



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

About Ourselves.

Many of our friends supposing we were completely taken in by the late draft, express much surprise at meeting us, "in the land of the living." We feel called upon to explain.

As we were commanded, we appeared before the board of examination, in all our "naked loveliness;" after a most searching examination by the grave doctors there assembled we were pronounced "sound" in body. We believe ourselves sound, mentally and politically; and though it may smack a little of egotism we now declare "to all whom it may concern," that we possess two of the important attributes of a perfect man; A sound mind in a sound body. This being the case, we thought it would be wrong to prostitute either mind or body to carrying on a war for any less noble object than the restoration of the Union. It is said that the rebels are about to put their slaves into the army, with a promise of freedom in the event of success. The war on their part, therefore, has become a war for freedom.

We cannot, conscientiously, take up arms against a people struggling for the inestimable boon of freedom! We were influenced also by other considerations. As the backbone of the rebellion has been so frequently broken within the past four years, we concluded it must certainly give up the ghost, (niggers) before we could arrive on the spot to aid in closing the eyes of the concern. If not, at least we concluded, it would be giving its last dying kick. These kicks are sometimes dangerous. Upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand stalwart men, in Grant's army alone, have been, by it, kicked into shallow graves, during the past Summer. We have no desire to test the killing powers of a rebellion with a broken backbone. We give it up. Besides, when we "shuffle off this mortal coil," we desire above all things to have a decent burial.

There are other reasons by which we were influenced. The woman that spans our babies, was not willing that they should be made orphans; nor was she willing herself, to embark on the uncertainties of widowhood. She might have difficulty in getting the pension. As to getting a "sound man" for her second spouse, that would be out of the question. Her choice would be confined to the swarm of abolition "Inbucles," which the drafts in mercy have, spared to drag out a miserable existence, as "Home Guards." To such a union she never could consent.

For these, and other cogent reasons, we concluded to decline Abe's very pressing invitation to go into the "pen." We know not what fate may await us in the unseen future. Perhaps, like a fly, who has once escaped the meshes of the deceptive web, we may yet be drawn into it, and be made food for the big abolition spider at Washington. For the present at least we have put off the evil day. We found a patriot (of the Billy Button stripe) who felt it his duty to go "to the wars," for a year—provided he could get rations, clothing, pay, and six hundred dollars. We found a man who was rich enough to lend us the money. We gave it to the patriot and sent him on his way rejoicing. We now suppose we are fighting, by proxy—unless, perchance, we, by proxy, may have contracted some of the diseases incident to camp life—in which case we have the diarrhoea—or something else, by proxy. A real convenient arrangement, isn't it?

This, then explains our present situation. We are here, in propria persona, at work, strong, stalwart, and sound as ever. Though poorer than Job's turkey—we are not informed that that bird owed any borrowed greenbacks we are lappier as a clan at high tide.

In conclusion we will say to our subscribers that in order to enable us to continue the publication of the Democrat, we must have MONEY.

A Word of Advice to Democrats.

In peaceful times, after an important election, parties have been wont to suspend their activity, and allow the bitterness of partisan feeling to subside. Had any party triumphed in the recent contest but a sectional one, one nursed into existence by hate, and whose recent triumph was a triumph of hate, perhaps this might have been so now. But in view of the history of the past four years, and of the lessons that the events of that period have taught, we feel constrained to admonish Democrats to preserve their local organizations where they have them, and to organize clubs where they have hitherto neglected to do so—"Unceasing vigilance is the price of liberty."

Our opponents have been secretly at work, in Summer and Winter, in Spring and Fall, organizing their secret oath bound Leagues and operating them while Democrats have slumbered. These conspiracies have controlled the recent elections throughout the North, in the interest of shoddy, shoulder- straps, Contractors and Government Plunderers. The means and influences employed by them will furnish the subject of another article, a subject that shall receive ample attention in due time. But while these influences are at work, while these oath-bound

conspirators continue their machinations, every Democrat who values his liberty and his constitutional rights, who still adheres to the Union and the principles of the Fathers, must be vigilant and active.

In most of the States by small majorities the Lincoln ticket was the winning one. This relieves the Democratic party of all responsibility for the policy to be adopted or continued by the administration. The latter now has absolute power in its own hands to pursue its own plans, both in Congress and the Executive branch of the government. This responsibility is a fearful one. Never, in the history of this government, has any preceding administration been entrusted with a title of the power now possessed by the present one.

