



**The Democrat.**  
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA  
Wednesday, June 8, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

MATHER & CO., No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. are our Authorized Agents to take Advertisements on this paper, at our published rates.

The Draft for this district was commenced at Troy on the 2d inst. We have been informed that the drawing for this County, was to be made yesterday. We have not yet obtained a list of the victims. "Vote for Curtin, and avoid the draft," said the shoddy-ites, last Fall.

**The War.**  
The news from the seat of war indicates no very great progress in the "on to Richmond" movement. Though several severe engagements have taken place, with much loss on both sides, Gen. Grant's advance is contested inch by inch. It is now on the Chickahominy, almost in the exact position occupied by McClellan and his army two years ago this month.

The second abolition pow-wow, the shoddy wing, met at Baltimore yesterday to nominate a candidate for President. As yet nothing of their proceedings has reached us. The Rail alias Union splitter is said to have the thing all cooked up in his own way; and will doubtless be nominated on the first ballot.—Gen. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson or some renegade Democrat will be put on the ticket for vice President, with the hope that a few Democrats may be gulled into the support of the ticket. In order to throw cold water on the Fremont ticket, it is predicted that the platform will contain all the bigger planks except that of miscegenation; the abolition preachers, not yet having fully educated the masses to accept the nigger into their conjugal embraces.

**The Baltimore Convention will be a highly flavored concern if all the delegates who are chosen to sit in it are allowed seats. In addition to the darkies who will claim admittance from South Carolina, there will also be a delegation of negroes from Florida.—These last were chosen at a meeting held in St. Johns, which were presided over by a person named Snowball, who has also been sent as a delegate. This may read like a joke but is a veritable fact. Notwithstanding the love of the shoddy people for the negro, we fear that if the Snowball delegation is admitted to the convention and the weather should prove warm, they will be crying "Some civet goop apothecary."**

**A New Coin.**—The two cent coin authorized by a recent act of Congress is now in circulation in the cities. It is twice the size of the cent, and is composed of ninety five parts pure copper and five parts tin and zinc. The obverse bears a shield resting upon two crossed arrows, and surrounded by a wreath of laurel. At the top is a scroll containing the words, "In God we trust," and at the bottom the year of coinage, 1864. The reverse contains the figure "2" encircled by a sheaf of wheat, and in the margin are the words "United States of America." The piece is neatly executed, but its value should have been more clearly expressed.

**The tax on matches by the new bill, is one cent per box. Mr. Carlton has three establishments in Boston, paying the government \$1,400 taxes per day.**

**The consumer of course, has it to pay in the end. We are now taxed on nearly every thing, and in so many ways, that we pay tax when we do not know it.**

**John M. Botts says:** From the portico of my house, I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops, who but yesterday, as it were boasted of a common history, a common nationality, and a common destiny.

**Easily Embarrassed.**

**The way this administration gets "embarrassed" is a caution to all grannies. If you vote as Christianity and common sense dictates against Old Abe you "embarrass" the administration.**

**If you disapprove of despotism and denounce the monstrous stealing and corruption in the land, you "embarrass" the administration.**

**If you don't make a blackguard of yourself and sing copperhead, as Old Abe and his office holders do you "embarrass" the administration.**

**If you speak lightly of the negro, and don't go in for equality, and advocate negro suffrage you "embarrass" the administration.**

**If you defend free press, free speech, and the Constitutional rights of freemen, you "embarrass" the administration.**

**If you are in favor of the Constitution and the Union of our fathers, you "embarrass" the administration.**

**So was King George "embarrassed" when he attempted to fasten the fetters of despotism upon our fathers, and so are all tyrants "embarrassed" when liberty struggles with despotism.**

**The Lincoln Administration as Photographed by its Friends.**

The Democratic press throughout the country are denounced with great violence for even hinting that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln is not the very model of parity and honesty. For one, we have been very much inclined to deny it, and not wishing to incur the wrathful displeasure of a few who believe it to be treason to "oppose the administration," we have taken the trouble to insert what may be regarded a most faithful photograph, produced by its own friends.—It is true to life, but the half has not been told.

