughter.] And these are the only people they will forgive. Those who will join their ranks they seem disposed to take to their bosoms, and allow them the benefit of the Amnesty Proclamation.

"General Grant, of Arkansas, a gentleman who renounced the Confederacy after that State had been captured, availed himself of the amnesty proclamation, and I understand has joined the radicals, and has been accepted by them. But, gentlemen, this is a serious matter—a matter worthy of all consideration—how are you to terminate this war? How are these men to be subdued, if all those who wish to lay down their arms and make an end for their past rebellious conduct are not to be forgiven, if no amnesty is to be extended to them? Why, if they have nothing to expect from us, as a matter of course they will fight to the last, and this war will continue, with its enormous expense of treasure, and what is ten thousand fold worse, that vast expenditure of the precious blood of our noble soldiers in the field, who are struggling for the maintenance of the Government, and we shall have to shed more and still more of that precious blood and fight them to the last, if we refuse them an amnesty. The Jacobins are for the prolongation of the war. They do not wish the amnesty on any terms unless they can have the African franchise and the white man disfranchised."

This is precisely what the Democrats have said in reference to the confiscation, and annihilation of States, and extermination doctrine of the Radicals who have ruled the Administration, and for which they have been more bitterly denounced than for any thing else. And yet here is Gen. Frank Blair, a devoted friend of Mr. Lincoln, who denounces the radical doctrine, including negro equality, wherever he goes and not an Abolition paper in the State dare find fault with him; indeed the central organ has gone so far in the contrary directions as to endorse the whole Blair family.

STANTON telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that General Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision, we suppose he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

### THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.

Governor Seymour's Message.  
STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 23, 1864.  
To A. Oakly Hall, Esq.,  
District Attorney of the County of N. Y.  
Sir—I am advised that on the 19th inst. the office of the *Journal of Commerce* and that of the *N. Y. World* were entered by armed men, the property of the owners seized, and the premises held by force for several days. It is charged that these acts of violence were done without due legal process and without the sanction of State or National laws.

If this be true the offenders must be punished. In the month of July last, when New York was a scene of violence, I gave warning that "the laws of the State must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the property of its citizens protected at every hazard." The laws were enforced at a fearful cost of blood and life.

The declaration I then made was not intended merely for that occasion or against any class of men. It is one of an enduring character, to be asserted at all times and against all conditions of citizens, without favor or distinction. Unless all are made to bow to the law, it will be respected by none. Unless all are made secure in their right of person and property, none can be protected. If the owners of the named journals have violated State or National laws, they must be proceeded against and punished by those laws. Any action against them outside of legal procedures is criminal. At this time of civil war and disorder, the majesty of the law must be upheld or society will sink into anarchy. Our soldiers in the field will battle in vain for constitutional liberty, if persons, or property, or opinions are trampled upon at home. We must not give up home freedom, and thus disgrace the American character while our citizens in the army are pouring out their blood to maintain the National honor. They must not find when they come home that their personal and inalienable rights have been despoiled.

In addition to the general obligations to enforce the laws of the land, there are local reasons why they must be upheld in the city of New York. If they are not, its commerce and greatness will be broken down. If this great center of wealth, business and enterprise is thrown into disorder and bankruptcy, the National Government will be paralyzed. What makes New York the heart of our country? Why are its pulsations felt at the extremities of our land? Not through its position alone, but because of the world wide belief that property is safe within its limits from waste by mobs and from spoliation by government.

The laborers in the workshop, the mine, and in the field, on the continent and in every other part of the globe, send to its merchants, for sale or exchange, the product of their toil. These merchants are made the trustees of the wealth of millions living in every land, because it is believed that in their hands property is safe under the shield of laws administered upon principles and according to known usages. This great confidence has grown up in the course of many years by virtue of a painstaking honest performance of duty by the business men of your city. In this they have been aided by the enforcement of laws based upon the solemnly recorded pledges that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and that no one shall be deprived of liberty or property without the due process of law."

