



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Aug. 10 1864.

### The War.

From the latest accounts, it seems that the rebels along the upper Potomac have retreated south of that river and are now taking their plunder to their depots at Stanton and Gordonsville. Hunter has been removed from the command of our forces in that department, and Sheridan is more active and it is to be hoped a more civilized general placed there. There is a report that Gen. Averill overtook and attacked the rebels at Moorfield, captured 500 of them with all their artillery. Sharp engagements occurred Friday, in front of Petersburg. No particulars are given. All is now quiet, there.

A naval attack on Mobile by Admiral Farragut was going on in which he had met with some success.

Gen Sherman's situation at Atlanta is said to be critical. It is thought that Hood is being so largely reinforced as to be able to rout and defeat him.

### "Honest Old Abe."

"Honest old Abe" is the sobriquet applied by his parasites and followers, to a man, who modestly signs "A. Lincoln," to his tyrannical and arbitrary edicts and proclamations; "This honest old Abe," has prosecuted a war for nearly four years, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money. He has draped the land in mourning; he has filled it with the wails of widows and the tears of orphans. He kindly recommends for their empty stomachs and half-dazed bodies, days of fasting, humiliation and prayer. This modest, honest, prayerful "old Abe" this smutty joker, lover of nigger songs and tyrant; now tells his subjects that the war, they have foolishly supposed, was for the restoration of the Union, is one, for the abandonment of slavery!!!

Speaking of the draft, Billy Burgess says: "A mark upon him who evades the issue without just exemption, or dishonorably shirks his duty to his country."

In view of the way in which Billy sneaked out of the draft in 1862 and of his ardent attachment to "Americans of African descent," we think it would not require a microscope to discover a black streak running up and down that animal's back.

Governor Curtin's last frantic appeal to the people of the state for 300,000 men, does not meet with a very hearty response. We have not heard of any one's going from this region and believe that none seriously think of doing so. At a large and enthusiastic war meeting held at the Court House in this place, on Monday evening, eleven volunteers were obtained, with the private understanding, we believe, that they were not to leave the town, except in case of its invasion. Even our o'er patriotic, vegetable nosed townsman, Billy, who says: "If called upon" he expects "to respond," still "remains at his post here, with other weapons, to fight the Copperheads at home."

The Democrats predicted that the triumph of a sectional party would produce a dissolution of the Union. That was denounced as "loco loco stuff!" The result is before the country.

We now predict that the re-election of Lincoln, should it occur, will render permanent the separation of the North and the South, and cover us with disgrace and ruin. This will be termed "Copperhead nonsense!" Well—try it!

An Ohio exchange publishing the following: "We are reliably informed that Hon. Thos. Corwin, since his return home, has indulged in bitter denunciations of the Lincoln administration. We are not surprised at it, but some of his loyal neighbors are terribly shocked." Mr. Corwin is not the only man who supported the Administration three years ago, who has since become thoroughly disgusted with its wickedness and corruption.

THE STATE QUOTA.—According to a letter from Colonel Fry to Governor Curtin, the quota of Pennsylvania, under the late call of 500,000, is 61,700 men. Add the one hundred per cent. and the total number to be drawn, in case of a draft, is 123,400. It has been estimated by "loyal" organs, that after the extra per centage, and the supplying of dues under previous and supplementary drafts, there will not be men enough remaining on the rolls of the State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylvania!

The World of New York is offered as a campaign paper: Ten copies to one address 300 Twenty copies " 500 Fifty copies " 10,00 100 copies " 18,00 The World is a conservative good paper.—Terms cash. Address, The World, 85 Park Row, N. Y.