The New Nation, a radical paper just started in New York, says:

"After having rashly and prematurely launched the country into the dissensions inseparable from a Presidential nomination, the friends of Mr. Lincoln, who believed that by proceeding thus, they would gain the advantage of an early trial, and who in this hope have employed the immense patronage at their disposal to draw the people in the wake of certain over-complacent Legislatures, now perceive that they have taken the wrong road."

The Commercial Advertiser, another New York sheet, says:

"The original legal tender bill was a gross and shameful violation of justice and equity, as it interfered with the pre-existing contracts between individuals; and it greatly injured the industrial and commercial classes by depriving them of the only recognized standard of value. For this act, no real necessity has ever been shown except the mere naked assertion of its partisans that it was necessary as a war measure."

The Harrisburg Telegraph, one of the most rabid and bloody of that stripe, is entitled to some credit for telling the truth contained in an article a few days since.—Among many things it says:

"We believe that the great crisis of the war is now upon us. All things seem to tend to this belief. And yet strange as it may appear, those most interested in the business of providing against the worst that may happen, are doing the least. Indeed, if the ruin of the public should come upon us—if the capitals of the states north and of the nation, should fall into the hands of the enemy, it will be while the representatives of the people are engaged in vain struggles politically or projects concerning themselves pecuniarily; while Congress is frittering away its time in exhibitions of black-guardism, while one half of its members are pursuing its own interests to the neglect of the public business—while the speculators are oppressing and almost starving labor—and while licentiousness and riot fill the land. None to the building Nero did not present a more frightful picture, than do the states that are loyal as well as the states that are rebellious, exhibit to the world.—When all this will end or how it will end, God only knows, and we can only say, 'God save the Republic!'"

The New York Tribune, in speaking of Congress, says:

"We are now in the grandest crisis of our National history, we choose dwarfs to do the work which may well employ angels.—There may be forty men in both Houses who richly deserve to be there; but there are at least a hundred who would be in business fully up to their capacity if one half of them were trying twenty dollar suits as justices of the peace, with the other half pottinggogging before them."

Dr. Orestes Brownson, a strong abolitionist and very able man, expresses the following opinions of President Lincoln:

"The President's measures are generally wrong measures, or right measures at a wrong time or in a wrong place. His soul seems made of leather, and incapable of any grand or noble emotion. You leave his presence with your enthusiasm damped, your better feelings crushed and your hopes cast to the winds. Every wisdom from him seems but folly."

"We believe him strong enough, with his patronage and his demagogic and selfish supporters, to prevent any other man from getting the nomination, or, if he goes it, to prevent him from being elected, and we believe him just the man to do so. Can we doubt that all the patronage of the government will be wielded in his favor, and against the man who dares to oppose him?"

"We have been imposed upon long. The ruin which you have been unable to accomplish in four years would certainly be fully consummated were you to remain in power four years longer. Your military Governors and their Provost Marshals override the laws, and the echo of the iron heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or Austria. You have encroached upon our liberty without securing victory, and we must have both."

Mr. Van Wyck, member of Congress from New York, said in a speech in the House:

"With a single exception, when has one of these men (the plunderers of the treasury) been court-martialed or punished? To-day, they have injured the Republic more than the south in arms! Had they been arrested and placed under the gallows or in Fort Lafayette, our army would have been stronger, and our people at home more united. No wonder that our soldiers and their friends at home are dissatisfied. They cannot appreciate the patriotism of stealing."

The New Haven (Conn.) Courier, a devoted Republican paper, says:

"Contractors have carried on the war.—The blood of our men, the graves of our killed, the tears of our orphans and widows, have been coined into money. They have swindled the government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortune upon fortune. A distinguished officer at Washington said, 'All the operations of this war are managed by political swindlers.'"

The Indiana Free Press, a German Republican paper, thus raises the standard of revolt against Lincoln:

"Lincoln's Administration has undermined the basis of our Republic institutions and accustomed the people to the idea of a despotic government, by violating their rights and liberties under circumstances which formed no adequate pretext. We do solemnly condemn the arbitrary arrest of citizens of states not in insurrection or under martial law, and its infringing upon the rights of free speech and free press."

Mr. Brownson, in the April number of his Quarterly Review, says:

Emperor Napoleon, when he subsidized nearly all Europe, while our resources are far less than hers were at the time. During four years it will have run up a national debt above that of Great Britain, and equal to one third of the assessed value of the whole Union, according to the census of 1860.—And no small portion of this enormous sum has been literally wasted.