For more than 80 years have we as a people been building up this universal faith in the sanctity of our jurisprudence. It is this which carries our commerce upon every ocean and brings back to our merchants the wealth of every clime. It is now charged that, in utter disregard of the sensitiveness of that faith at a moment when the national credit is undergoing a fearful trial, the organs of commerce are seized and held, in violation of constitutional pledges, that this act was done in a public part of your great city, and was thus forced upon the notice of the commercial agents of the world, and they were shown in an offensive way that property is seized by military force and arbitrary orders.

These things are more hurtful to the national honor and strength than the loss of battles. The world will confound such acts with the principles of our Government, and the folly and crimes of officials will be looked upon as the natural results of the spirit of our institutions. Our state and local authorities must repel this infamous inference. If the merchants of New York are not willing to have their harbor sealed up and their commerce paralyzed, they must unite in this demand for the security of persons and property. If this is not done, the world will withdraw from their keeping its treasures and its commerce.

History has taught all that the official violation of law in times of civil war and disorder goes before the acts of spoliation and other measures which destroy the safeguards of commerce. I call upon you to look into the facts connected with the seizure of the *Journal of Commerce* and of the *New York World*. If these acts were illegal, the offenders must be punished. In making your inquiries and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the Police Department for any need of force or assistance. The failure to give this by any official under my control will be deemed a sufficient cause for his removal.

Very respectfully yours, &c.  
HONORABLE SEYMOUR.  
Secretary Stanton began his administration by declaring that his chief reliance was in prayer. He seems to have changed his base to reliance chiefly upon lying.

### Letter from the 143d.

NEAR DEARBYPORT FORD, May 23, 1864.  
Editor Democrat:  
We arrived at this place about an hour since, and threw out skirmishers who have been engaged most of the time since. It is thought the Rebels will not give battle here. We are within four or five miles of Hanover Junction, and thirty miles of Richmond.

Below I give you a list of the casualties in the late battles, in Co. K. Possibly some errors exist in this list; but I think it correct.

- WESLEY M. COOPER, KILLED.
- Sergeant Reuben Ebert,
  - Corporal Chas. Danely,
  - Private Barney Aumick,
  - Geo. Fry,
  - Wm. Prentiss,
  - Moses Wagner.
- WOUNDED.
- Sergt. C. W. Clendenin,
  - Corp. J. A. Maynard,
  - Jacob Bouno,
  - Wesley Dixon,
  - Richard Keeney,
  - Anson A. Harding,
  - Thos. L. Griffin,
  - Private, Silas Aumick,
  - Nelson Aumick,
  - Geo. Aumick,
  - E. Coble,
  - Wm. Caskey,
  - D. J. De-pue,
  - Samuel Darling,
  - D. Edmonson,
  - Barret Finney,
  - John Gallaher,
  - John Hall,
  - J. T. Nealy,
  - Wm. Parrish,
  - John Rinker,
  - Sam. Ryone,
  - Geo. Bradford,
  - James F. Becker.
- MISSING.
- Capt. L. S. Little,
  - Sergt. Wm. Keys,
  - Private Henry Beebe,
  - Comme Billings,
  - Jack P. Hall,
  - Frank Krause,
  - Thos. L. Powell,
  - David Sites,
  - Wm. Thompson,
  - Wm. Blakeslee,
  - John Smith.

### The False Despatches—A Key to Them.

The Philadelphia *Mercury*, in speaking of the false telegraphic dispatches, giving an account of successes which we have never won in Virginia, says:

"The foreign steamers that left New York yesterday will carry out the war news as it has been put forth from Washington. We will not say positively that the intelligence we have had in the last few days was specially manufactured to influence the diplomatists, statesmen and Rothschilds of Europe, but we do expect to get very different kind of dispatches from the War Department in the next forty-eight hours."

The *Mercury* was right. We did have different kind of dispatches as soon as the steamers has sailed. The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus & Atlas* also says:

"The steamer that last week carried out to Europe the statement of our financial and strategic condition, must have brought discouragement to the partisans of the Confederacy there."

When the true news goes out, the discouragement and disappointment will be all the greater to the Federals, whose hopes have been raised so high by the falsehoods sent to them.