### Lincoln vs. Peace.

It has now passed into history that Mr. Clay, a Senator, and Mr. Holcombe, a Representative in the Confederate Congress came on the part of the South to the Canada side of the Niagara River, and there opened a correspondence with Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Hay, the private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, in order, as they declared, to the restoration of peace; that they made known to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Hay their desire to proceed on their errand under a safe conduct to Washington; that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Hay were for some days, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, in intercourse personally and through correspondence with these gentlemen on the subject of peace propositions; that they declared to Mr. Greeley by letter dated the 18th July that they were "in the confidential employment" of their Government, and were "entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions" on the subject of "propositions looking to the establishment of peace;" and that they, or other persons, when the circumstances of the correspondence with Mr. Greeley were disclosed at Richmond, would be at once invested with authority and accredited as messengers of peace; that Mr. Greeley forwarded their offers and request of safe conduct to Washington; that upon receiving them, the President telegraphed an answer, by which he declares the "abandonment of slavery" to be a condition precedent—the *sine qua non*—to any negotiation whatever; in other words, that his terms are the abandonment of the Federal Constitution, and substituting for the great work of our fathers his own proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863. Thus, if Mr. Lincoln's will is to prevail, we have announced to us, as the Republican programme, perpetual war among the white races of the country until the miserable negro shall be made our equal in rights and citizenship, to sit at our board, to marry our daughters, to vote with us, to rule over us. These are the terms on which Peace and Union can be restored under a Republican administration. Here is the abolition ultimatum.

All this authentically appears in the written and signed letter of the 12th July, 17th July four letters of the 18th July, two letters of the 19th July, one of the 20th July, and one of the 21st July, as published in the newspapers. But the flagitious attempt to substitute the will of one foolish man for the Law and Constitution does not stop here. The terms of the South to be proposed as a basis for negotiation are furnished us, not, it is true, under the hand of the commissioners—for no negotiator can be expected to put his name to the terms he has to offer; until the negotiation has been opened, until it has been begun—but there has been placed before the people of the North, unauthenticated, most obviously by the Commissioners themselves, and not yet denied by the presses through which we are used to hear from the Administration—on the contrary, admitted by them to be accurately stated—the terms proposed by the South for reconstruction and reunion. We give them in the words in which we find them, accompanying the letters of the parties to the correspondence. They run thus:

"First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

"Second. All Negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

"Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

"Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union."

Whatever may be thought of the proposal to place the Confederate debt on our Treasury books, here was a tender of negotiation which any man who loves his country ought to enter upon with a heart full of thankfulness to God, but which is scornfully and rudely rejected by the President, as if it was an offence to his own dignity and an injury to us all. Here was an offer to come to terms, to make peace and restore the Union. The President refused to listen to them.

He abandoned the position heretofore announced and maintained by him—ie added, of his own motion, and without consultation with Congress, unconstitutional conditions, and thereby prevented negotiation, refused to reconstruct the Union, discarded peace; and "to all whom it may concern," announced that this war shall continue, and that until there is an "abandonment of slavery" on the part of the South. It is now a war to free the niggers; and we may well ask, in the words of a good republican, upon another occasion: "Is this the Buzzard's feast to which we were invited?"—Ex.

WONDERFUL LIBERALITY OF MR. LINCOLN.—The other day a delegation of Kentucky members of Congress waited upon Lincoln to remonstrate against the arbitrary military arrest of Col. Wolford in that State. In the course of the interview the President laid much stress upon his liberality. Why, says he, I have permitted (!!) members of Congress upon the floor of the House not only to criticize my (!!) policy, but even to personally attack me!! Comment is unnecessary!

Remember that it was an abolition congress which passed the conscription bill, with the "commutation clause" in it, and also that it was an abolition congress which after every poor man had paid his last dollar to save his neck from the Virginia butcher shop, repealed that "commutation clause," so as to get the poor man's body at last.

A correspondent wants to know why we don't "pitch into" the shoulder-strapped preacher who announced, in the M. E. Church a short time ago, the new gospel that "no man can be a Christian who is not an abolitionist." Simply we want the M. E. congregation to get a surfeit of the cut throat doctrines promulgated by the "war preachers" of the day.—Bedford Gazette.

### LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN LITTLE.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, Lynchburg, Va., May 9th, '64.

DEAR WIFE:

Being assured that a very short letter would be forwarded through the lines, I improve the first opportunity to let you know of my whereabouts. I was taken prisoner, during the first day's fight, as were also Col. Dana, and about 50 others, of our regiment—R. S. Billings and H. P. Beebe are all of Co. K. from our county, that are here. I was not hurt, but had several narrow escapes.