The administration has not known how to inspire its own agents with a sense of duty, or to hold them to a rigid accountability.—It has not known how to husband its resources, or to manage its finances with economy, with advantage to public service. The people gave generously, Congress voted liberally ample supplies of men and money, but nothing has come of it but an army of suddenly enriched contractors, who are using all their influence to prolong the war.

Suppose the thousands of contractors, speculators and swindlers do fatten on the spoils of the treasury, are they not sure to be loyal supporters of the administration and the war?

Mr. Lincoln's military operations have shown an equal want of administrative capacity. The responsibility is not to be shifted from him to the Generals commanding in the field, or to the General in chief.

**"Thirty Years Ago."**  
The Carlisle Volunteer copies the following advertisement from the Philadelphia Ledger, and then comments as follows:

**GEORGE THOMPSON—ANOTHER MEETING.**—Thirty years ago Gen. Thompson delivered his first lecture in the city in the Covenanters Church, Cherry st., below Eleventh. He is now invited by members of the same church to deliver another address in the same building, which he consents to do. The meeting will take place next Friday Evening, the 6th of May, at 8 o'clock.—Subject.—The Unionists and Copperheads of England and America.

It appears, therefore, that this foreign emissary (who is the employee of the Loyal Thieves League) had the impudence to deliver a lecture, in which he denounced as "Copperheads" one half, if not a majority of the people of the North.

"Thirty years ago" he delivered his first lecture in the same Church. Exactly!—That was the very time the Abolitionists of this country commenced their assaults upon the Union. For twenty years they were a despised faction, and were regarded and spoken of as traitors by both Whigs and Democrats. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Jackson, and other lights, denounced them as traitors. Their object, boldly avowed, was the dissolution of the Union, and Thompson (the same Englishman who now lectures for them) then said, in his speech, that "the dissolution of the American Union must be constantly kept in view, for this was the grand object." For uttering this sentiment "thirty years ago" in Philadelphia, he was rotten egg and compelled to leave the city in disguise.

After escaping from Philadelphia he proceeded to Boston, when he attempted again to advocate a dissolution of the Union, but Daniel Webster "still lived," and the English Abolitionist and Disunionist soon found even Boston too hot for him, and he was glad to escape to England.

But now he returns to see his cherished hope realized. He sees our country reeling and staggering like a drunken giant. He sees our people cutting each others throats—father against son, brother against brother, cousin against cousin; he sees the Abolitionists whom he addressed "thirty years ago" in power and doing the very work he then recommended them to do.

And this man Thompson—this English disunionist—is the same who, quite recently delivered a speech in the Hall of the House, at the invitation of the Abolition members of Congress! He was introduced to the audience by Vice President Hamlin, and President Lincoln "had a seat near the distinguished rascal, who had to leave the country 'thirty years ago'."

Now he is applauded and countenanced by the President and members of Congress for his treasonable sayings; and now, instead of being kicked from one city to another, he dines at the Executive Mansion!

**THE FLORIDAY ROTTEN BOROUGH.**—Mr. Lincoln's plan for getting the rotten-borough vote from the Southern States, by the one-tenth system, is beginning to crop out in Florida. A few hundreds of the army hangers-on, less than a full regiment in number, met the other day at Jacksonville; voted themselves a state, and entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention; vowed that their loyalty had not swerved, and was not likely to, and finished up, of course, by indorsing Mr. LINCOLN's re-election.

The Olustee massacre was incurred directly by Mr. Lincoln's effort to secure this illegitimate vote—his effort with the ballots of a handful of men to counteract three electoral votes of a northern state, possibly to counteract the vote of the whole Empire State itself in case of the election going into the House.

The Baltimore Convention will have the opportunity next week to encourage Mr. LINCOLN in this rotten borough swindle by admitting the Jacksonville equal to seats in the Front-street Theater, and Mr. LINCOLN in that case, will have a better chance than he has yet had of stirring up a fatal civil war at the North.—World

**A MISTAKE.**—An Exchange says: "Charles is to the altar led the lovely jade, and to her father's home returned again, where, to convey them on their wedding tour, already stood a brilliant coach and four.—When lo! the gathering showers at once descended, clouds rolled on clouds and warning winds contended; this moves him not, but in her hands his bride, and seats himself enraptured, by her side, when thus, to cheer the fair one, he began, 'I hope we soon shall have a little son.' But she, to whom the weather gave no pain, who heeded not the blast, nor pattering rain, but most about her future state bethought her, replied, 'My dear, I'd rather have a daughter.'"