JOHN SMITH.—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of a hero to die away nobly; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smith; the Spaniards, render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchmen adopt it as Hans Schmit; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeets; and the Russian sneezes and barks Johniff Smittow'ski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes Jabon Shimitmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscans, he becomes Tom Qua Smittir; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiwski; should he wander among the Welch mountains, they talk of John Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is looked at as Jenth F'Smittit; if, of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smuk; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised a Yen Teef.

### How THE UNION IS TO BE RESTORED.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Tribune* thus states an unpalatable truth: "If our friends at the North choose to amuse themselves with the idea that Louisiana is reclaimed and again loyal, we ought not to complain of such an entertainment. In truth, under the mild sway of Governor Hahn, who was elected by several thousand majority, there is so much of Louisiana in the Union as is covered by our pockets.—Outside of New Orleans, no Union officer or citizen can ride alone in safety two miles the Mississippi, except where our organized soldiery move."

That is the way war will restore the Union. Vice la Homburg!

### The Bogus Proclamation.

The Administration and administration papers have been sorely exercised during the past week about the bogus proclamation, calling for 400,000 more troops, which appeared in the *New York World* and *Journal of Commerce*, on Wednesday of last week. Great efforts were made by the party in power, to have the authorship of this paper placed on some prominent Democrat. Indeed, a wholesale charge of disloyalty was brought against the entire party on the presumption that some one of its members had written the document in question. The editors of the *World* and *Journal* were arrested and their offices taken possession of by military force, with as much pomp as if they had been guilty of some act of high treason.

But what must have been the chagrin of these officials on finding that the forger of this paper was no less a personage than Joseph Howard Jr., a member of the loyal league of Brooklyn, and member of Henry Ward Beecher's church, and late assistant editor of the *N. Y. Times*, travelling with the Prince of Wales during his journey thro' Canada and the U. S. as reporter for that paper. He is, also, a bosom friend of President Lincoln, travelling with his Excellency from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, and he is the author of the description of Lincoln's midnight escape from Harrisburg, and arrival in Washington City, clothed in a "sweat cap and long military coat." Thus enjoying every opportunity, he was able to imitate the President's style, and so well did he do it that even the *N. Y. Times* would have published it as genuine had not one of the employees recognized it to be in the hand writing of a former editor.

The results of the forgery thus far are simply that Howard has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. He frankly acknowledged the forgery and claims a remuneration for its cleverness, and says it was done for the purpose of speculation in gold. Yet notwithstanding he has openly acknowledged his criminality; but so confident is he of the partisan spirit of the administration, that he stated to those on board the boat on the way to the Fort, "As for Fort Lafayette," said he, "I shall be detained there only long enough for my father and Henry Ward Beecher to proceed to Washington, make a trifling explanation, and procure my release."—Etc.

### The Indictment of the Administration.

The call of the Fremont Club of New York, urging attendance on the Cleveland Convention, thus speaks of the imbecility and vacillation of the administration:

"The imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, being just weak enough to waste its men and means to provoke the enemy, but not strong enough to conquer the rebellion, and its treachery to justice, freedom and genuine democratic principles, in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the nation have been sacrificed to consolidate the still existing and arrogant slave power, and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition, call, in thunder tones, upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperiled nationality and the cause of impartial and universal freedom threatened with betrayal and overthrow.

The way to victory and salvation is plain. Justice must be enthroned in the seats of national legislation, and guide the executive will.

The things demanded, and which we ask you to join us to render sure, are the immediate extinction of slavery throughout the United States by Congressional action, the absolute equality of all men before the law, without regard to race or color, and such a plan of reconstruction as shall conform entirely to the policy of freedom for all, placing the political power alone in the hands of the loyal, and executing with vigor the law for confiscating the property of the rebels.

Come, then, in formidable numbers, and let us take council together, in the crisis of our nation's calamity and with one united effort, endeavor to redeem the country from slavery and war, that it may be consecrated to freedom and peace for evermore. Men of God! Men of humanity! Lovers of justice! Patriots and freedmen! One and all, rally.

