



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

**TUNKHANNOCK, PA**  
**Wednesday, Aug. 17 1864.**

**The War.**  
The war news of the past week seems to be of an uninteresting character. The plan of taking Richmond and Atlanta by direct attacks seems to be abandoned. At both these places the rebels seem to be now rather taking the offensive. We should not be surprised to find the rebels making some "flank movements" that will raise the siege of both these places. Admiral Farragut is attacking Ft. Morgan at the mouth of Mobile Bay. The Rebel vessel Tallahassee, has captured several more vessels. The late invaders of the state are making a safe retreat down the Shenandoah valley. A band of guerrillas lately made their appearance at Arlington heights near Washington, and captured several Federal Cavalry.

Gen. Burnside, the man who issued the famous order No 10—"squelching copperheads," for denouncing which, as Tyrannical, Vandalism was banished, has himself been squelched and banished to Rhode Island. It seems that his conduct at the late Petersburg massacre does not meet the approval of his superiors. The nigger division under his command, instead of making themselves the great heroes of the war made a most disastrous failure. Burnside is dismissed because he cannot make a "whistle out of a pig's tail."

**Organize!!!**  
The necessity for a thorough organization of the Democratic party was never more apparent than at this time. If the country is saved from utter final dissolution and ruin, if humane liberty is preserved for ourselves and posterity; if this tide of fratricidal and corruption which is now eating out the very heart and vitals of our government is stayed; if peace shall again smile upon the land, and a cruel, devastating, barbarous and bloody warfare shall ever cease; if our hopes and destinies shall be wrenched from the inane clutches of a heathenish, despotic buffoon and idiot; if, we say, these objects are attained, it must be by an immediate and thorough organization of the Democratic elements of opposition. The great ordeal decision campaign now about to open. But about twelve weeks now remains before the most eventful day in the history of a great nation. That day will probably settle, forever, the question whether in American free government, founded on the will and consent of the governed, is a failure or not. Whether the patriotism, the wisdom, the trials and blood of our fathers have been exerted and spent in vain, or not. In view then, of the great interests at stake, of the great dangers that threaten them and of the struggle before them, we cannot too strongly urge upon our friends the necessity of organization. Let clubs be organized in every town, in every nook and corner of the town. Let no man neglect his duty but freely give this time, his talents and his money toward the accomplishment of the work to be done. Let no man deem himself an unimportant actor in the matter. An earnest effort on the part of the democrats in each township would secure from five to twenty votes for us which would otherwise be lost. This in the aggregate would give us at least 20,000 votes in the State, and assuming the two parties now to be equal—a majority for Constitutional Union principles of 40,000 votes.

**MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE** engaging our attention this week, we defer paying our respects to the thing that travels behind a beet, until the next. If then, we conclude to waste ammunition on such small game, we may take a feather or two from his soaring wings.

**WHY NOT?**—A large number of Republicans profess to disapprove of the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln and his Administration in the prosecution of the War, and who will still, in all probability, vote for him in November. We have heard men of this class say: "I am no abolitionist. I want these troubles compromised, so as to put an end to the war and drafts in the future. I am tired of this war, tired of taxes, and tired of drafts. We believe you are sincere, gentlemen, in what you say, but why not, since your position is the same, unite with those who think as you do, and elect some man to carry out your views. Lincoln will not. He has declared that the abandonment of slavery is the only terms that will be listened to for peace! You will be welcomed into the ranks of those who desire Union and Peace; Why not labor with them?"

**Who is for further prosecution of this war?** All who are getting rich out of it, and as many fools as there are left alive in the country. After the experience we have had the man who believes in the possibility of conquering the South is a fool indeed.—Ex.

The success of Gen. Grant's flanking movements is so great that Lincoln has felt the necessity of calling into the field 500,000 more men—to be, we suppose, flanked into eternity in the same "glorious" way as the millions who have been sent before them.

**Delegate Elections.**  
The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhannock Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 27th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 29th day of August, 1864.

**VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.**  
The following named persons were returned as vigilance committees of the respective Townships for the ensuing year.  
Braintrim; E. J. Keeney, Wm. Neigh, J. J. Knapp.  
Clinton; Lewis Armstrong, Sam'l Carpenter, J. G. Mathewson.  
Eaton; John Ney, Alexr. Rogers, B. B. Harding.  
Exeter; Thos. D. Headly, Wm. Coolbaugh, John Workheiser.  
Falls; G. W. Sherwood, D. C. Post, D. C. Scott.  
Forkston; Albert Garey Chapman Hitchcock, Dan'l L. Vaow.  
Lemon; H. B. Travis, Geo. Lewis, Ziba N. Smith.  
Meshoppen; Jeremiah Allen, Jao, Wians, S. J. Cortright.  
Mehopany; Richard Lott, Moses, S. Kintner, D. Webster Sweatland.  
Moorock; Danl. Morgan, Wm. Schooley, Saml. Billings.  
Nicholson; Dan'l Decker, Edwin Stephens, Joseph Bishop.  
Northmoreland; Gordon Pike, Miles Eggleston, Theodore L. Shaw.  
North Branch; Henry Champin, Wellington Hoxie, Russel Casson.  
Overfield; Chas. M. Daily, Isaac Lattier, Andrew Ager.  
Tunkhannock Twp.; Elsha Jenkins, John Wiley, Ed Sampson.  
Tunk Boro.; Geo. D. Williams, L. C. Conklin, F. G. Osterhout.  
Washington; J. C. Luce, Dan'l Stephens, David Armstrong.  
Windham; Peter F. Hope, R. L. Palmer, J. H. Rogers.

**RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.**  
1. The democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections, and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend the next election of delegates to the County Convention, and also to call and superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall, on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries, shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conference for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.  
3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.  
4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for *via voce*; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated.  
5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner herein after provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies in the Ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens to elect them.  
7. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments and not otherwise.  
**C. M. KOON,**  
Chairman Standing Committee.

**PROMPT REPLY.**—A post office clerk sent the following to Allbrooks's United States Mail:  
"A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and sargely inquired, "whose dog he was whistling for?" "One of Uncle Sams pups," said he, quite composedly. I had nothing to say."  
**A CLERGYMAN,** writing to the Bangor Whig, advises all his brethren to pray for rain. The Whig thinks if they are as successful in this as they were preaching the country into civil war, there will be a deluge soon.

**'The Milk in the Coconut'—Explained.**  
FACTORYVILLE, PA.,  
Aug. 13th 1864.  
**EDITOR DEMOCRAT,**  
SIR:—In your paper of 10th inst. you ask why, if the people of the north are so eager for war and crushing out the rebellion, we have to pay such large sums for volunteers? Why is conscription necessary? This may be a mys to try to you, living in so dark and benighted a part of the land—but up here, we go to church every Sabbath; and get posted in political matters. Up here too, Mr. Editor, we have men of the "rail grit." Long before the war broke out, they said: if those southern chaps did flare up, and give us a chance at them, we would go in and give them such a drubbing, that when they got out of the scrape, they wouldn't know themselves or country. Some of the bravest of us said we would go in, if we had to wade in blood to our knees. But when the war broke out, we thought it too small an affair for us to trouble ourselves much about it, but concluded to send down 75,000 of our boys, who,—being eager for the fray—went in with enthusiasm. Well after having several little affairs such as Bull run, we found their ranks thinned and Abraham calling for 200,000 more. We hardly understood this; but on asking our seers (preachers) why our boys did not prevail, were told that: The Lord was angry with us, because Abraham had not "proclaimed liberty to the captive," and until this was done our sons would continue to be beaten and slain. When this came to the ears of Abraham, he immediately issued his famous "emancipation proclamation"—and about the same time called for "500,000 more." Well, the men and the proclamation fought on; but both together did not prevail! After marching and countermarching, flanking and being flanked we found our armies wasted, and Abraham called for "300,000 more." This rather astonished us, and we got quite our seers (the preachers) again. They told us that God had a controversy with this whole nation—and is determined to punish us for our sins, and the sins of our fathers, because they did not commence this war, sooner,—and that Deity will not be satisfied with the blood of our children which has been sacrificed on the altar of their country—that the war will not end until some of the best blood of the country is sacrificed. We again consult the oracles (preachers.) They tell us they have discovered the very thing required—one that will answer a double purpose—viz: a better soldier, and better blood for the sacrifice. Now the answer to your first inquiry is plain—we want a better quality of blood than white men can furnish, and better soldiers than they make. Consequently the great demand and rash now being made for the better article, has caused the high prices. Do you see it?