**Howard the Forger.**

The Eagle has a letter supposed to have been written by A ward in the interior of Fort Lafayette. As a specimen of the "dead burn't" style, it will excite the risibles and furnish food for reflection to all who may be preparing for a trip to the sand stone fort in the harbor:

CALL 5.311 SECOND TERR. }  
FORT LAFAYETTE, May 24 1863. }

**DEAR EAGLE:**—In the language of the "magnificent" Vestrali "I am here." I think I shall stay here, at least till I get out. Perhaps you were surprised at my sudden departure. So was I. But I received a pressing invitation from Gen. Dix to come down here, which I didn't feel at liberty to decline—so I didn't. Bob Murray brought the invitation. Bob Murray is United States Marshal, and he marshaled me the way I should go, so I thought it best to go it. Bob is a nice man; He has a very taking way with him, but I wouldn't recommend you to cultivate his acquaintance. You may have heard of Fort Lafayette; it is a great resort of the friends of the administration—over the left.

The location of Fort Lafayette is in the water between the Atlantic Ocean and West Point. It is a good site for a marine residence, but I haven't seen any marines here. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the inside. Its out-accessibility is what I most object to.

The way you get in is curious, and may interest your readers who haven't been here. You can't go by a railroad or steamboat, or horse and buggy. The entrance is effected in a highly military manner, invented I believe by Gen. Dix, or "some other man."

The way of getting out I haven't discovered yet. When I do, I'll let you know. The people who keep the fort are of the military persuasion; it is their forte. They mostly wear gaiters or swords, and do everything in a military way, which is not a civil way, tho' they have been very civil to me. The fort is a substantial building; there is no apprehension of burglar. Sensible people would rather break out than break into it. As a hotel it is not equal to the Mansion House, though the terms are more reasonable.—They don't charge any board. The only charge military people are given, is to charge bayonets.

The bill of fare is wholesome, but lacks variety. There is to much pork. The bill of fare, however, is varied. We have pork and crackers for breakfast, crackers and pork for dinner, and pork with crackers for tea.—I think we shall have a change next week, as the commandant has sent an order to New York for a barrel of Pork. When you write to me, enclose a bunch of radishes in the letter.

Somebody may inquire why I came here. I'll tell you confidentially. The Government is making extensions to its mansion at Fort Hamilton, likewise at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. They wanted a reliable person to look after the architects' lot to see that they didn't pocket the bricks. Fort Lafayette is half way between, and so situated that you can see both forts at once, and is just the place to see what is going on. A meeting of the cabinet was called at the White House. Secretary Stanton introduced the subject. The cabinet saw the point at once, and laughed so loud that they woke up Secretary Welles. Secretary Seward rang his little bell, and sent for general Dix.—"General," said William H., "How is Fort Lafayette?" "Our flag is there," said the General, with military promptness. Is there a reliable man to be found in the Department of the East?" said Wm. H. "If there isn't," thundered the General, "I'll shoot him on the spot. 'Who is he?' asked the Secretary. "His name is Dead Beat," said the General. "Send him to Fort Lafayette."—So I came. I am still here. Yours' in retirement.

**DEAD BEAT.**

**AN UPRIGHT AND FEARLESS JUDGE.**—One of our U. S. Judges at least has indicated his opinion that the creation of the State of West Virginia by Congress was an unwarranted and unconstitutional act. In the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Nashville, Judge Catron presiding, an attorney on Thursday last read a declaration wherein certain parties declared themselves to be citizens of the State of West Virginia, and certain other parties, citizens of Tennessee.—Judge Catron interrupted the reading of the declaration, and directed the attorney to strike out the word "West," so as to have the name the State of Virginia; he added as his reason for so ordering, that he knew no such State as "West Virginia."

Thad Stevens admitted the unconstitutionality of the act in Congress—and yet, although he had sworn to support the constitution, voted for it. Judge Catron "knows no such State," and if Abolitionism went out of power to-morrow, no such State would be known in Congress.

**THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.**—The prices of admission to the great Sanitary Fair, to be held at Philadelphia, is officially announced, will be as follows: for the inaugural ceremonies and private view on June 7, \$2.—Season tickets on and after June 8, to all parts of the fair, excepting exhibitions for children, \$5. Single admissions on and after June 8, 50 cents; children under 13 years 25 cents. To active members and aids to committees, season tickets, on the requisition of the chairman of the several committees, \$3.

**THE N. Y. Independent,** of a recent date, says:—"We have reached that point in our affairs when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inequitable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruler, when we shall be as unmindful of color as we are of language."

**The Cleveland Convention.**

That portion of the Republican party who are opposed to the re nomination of Lincoln for President and continuing the present incompetent administration in power, met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday. The convention was a very large one—every Middle and Western and some of the Eastern States being represented. Ex Governor Johnson, of this State, was temporary chairman of the Convention and Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, was its permanent President. A number of the hangers-on of the administration got into the Convention, who tried every means to get it to adjourn, without making a nomination, but to no effect. The Convention made the following nominations, almost unanimously.

**President.**—JOHN C. FREMONT.  
**Vice President.**—John Cochrane, of New York.

The following is a synopsis of the Platform adopted:

**First.**—That the federal Union shall be preserved.

**Second.**—That the constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

**Third.**—That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

**Fourth.**—That the right of free speech, free press and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

**Fifth.**—That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the federal constitution should be amended to prohibit its re establishment and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

**Sixth.**—That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

**Seventh.**—That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

**Eighth.**—That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine," has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti republican government on this continent by any foreign Power cannot be tolerated.

**Ninth.**—That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.

**Tenth.**—That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendment.

**Eleventh.**—That the constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

**Twelfth.**—That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belong to the people through their Representatives in Congress and not the Executive.

**Thirteenth.**—That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers is a measure of injustice.

**A Gloomy Picture.**

Notwithstanding the administration and some of its organs have attacked the papers and telegraph line that published the Bogus Proclamation, the following article from the New York Times, a Republican Administration journal, gives vent to as great despondency in the cause of the Federal armies, as was indicated by the bogus Proclamation.—This article certainly does not present a very glowing picture of success:

**THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.**—While it would be presumptuous yet to affirm that Gen. Grant will soon conquer his road to Richmond, it is certain that the present campaign will leave one of the great armies terribly worsted. The spirit of the two leaders, and of the two armies, will make it impossible for Richmond to be either taken or not taken, this summer, without a blow that shall absolutely disable either the one army or the other. Knowing that this blow must fall, we have a right to inquire which side is best prepared to endure it. Would it be alike damaging, or alike fatal, in either case?

A great deal has been said by some well-meaning and over sanguine journals about the growing discouragement of the Rebels. We are bound to say that we have seen no evidence of it. On the contrary, we do not recollect a time for the last two years when the Rebel papers, generally, have emitted so much satisfaction with the spirit of their people, and such steady confidence that their cause would triumph, as since this year has opened. Nor has this been entirely without reason. The fact that the Southern people have so calmly submitted to the unprecedented measures of the last Rebel Congress the levy en masse, the conversion, or rather annihilation of the currency, the appropriation of all crops, present and future, for the use of the army, say what we may of it, shows great staunchness. It is weakness to call it the effect of intimidation. No Government that ever existed could ever convert a people, once free, into an absolutely silent submission to such measures. Were there serious discontent, it would be sure to find expression in some manner. The fact that Southern opinion maintains the extraordinary action at Richmond, indicates determination and not despondency.

The military events of the last four months the thwarting of all attempts on Charleston, the overthrow of Seymour in Florida, the overthrow of Banks in Louisiana, the bloody stroke at Fort Pillow, the successes on the North Carolina coast, the discomfiture of Steele—have all been calculated to strengthen confidence. The fact that gold was rising in the North was taken as a proof that our financial system was breaking down, and the noise made by our copperheads about division in the Union party, and about the brightening prospects of the election of McClellan to the presidency, also operated as a stimulus.—We are satisfied when this month of May opened, the Southern people generally believed quite as strongly that "the Confederacy" would prevail, as we believed it would be broken down.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

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

**Peter Conn,** formerly a resident of this Borough, but lately of Athens, Bradford Co, we learn, was found dead in the river, at that place. From marks upon the body and other indications, it was supposed that he had been murdered and thrown from the bridge. No clue has been found to the supposed murderer.