We have plenty of rations and good, and all are feeling first rate considering our position.

Remember me to all.—With much love for yourself and Willie, I am as ever

Your Affectionate Husband,  
I. S. LITTLE,  
Capt. Co. K. 143d P. V.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON,  
MACON GA., May 28; '64.

MY DEAR WIFE:

I wrote you, as soon after my capture, by Lynchburg, Va., but fearing you may not have received it, and knowing the extreme anxiety you all must feel regarding me, I again write you—I am well, and in as good spirits, as I can be, in my present position. We are not allowed to write but one page, therefore you will get but a short letter. I am very anxious to hear from you, and shall expect a letter from you as soon, after you receive this, as possible. Direct as mentioned below. Love to all.

From Your Affectionate Husband,  
I. S. LITTLE,  
Capt. Co. K. 143d P. V.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON,  
MACON, GA., June 10 '64.

MY DEAR WIFE:

I have written you twice since my capture, but think it very uncertain about your receiving them. All the field officers, have received orders to leave here at 3 1/2 P. M. to-day, and Col. Dana being one of the number, and hoping it is for the purpose of an exchange, I send this by him. I am well, and sound and enjoying myself as well as possible under the circumstances. We don't have sufficient rations to make ourselves sick by ever eating, neither shall we starve by any means, so long as we are furnished, as at present.

I will not undertake to write you any particulars concerning my capture, and of events since, as paper is scarce and excitement just now, runs high, as to the meaning of this order of removal, of the field officers. I receive this, write to me immediately, addressed as below, a short letter, not to exceed one page, or it will not be forwarded. It must be unsealed. I am very anxious to hear of the health of yourself and Willie.—Cheer up, my dear wife and believe that all is for the best.

From your Affectionate Husband  
Capt. I. S. LITTLE,  
Prisoner of War, Macon, Ga.

### Horrible Cruelty To Negroes

It is only those who thoroughly understand the negro character, physical and mental, who really know what is cruelty to a negro. The following shows how Massachusetts officers treat negroes in Louisiana.—The Express copies from a city paper an account of the treatment of a negro by Lieut. Gilman, of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. It appears that he had the poor fellow tied to a pole by his two thumbs, his legs vainly endeavoring to touch the ground. The scene is described as follows, by an eye witness: "The new sea grass twine cleaved to his thumbs pressing them like a vice, cutting with razor sharpness. The pain becoming excruciating, he struggled vainly to release himself; his mouth became opened; his eyeballs were almost forced from their sockets by the great agony he suffered. He felt as if he could live but a few moments longer.—A horrible pain it was, for his own leaden weight seemed to be against his having any relief. He could no longer support himself and falling unconscious to the ground, he left his flesh cleaving to the new sea-grass twine!"

The cause of this infliction of the above cruelty was, that the negro hid himself, and could not be found when wanted to go on duty. Now this is, perhaps, the most common vice, or rather weakness, of negroes.—A little harmless whipping—a few smart lashes—would have cured the negro of the habit, and not harmed him in the least. The crazy fanatics of New England would raise a howl of horror over this harmless punishment of a lazy negro, and yet commit upon him atrocities which it fairly makes the blood run cold to read.

### Humiliation and Prayer.

The Mayor of the City of New York issued the subjoined official notice calling attention to the proclamation of the President, setting apart Thursday last as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. His suggestion to certain clergymen is well timed and worthy of attention and observance on the part of those who profess to be servants and followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 2, 1864. In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it to be my duty to call the attention of this community to the observance of the same.

To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on this solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace.

C. GODFREY GUTENBERG, Mayor.

### Horrors of the War.

We have before us a history, sad and heart-rending, which we are sure will serve to convince any humane spirit that the association caused by the war should not be permitted by an enlightened and Christian people longer to go on with all its destructiveness and injustice. The facts before us are these, as recited in the statement accompanying the letter which follows it:

The annexed letter was written by the youngest daughter of the Hon. Alexander R. Boteler of Jefferson County, Virginia, detailing to her sister the burning of their home by order of General Hunter, and also the residence of Edmund J. Lee, whose place adjoins Mr. Boteler's. Fountain Rock, alluded to below, belonged to Mrs. Boteler, who, with her daughters and grandchildren, has been thus ruthlessly deprived of their only home. Mr. A. R. Boteler will be remembered as a member of the Federal House of Representatives in 1860-61, and was actively engaged with Mr. Crittenden and others in resisting secession; but, after the call for seventy-five thousand men by the President of the United States, acted with his State.