Your second inquiry: "Why are we so often called upon for new levies?" is partly answered by the above viz, better blood is wanted as a sacrifice for our sins. Another reason is that when we exhaust all our flank movements on the rebels we have to resort to other means. You probably remember some years since, when they tried us on the Missouri compromise, how we took the under ground Rail Road and run their niggers into Canada. If I understand the present strategy of the war, we are going into that again. We have men enough for work above ground, but recruits are wanted for the under ground work. I know the Republicans complained of "Little Mac" for using the sward, but his was only surface work. The present plan is to be low and dig deep.—Having answered your queries permit me to ask you a question. The North had 20,000,000 of men, and the South 8,000,000, when this war commenced. Why do we now have to go on their side of the line to get men to whip them out?  
**A SUBSCRIBER.**  
**Note.**—If we adopted the theories, which seems to be industriously preached and inculcated in the neighborhood of "A subscriber."—In reply to his question, we should say; that our folks in going south after men, were in quest of "better blood,"—for the sacrificial offering.  
We do not believe however that our negro-worshipping rascals intend to allow the spilling of much nigger blood that is too precious, with them, and is being saved for "uncongenial" purposes. The object of the war, as now declared, is "the subjugation (Abolition) of slavery." The proclamation abolishing slavery, being turned out like the "bull against the comet."—The army having failed to catch niggers, as well where they aint, as where they are. Abraham has concluded to bring to his aid in the business every able bodied white man of the north.—And has slotted to each, the task of buying, begging, confiscating, or stealing a nigger, under penalty of being drafted and led into a slaughter pen himself, by such accomplished butchers as Pope, Hooker, Burnside and the "Beast." What he intends to do with his niggers after he gets them judging from the past, is to put them into the Royal Park, around the White House, to outnigger rascals, sing nigger songs and otherwise entertain his royal highness—Abraham the 1st. Do you see it?

**WHY IS THE WAR CONTINUED.**—No unprejudiced citizen be he Republican or Democrat, can longer doubt as to the true answer to this question. It is clearly developed in Lincoln's communication "to all to whom it may concern."  
It is because Lincoln cares more for the negro than for the white man,—prefers freeing negroes to saving the lives of white men.  
If we had a President who regarded the rights and interests of white men, North and South, the war would cease in less than ten days.  
**A QUERY.**—Will some Administration man inform us on what principle the exemption of men from taxation who hold from \$1,000 to \$100,000 of United States securities, can be justified, when the laboring man, the mechanic and the manufacturer are taxed in a half a dozen different ways, and to such an extent that they can hardly provide themselves with the necessities of life?

**In his inaugural message President Lincoln said:**  
"I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution (which amendment, however, I have not seen) has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconception of what I have said I depart from my purpose—not to speak of particular amendments—so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."  
It was in the same hour that Mr. Lincoln said that he should soon have taken the most solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.  
Mr. Lincoln, after endorsing every Abolition measure which has passed in Congress, now perjures himself anew with the declaration that he will not listen to overtures of peace till they propose "the abandonment of slavery."

**Conch is a Major General in the army.** He is now it seems in command at Chambersburg. He too issues proclamations sometimes—as does peaceable Abraham and avoid—the draft Curtin. He issued one last week which takes the rag off the bush. He tells the people that the coming of the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall; (his consoling to the people of Pennsylvania who have placed 300,000 men at the service of the National Government.) He therefore calls upon the people to arm themselves with their snout-guns, many of which would kill a snipe at 20 paces, and take to their own fields, hay stacks, black-berry-bushes, &c. for cover, from which they are to "kill the marauders." Such stuff is signed "D. N. Couch, Major General Commanding." All hail, the great corn-dodger *Lebanon Advertiser.*

**HIT 'EM AGAIN.**—Mayor Gunther of the city of New York closes his Proclamation, calling the attention of the people of that city to the observance of fast Thursday, as a day of fasting, humiliation, &c., as follows:  
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 that 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 GUNTHER, Mayor.**

**PILE ON THE TAXES.**—The New York Times, a Lincoln Organ, calls for more taxes. It says we must tax more heavily. We now have:  
Federal Taxes,  
State Taxes,  
Borough and Township Taxes,  
School Taxes,  
Bounty Taxes,  
Conscription Taxes,  
Militia Taxes,  
Special Taxes,  
License Taxes,  
Road Taxes,  
Poor Taxes,  
Internal Revenue Taxes,  
Income Taxes, and a heavy additional taxation for everything we eat, drink and wear! Oh the beauty of keeping Lincoln in power.

**A Minnesota paper** learns that from different parts of that State the distress created among the families of conscript beggars description. One gentleman who was appointed to deliver the notices to the "unfortunate" was so much overcome by the heart-rending scenes he was compelled to witness among the wives and children after delivering two or three of the "death warrants," resign his commission, saying he had "no taste for such business."

**STOPPED BUSINESS.** The enormously high taxes imposed by the new revenue law upon the business of cigar making have caused a great many manufacturers to suspend operations, and close up their shops. In some counties of this State large numbers of hands have been thrown out of employ ment.