**Hail Storm.**—A violent and destructive hail storm passed over this place on Wednesday last. Grain crops fruit, and vegetation of all kinds were either entirely destroyed, or greatly injured. A few more such storms would add another to the list of evils with which we are afflicted. We already have war pestilence and conscription. God save us from famine.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease;—that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which PhiloSophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

**Hope.**—There is yet hope for the dyspeptic! Do not despair, if you have been unable to find relief.—Worland's German Bitters will cure any and every case of Dyspepsia. It will cure every case of Liver Complaint. It will remove the yellow and sallow appearance from the skin and eyes. It will restore the nervous system to its original vigor, and give entire health to the body. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

**Cape May**—the great Summer resort for invalids and pleasure seekers, this year to be thronged the present season. "The Columbia House" we learn by a late Washington paper, has been lately re-fitted and furnished by Mr. Geo. J. Bolton, of the Butler House, Harrisburg. George is one, among the very few men in the country, who knows "how to keep a Hotel." We wish him abundant success with the gay pleasure seekers of the seaboard caps.

**A New Drug Store** has just been opened at Nicholson Depot, by H. L. Harding & Co. An establishment of the kind has long been needed in that vicinity; and this one under its present management cannot fail to receive its full share of the public patronage. In addition to the drugs and medicines—which we understand will be under the exclusive supervision of Dr. A. C. Blakelee—they have Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Books, Stationery, Yankee-notions, and indeed every thing usually kept in establishments of the kind.

**Mr. Stiles Baldwin** formerly of this place— but recently from Wilmington, N. C.—we learn by a late circular sent us, is established at his old business in New York city, as a manufacturer of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furnishing goods, and an importer of Hosiery Underwear, &c. Mr. Baldwin's escape from the land of peach, tar, turpentine and rebels; and his successful establishment in business at N. Y., is a matter of sincere congratulation with his numerous friends and acquaintances in this vicinity. Merchants, and others, visiting the city, should not fail to drop in and see him. He will be found at 505 Broadway—St. Nicholas' Block.

**Married.**

**ROSS—EVANS.**—On the 6th inst., at Mr. John Bounell's, by Rev. Luther Peck, Mr. T. L. Ross to Miss Minnie Evans.

Accompanying the above notice was a "green-back," showing that the happy Bride groom—even while basking in the sweet rays of the honey-moon, and sweeter smiles of his newly made Bride—was not forgetful of the "small sweet courtesies of life," to others. His even remembered the Printer!—And in a way, too, that the printer loves to be remembered. For which the printer can do no less than make his most profound bow; and from the very depths of his heart wish Mr. T. L. Ross & Co. the new aspects of the new firm a prosperous, peaceful, and perpetual partnership.

**CORTRIGHT.**—In Meshoppen, May 31st 1864, Harriet C. youngest daughter of S. J. and S. C. Cortright, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 1 day.

This little lad had scarcely bloomed, Death laid her in the silent tomb.

**Lines on the Death of Jacob D. Plum-erfelt** who died in Meshoppen May 6th 1864.

Darkness broods o'er the home circle now,  
And our hearts are filled with gloom;  
For one whom we loved and cherished here,  
Has passed to the silent tomb.

Stern dire disease with sudden grasp,  
His manly form laid low  
And all the aid of human skill,  
Could not its power forgo.

As he bade fond friends a last farewell,  
He left that he must die;  
But ere he entered death's dim vale,  
He felt his Savior nigh.

In sorrow we mourn for our brother now,  
And parents will miss their son;  
While the wife with lonely aching heart,  
Weeps with her little one.

Yet we hope ere long to meet again,  
In far-off world of light;  
Secure from parting care, and pain;  
And soul's polluting blight.

Then we'll not murmur our complaint,  
Death's shafts none may resist;  
But meekly bow to his behest,  
Who doeth all things well.

S. J. S.

**ARRINGHAM & CO.**  
PRODUCE  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
330 GREENWICH STREET,  
New York.

G. 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 value at time of delivery to him.

**LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!**  
Don't fail to read the advertisement in this paper, head.

**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.