Captain Martindale was informed by one of Mr. Boteler's daughters that the property was not her father's but that of her mother—having been conveyed to her many years since. She afterwards sent word to General Hunter, that he had not succeeded in destroying one dollar's worth. All he destroyed belonged to Mrs. Boteler, who was absent from home at the time. No one was there except Mr. Boteler's two daughters and three little grandchildren. This is the letter of Miss Boteler:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA. July 20, 1864.—Wednesday night.—MY DEAR SISTERS: I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you that our dear, beautiful home is in ashes. Yesterday just after dinner, Lizzie, her three little children and I being at home, fifteen Federal soldiers of the first First New York Cavalry under Captain Martindale, came with orders from Gen Hunter to burn everything under roof on the places of A. R. Boteler and Edmund J. Lee. They came to us first and in twenty minutes after their arrival it would have been dangerous to enter the house. Of the furniture, we saved two little rocking chairs and three other chairs from the porch. This is literally all. The barn in which was stored all the hay just cut—the servants' house and library, with the books, cabinet of minerals, valuable historical papers and documents—all are gone. The meat house and dairy are still standing, as the wind blew from them, writing this is harder work than I thought it would be after all I have gone through with.

They piled up the furniture and with camphene, or built the fire that has burned deep into our hearts. Netta and I are at Aunt Nannie's to night; Lizzie and the children at the Grove. Mrs. Lee has joined her husband, and Fountain Rock and Bedford are both desolated! My heart aches to have such terrible tidings of the dearest spot in all the world to you. I fear I loved it too much, but my greatest grief is for our darling parents. We are young and can bear such changes better, but their lives were formed and riveted there. I'll write more in the morning, when fitter for it. How many will be sorry to hear this! I read Hunter's order myself—had it in my hands and tried to keep it to send papa, but it was taken out of my hands.

Your devoted sister,  
TIPPE.

### How Kentucky is Governed—Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before.

We learn that Gen Burbridge, of Kentucky has issued an order to the Judges of Election in that State, not to allow the name of Judge Duval—who is a candidate for re-election to the Bench of the Court of Appeals—to appear on the Poll Books of their precincts. We suppose Gen Burbridge did not take the responsibility of that act, of his own volition for it is in the face of Lincoln's proclamation declaring Kentucky to be under martial law. He must have got his authority direct from Washington. The order of Gen. Burbridge sets aside the laws of Kentucky, spits in the face of Gov. Bramlette and commits a high handed outrage on the rights of the voters of Kentucky.

Coming events cast their shadows before and this act of the military Governor of Kentucky falls like a dark shadow on Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and gives them warning of the future. Lincoln journals are already calling on the President to declare martial law over the States we have named; and we have no doubt the call will be complied with in case Lincoln believes that, at the approaching elections, the people will, if permitted to vote, rebuke his policy and his administration. In Kentucky, Judge Duval would have been permitted to be a candidate by Gen. Burbridge but for an apprehension, well founded that he would be elected. His election must not be allowed, and hence the order to the Judges of Election to erase his name from the Poll Books.

We understand in addition to this despotic order, Gen. Burbridge has caused to be arrested and sent to prison at Louisville within a day or two past, prominent citizens of Kentucky. This is a part of the programme to control the election; to take from the people their right to decide for themselves who shall rule over them; and aid Gen Burbridge in executing another inhuman and infamous order issued by him some time ago. Kentucky, like Missouri, is to be made the scene of terrible barbarities. Her woes are just coming upon her.—Cincinnati Enquirer, July 31.

The New York Herald says Lincoln's view of the Monroe Doctrine is like that of a Yankee candidate for Governor of Maine. He favored the temperance law, but was opposed to its enforcement.