**The Monroe doctrine,** that no foreign government should ever be permitted to gain a foothold on American soil, has been abandoned by the present administration, and a member of the hated House of Hapsburg, has been made emperor of Mexico, right under Lincoln's nose.

**THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE.**—We greatly mistake public opinion, if seven tenths of the People of our entire community are not lively in earnest for immediate Peace. Lincoln has declared the War, now devastating the land and filling it with desolation, blood and death alone to be prosecuted for the "Abolition of Slavery"—a Negro war. In view of this terrible state of affairs, it becomes the duty of all good people—the friends of white-men's lives and liberties—to assert and maintain their independence, for themselves and posterity, by effecting an early peace, and restoring our bleeding country to its wonted rest by changing its despotic rulers.  
Blessed are the Peace Makers, for they shall be called the children of God, said the SAVIOR.  
**ALBERT PIKE'S** library, wantonly destroyed by Lincoln's soldiers, is said to have been worth \$100,000. There is not another government in the civilized world that would permit its soldiers to destroy or steal books of private libraries.

**Vandalism.**  
The burning of Chambersburg by the rebels is an act of vandalism which deserves not the severest denunciation. We have denounced the excesses of our own troops on Southern Territory, and we are no less free in doing the same when the torch is applied by those in arms against the Federal authority. We do this on the same principle that we denounce Mob law by the abolitionists in the North, and would denounce it equally if Democrats were so recent to their manhood and their principles as to engage in like lawlessness. The rebels say they destroyed Chambersburg in retaliation for the destruction of southern towns and buildings by our troops. Even that would be no justification in the estimation of men who think that this war should be conducted on civilized and christian principles. But it will be a lesson to the Federal administration to guard hereafter against the excesses of our troops, if it has any regard for the property of those who support and sustain it. It will not do for our administration to say that our burning and devastation was unauthorized and that the perpetrators were punished. Neither Hunter or Banks, or any others, who have marched by the light of burning towns, and villages have been censured, and even held to an account or questioned. Our troops have burned Washington, in North Carolina; Jacksonville, Florida; Bluffton, South Carolina; Jacksonville, Florida; Bluffton, South Carolina; Banks burned the city of Alexandria, in Louisiana, and Hunter destroyed almost everything as he went in Western Virginia. In Kilpatrick's raid, it is said, that one division destroyed everything it came across, and other divisions were not much less destructive. Even Churches and school houses were made to share the same fate as other public and private buildings. If such things are to continue our whole land will become depopulated and desolate Chambersburg now is.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

**THE NEGRO AHEAD.**—The late law of Congress increasing the pay of the Army did not place the white and the black troops upon an equality. It gave the negroes decided advantages. For the white troops the increased pay commenced on the 1st of May 1864; for the black on the 1st of January, 1864—thus giving the negroes more pay than the white soldiers for the period of four months. The Pennsylvania Reserves were mustered out of the service about the middle of June last. They did not receive this increased pay. They went through Gen. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to Bethesda Church, at the old price. The difference between the services rendered by that Division to Gen. Grant and the Government, and those of the negroes in the same army during that campaign, will be duly recorded in history; the difference in their pay will be found below:  

	PA. RESERVE.	THE NEGRO
First Sergeant	\$20	\$24.
Sergeant	17	20.
Corporal	13	16
Private	13	18

**TROUBLE IN CAMP.**—Mr. Lincoln has met with another "pock of trouble." A pack of disappointed abolitionists of Ohio, chagrined at the defeats, and overwhelmed with rage at the poor success attending Mr. Lincoln's war measures, are out in a manifesto recommending the calling of a new convention to meet at Buffalo in September, with the request that Lincoln and Fremont withdraw in favor of a new man. The *Evening Post*, Mr. Chase's organ in New York, favors this move. It is therefore easy to trace the paternity of movement to the defunct Reg Baron of the treasury. But there is something in this movement that does not appear at first sight. It has been a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party, preachers and all, that Lincoln is the Government. Now to ask the government to "withdraw in favor of another," must be *double distilled Treason*

**The political rats** are all deserting the sinking ship of administration. In addition to the sulky attitude of some of the leading city Republican journals toward the government, quite a number of smaller country papers have taken down Lincoln's name and announced that hereafter they will occupy a position of armed neutrality or open opposition. Several of the Kansas and Missouri journals have gone over to Fremont, the Suffolk (L. I.)  *Herald* is for the Chicago nominee, while the last New London (Ct.) *Chronicle* bolts outright and declares its purpose to do its worst against the rail splitter.