### Careful of the Negro.

In the great "Battle of the Wilderness" on Friday, the 6th inst. the *New York Tribune's* account says: "The negro troops of General Burnside, commanded by Gen. Ferrer, had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Sedgewick, with the request that, unless absolutely necessary, they should not be put into the fight. The negroes remained within a mile and a half of the front during the entire day until dark and were not brought into action."

This was the most fierce and desperate of the conflicts of the campaign and was in fact a drawn battle. If we had had a number of reliable troops equal to the number of negroes thus kept idle, it might have been made a decisive victory.

Also in "Carleton's" account of the battle of the 10th, near Spotsylvania, describing Burnside's operations at an important crisis of the fight, he says "the coloured troops were not in the charge."

So in Gen. Banks' disastrous battle on Red River, we are told that the negro troops were not used. Why was this? Are there blacks reliable? And if so, why were they not made to do their part in the bloody work? These facts are significant. They show either that the officers in command have no confidence in the negro troops, or that they are very careful of not placing them in a position to be "hurt."

Chase's Greenbacks were offered in the N. York market, on Wednesday, at \$1.25 for the dollar.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Agent for the Democrat—ALMA GAY, Esq. has consented to act as our Agent in receiving and recouping 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.

Daily Men and others having better and other produce to sell will notice the card of Harding Hammel & Co. in our paper of to-day. Mr. L. one of the firm, has been in business for many years at Northampton and is well and favorably known to citizens of the county. His designs remaining at that place and will give his personal attention to the shipping of all articles sent to them thereby avoiding the risk and delay incident to the sending of produce to strangers.

### Special Notices.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Whitcomb late of Windham Township Dec'd. All persons owing said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will make known the same without delay, to

HENRY LOVE, Administrator.  
Melopony Pa.  
April 27th 1864.

#### ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters of Administration to the estate of Samuel Oakley, late of Nicholson Township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will make known the same 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. CHASE'S SPECIFIC. New York, has devoted the last thirty years of practice to Female complaints. His Pills are like a charm. They are safe and reliable.

USE NO OTHER—BICHAN'S SPECIFIC. This is the only reliable medicine for all diseases of the genital, urinary and nervous systems. It is safe and reliable. ONE DOLLAR per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Erie House, New York.

#### ORPHAN'S CARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to public sale on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. all that certain lot of land situate in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, bounded by the East by the land of John Smith, on the South by the land of John Smith, on the North by the land of John Smith, and on the West by the land of John Smith, and containing about 100 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, and the estate of John Smith, late of Northampton County, Pa. dec'd. and his heirs, assigns and assigns forever. The terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale. CHARLES HOSNER, Adm'r. of the Estate of John Smith, Dec'd.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration in the matter of the estate of Jacob D. Flummerfelt, late of Meshoppen, Dec'd, have been issued to John Flummerfelt. All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make payment at all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated, to the undersigned at the House of Samuel D. Flummerfelt, in Turcktown Township.

#### AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In matter of the Estate of Elisha Harris late of Falls Township, Wyoming County deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, an Auditor to make a general distribution of the fund raised by the sale of the real estate of said Elisha Harris deceased, amongst the heirs and all persons legally entitled to any portion of said fund, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in the borough of Tunkhannock Pa. on Wednesday the 1st day of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons having any claims upon said fund are required to present them or to be barred from coming in upon said fund.

F. C. ROSS Auditor.

### HARDING HAMMEL & CO.

#### PRODUCE

#### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

330 GREENWICH STREET,

New York.

C. S. Harding, }  
L. Hammel, }  
L. Harding, }

Farmers having butter and other produce to sell will receive from this firm the highest market price and prompt returns.

Mr. L. Harding, one of the members, who resides at Nicholson Depot, will receive and attend to shipment of all articles, and if desired will make advancements of one half market val. at time of delivery to him.

### MRS. MILTON COOPER,

(AN EXPERIENCED TAILORSS.)

will make

### COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

—AND—

### MEN'S WEAR GENERALLY,

in the best style, and most substantial manner.

She solicits a share of the public patronage. Residence, two doors below the Methodist Church on 2nd St., Tunkhannock Pa.