### "VOTE FOR CURTIN AND SAVE THE DRAFT."

OCTOBER 13TH, 1863. CURTIN ELECTED—MAJORITY 15,325.

Vote for Curtin and Avoid the Draft!  
OCTOBER 16TH, 1863. DRAFT ORDERED FOR 300,000 MEN!!

Vote for Curtin and Save the Draft!  
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1864. DRAFT ORDERED FOR 200,000 MEN!!

Vote for Curtin and Avoid the Draft!  
MARCH 14TH, 1864. DRAFT ORDERED FOR 200,000 MEN!!!

Vote for Curtin and Save the draft!  
DRAFT ORDERED IN JULY, 1864, FOR 500,000 MEN!!!

WHOLE NUMBER DRAFTED AND ORDERED TO BE DRAFTED SINCE CURTIN'S ELECTION ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!!! Now that Curtin is elected—all that is required, to establish forever, national despotism in national bankruptcy, negro freedom and equality, eternal taxation, bloodshed and ruin, is to VOTE FOR LINCOLN AND THE "LOTTERY OF DEATH WILL GO ON!!!"

### VANDALISM OF HUNTER.

Why Chambersburg was Burned.

Burning of Gov. Letcher's House.

The following is the account Gov. Letcher himself gives of the circumstances attending the burning of his house by Gen. Hunter. He says:—

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening, induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Paton and Capt. Towns, of New York. Capt. Towns very promptly said, that I, being a private citizen, and the house being private property, burning it, would be an inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Hunter's Headquarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apprehensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed.

About half past 8 o'clock A. M. (Saturday) Captain Barry and his Provost guard rode up and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when Barry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. She then said to him, "Can it not be delayed until I see Gen. Hunter?" "The order is peremptory," he replied, "and you have five minutes to leave the house." She then asked leave to remove her mother's sister's her own and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused. Immediately thereafter camphene was poured on the parlor floor and ignited with a match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he discovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphene in the wardrobes, her drawers, and ignited the clothing—taking out my clothing, which he said he intended to take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flour, meat, or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Saturday. My mother, now in her 68th year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grandchildren and servant. After my property had been fired, the fiends fired her stable, located about forty feet from the house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The house caught twice, and would have been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Capt Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. The Captain behaved like a gentleman towards my own and my mother's family.

Gen. Averill, Crook, Sullivan, and Duffee denounced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities.

I am truly, and in haste, your friend,  
JOHN LETCHER:  
Jos. Mayo, Esq., Richmond, Va.

### Vice President Stephens' Mission.

The Administration press has steadily persisted in denying that the mission with which Alexander H. Stephens sought to come to Washington had any reference whatever to peace. The Springfield Republican publishes a letter from C. D. Jacobs of that city, formerly a telegraph operator in Richmond, which throws some light on the subject;—

While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Va., working the principal through line South I sent a message from Jefferson Davis to Stephens of Augusta, Ga., requiring his immediate presence at Richmond, to attend a Cabinet meeting and desiring him to proceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would admit, with a peace motive. Stephens was to bear propositions looking to the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, but to propose other measures which might tend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival in Richmond.

It has already passed into history that Mr. Lincoln even refused to hold parley when the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy endeavored to approach with proposition for peace.—Buffalo Courier.

In 1861 the abolitionists told us that there should be no party as long as the war lasts. Now they are the only party that have candidates in the field for the presidency, and have themselves divided into two parties, one for Fremont, the other for Lincoln.—There should be no party now, all should go in for a "change."

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

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

Next Week being court week, we shall expect that every man who owes us on subscription, will either come in person and settle with us, or send the amount due us by some of his neighbors. We hope we shall not be disappointed.

Brick.—Mr. Wm. Fliener has just received at his Boat-yard in this place a few thousand Brick, which he will sell at reasonable rates. They are not the kind people sometimes carry in their hats, and are therefore scarce—"First come, first served."

The Draft—for the deficiency under the old quota for this district and county, we learned, semi-officially, was to take place on Monday of this week. We have since been informed that it will be postponed until September, when the whole number including the 500,000 call, will be drawn. We hardly know which of these statements to believe—but feel assured that in any event, it will come off soon enough to satisfy even the most ardent Loyal League.