Several hundred negroes had a "jubilee" on the President's grounds at Washington, on the Fast day. The shrilly organ at that city says that the darkeys "contrived" to render a considerable amount of amusement; every contrivance, indeed, that could add to the pleasure of the time was brought into energetic requisition. That's the Lincoln style; call on white men to bleed and die, that negroes may become electors; call on white men to fast and pray, and turn your grounds into a Jones' Wood for the accommodation of Ethiopians. Probably the white buffoon rubbed his hands in glee at the antics of the black buffoons in the garden.  
"John," said a stingy old hunk to his hired man, as he was taking dinner, "do you know how many pancakes you've eaten?"  
"No."  
"Well, you've eaten fourteen!"  
"Well, said John, you count and I will eat!"

**There are nearly one hundred thousand more women than men in Massachusetts** and just as many men who wish in their hearts now, they were women.

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

**A Great Outrage.**—In the late draft Peter White and Nathan Purdy of the Borough of Providence, drew prizes and were notified to report on the 15th of this month. On Monday evening last, however, two of Abraham's men called upon them and thrust them into a carriage, and brought them to the barracks and deposited them within its walls. The outrage justly aroused the indignation of every person made acquainted with the circumstances, without regard to politics. It will require but a few more demonstrations of like character to give a solid vote in opposition to Lincoln.  
We are informed the cases are likely to come before our courts for adjudication. It is time such infamous infractions of civil rights had an end.—*Register Scranton.*

**Paying the Veterans.**—Montrose was saved from the last draft by getting credit for veterans whom they promised to pay, but have not, as yet. Other towns had to furnish both men and money. Recently, when the Borough Council were preparing to fulfil the contract with the veterans, a "pressure" was made to deprive them and their widows and orphans of the hard earned money, so that this intense "war to the end" community might escape either fighting or paying to support this "glorious war for freedom." We have not the names of these white-feather patriots, but shall unearth the whole facts and let the public take an inside view of patriotism.—*Montrose Democrat.*  
**Disorders in detail.** That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Congis from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints.**

**Musical.**—The Normal Musical Institute now in session at this place in charge of Prof. F. E. Perkins, on Monday evening last, gave a Grand vocal and instrumental Concert, at the Presbyterian church, for which a limited number of tickets were issued at 25 cents each. We were prevented by other engagements from attending, but hear the entertainment very highly spoken of, by those who were present.—Two other Concerts are advertised to be given before the close of the Institute, on on Monday evening next. And one on Tuesday Evening 30th inst.

Certainly, no lover of good music should fail to attend one or both of these. The Institute has now been in successful progress for several weeks and is attended by excellent musicians and singers from several of the States of the Union, making a combination of musical talent of very rare occurrence.  
David Patrick—a well known and highly respected resident of Overfield Township in this County, while passing the street at this place on Monday last, was run against, knocked down and run over by a team, who with a span of horses and a light two horse wagon was doing some careless driving about our streets. Though he received severe bruises and narrowly escaped being killed it is thought his injuries are not of a dangerous character.

**Died.**  
**EVERY**—In Lemons on the 13th inst. Edson Forrest infant son of Miles and Jane Ann Avery aged 2 months and 28 days.  
"Nestling of our household band, To ascend in glory's land, Still I clasp thy little hand, My darling, Oh my darling!"  
When thy little form I pressed, And gently laid thee down to rest, Of the anguish in my breast My darling, Oh my darling!

Thy little voice no more I hear, My yearning aching heart to cheer, Thy're gone to God I do not fear, My darling, Oh my darling!  
I will try an grave for thee no more, But rest thee thus that happy shore For thou art only gone before, My darling, Oh! My darling!

**Camp Meeting**  
There will be a Camp Meeting held under the supervision of the Evangelical Association on the old dairy farm owned by Mr. Young in Falls Tp. Wyoming County; to commence THURSDAY SEPT 15th 1864. N. B. No hawking will be allowed.  
**H. A. DIETTERICK**  
Preacher in charge.

**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 Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple vegetable balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.  
I will also mail free to those who have Blisters, Sores, Eruptions, and other skin diseases, and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Lustrant Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.  
All applications answered by return mail and without charge.  
Respectfully yours,  
**THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist**  
831 Broadway, New York.

**A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.**  
SWALLOW two or three hogheads of "Buck's Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DR. BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPURTING PILLS—said pills restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the bowels, and do not produce any of the deleterious effects of down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Sent by mail in the United States only by  
**W. S. S. BUTLER**  
No. 427 Broadway, New York.  
Agent for the United States.  
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 cures (that is not given) in 13w.