### Married.

HAHN—HARMAN.—The 5th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Lane, Mr. George W. Hahn of Grist Flat, and Miss Sarah G. daughter of Mr. John C. Harman of Eaton.

ROBERTS—BATES.—In Waverly, Luft. County, on Thursday, May 5th, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, W. A. Roberts of Scranton, to Cynthia A. Bates, of Tunkhannock.

### EDITOR OF DEM.

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple, reliable, and safe hair dressing, called "LUXURIOUS HAIR WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHE," in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail and without charge.

Respectfully yours,  
THOS. F. CLAPMAN, Chemist  
831 Broadway, New York.

### A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

SWALLOW two or three lozenges of "Buck's" "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and produce a salutary effect on the bowels, and down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

### DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?—DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?—DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days, the most cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotence, Premature Emission, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post paid by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will per feet the cure in most cases. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership between O. L. HALLSTAD and SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts will be left in the hands of O. L. Hallstead to settle, and can be found at the store formerly occupied by O. L. Hallstead & Son, with some one to attend to the same.

O. L. HALLSTAD,  
H. P. HALLSTAD,  
Nicholson, July 27th 1864.

The business will be continued by Henry P. Hallstead and Louis Hammel, under the name and firm of

### HALLSTAD & HAMMEL,

who will be pleased to retain the patronage of all who have patronized the old firm, and will be pleased to see any who may favor us with a call.

We are prepared to furnish EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE HAVING PRODUCE TO DISPOSE OF, will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for the same.

HALLSTAD & HAMMEL,  
Nicholson, July 27th, 1864.

### List of Persons Drawn to serve as Jurors for August Term, 1864.

- GRAND JURORS.  
Clinton.—Wm. Canabell.  
Northumberland.—Mio Keeler.  
Nicholson—Halstead Stark, Solomon Taylor.  
Windham—Blair's Palmer, Geo. Allen, Peter F. Hope.  
Eaton.—O. W. Benjamin, E. Boardman, Eliza Harding, P. A. Miller, Benj. Luce.  
Mehoppon—John Sterling, Warren Brewster, Michael Coyte.  
Leon.—Benj. P. Carter.  
Brantrim.—Wm. B. Lacy.  
Falls.—Daniel Daily, Henry Van Campen.  
Forkston.—James Robinson, John G. Spaulding, Overfield—J. G. Osborne, Henry Chase.  
North Branch.—Levi Kelly.
- Petit Jurors.  
Mehoppon.—Wm. Swetland, John Jayne, James Carpenter, Sam'l Jacoby, Frank Vaughn, Sam'l Myers.  
Ereter.—Benj. Coulbath, Chas. W. Dymond.  
Monroe.—Jasper Parish, Chas. Wright, Miller Patterson.  
Northumberland.—Sam'l Van Seoy, Sam'l Carey, E. R. Hulloek, James Beister, D. T. Hetfield, John W. Shaw.  
Nicholson.—H. D. Gibbs, Sherman Briggs, Nehemiah Oakly, Elijah Ball, Edwin Roberts, Halloway Stephens, Nathan J. Squires.  
North Branch.—Joseph Burgess.  
Falls.—Emanuel Dersheimer, Benj. Place, Theron Brown.  
Overfield.—Riley Mott.  
Tunk, Tp.—Edgar Sampson, David Tillman Hugh Miller.  
Windham.—Israel Gay, Thos. Coyle, Merrit Comstock, Chas. Fassett.  
Eaton.—John Lee, James Armstrong, Wm. Kintner.  
Tunk, Borough.—C. P. Burns, L. H. Stephens, John Day.  
Washington.—Jacob Decker, James Dunlap, Wm. Jayne.  
Forkston.—Austin P. Burgess, Mehoppon.—Daniel Kintner.

In 1861 the abolitionists told us that there should be no party as long as the war lasts. Now they are the only party that have candidates in the field for the presidency, and have themselves divided into two parties, one for Fremont, the other for Lincoln.—There should be no party now, all should go in for a "change."