In such a condition of things an opposition party is more absolutely indispensable to the safety of the country than ever before. One sole responsibility attaches to it—that of guarding with careful scrutiny against abuse of power—that of watching with sleepless vigilance the manner of its exercise.

To this end the Democratic party owes it to itself and to the country to perfect and continue its local organizations everywhere. It proposes no mere factious opposition to the party in power. But it will vindicate the rights of the people; and, standing steadfastly by the principles of the Fathers, and the constitutional Union committed by them to the peoples guardianship, defend them with its latest breath.

The Result of the Late Election.

With a feeling of sorrow that we have no power to express, we announced in our last issue the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN.

We need hardly say that we had no interest in the contest, except such as we shared with all other citizens who depend upon their industry for the means of supporting themselves and their families. All such citizens must share with us the burthens and the evils that are to follow this second triumph of a sectional party in this land. Another class, (unfortunately a large one) are placed by the peculiar financial policy of the administration comparatively beyond the reach of those burthens and evils, and in circumstances enabling them steadily and surely to absorb the wealth and power of the country! and thereby hold the "common people" in the same attitude occupied by the mass of the British people with reference to the British aristocracy. Under the pretext of emancipation, and in the name of Equality, a revolution has been already effected in the institutions of this country that henceforth marks a broad and still increasing distinction between these two classes of our people.

Our sorrow has in it no taint of partisanship. We reek little of mere party triumphs in this hour of the nations calamity. Our opponents will, doubtless, celebrate their triumph with more insulting exhibitions of partisan rancor than ever before. For all this we care not. To feel that, as a party, we have been maligned, misrepresented, insulted, and defeated by false pretences of exclusive Union sentiment, and upon a false issue, is hard, certainly. But Democrats have been disciplined during the past four years in a severe school. What extent of commonly such discipline may have taught them to bear, doubtless abundant opportunities will be afforded them of showing. But under the froth of the appalling dangers that now threaten the people and the institutions of our distracted country, we care little for such exhibitions of partisan malignity.

Horace Greeley argues well and truly the power of the President to avail himself of the tremendous influences which a condition of civil war in the country places at his disposal to rectify himself and by revolutionizing the government, seal himself firmly and permanently in power. Greeley's argument is abundantly verified by the result of the recent contest, and the means employed to achieve that result. But the end is not yet. Whether the next step shall be a division peace—(to which Greeley in his recent Hartford speech, gave his express consent)—or a war prolonged indefinitely by emancipation as a condition precedent to its termination, until national bankruptcy shall become at once the last hope of a despairing people, and the pretext for revolution on part of the administration, it is impossible for the uninitiated to say. But from any point of view, the prospect is a most gloomy one for the country.

EXPLANATORY.

We feel called upon to explain the appearance in our paper to day of the advertisement headed "U. S. Internal Revenue." As this is the first time any thing of the kind has ever appeared, we wish to prevent any suspicion in the minds of our readers, that we have gone over to the enemy, and are receiving these little tit bits of Government manna as the reward of our treachery. The advertisement is put in at the request of Mr. White, the for-man of the now, almost defunct Republican. That sheet, last week gave what seemed to be, a last dying peep of exultation over the reelection of the "widow maker" in a little sheet about 7 by 9. It now seems to be in a trace, and probably nothing will be seen of it in public for some time. The occasion for its weekly batch of lies having passed, the thing has "lost its occupation."

The advertisement in question is only intended to be read by Republicans—While democrats of the county, probably have to pay the greater share of these taxes, the U. S. Assessors and collectors have never considered that it was of enough consequence to them to advertise the day of appeal or the time of payment in a paper which democrats read. In short they seem to have no rights which these high officials are bound to respect.

They advertise their annual or semi annual triumphal tours through our County, for the arrangement and collection of taxes in the

Republican paper. Few, if any Democrats either take or read that sheet. Ten per cent is added to the tax if not paid on the occasion of the visit of the collector of which the tax payer has no notice! This extra per centage imposed as a penalty on the stupid collectors makes a nice little fee for the Deputy collector. How very nicely every thing works for the good of those who serve their masters at the White House?

Speaking of the result of the late election the Jeffersonian says:

At present writing it is impossible to give the result of the election on Tuesday last. It is probable, however, that the great confederator of civil and political rights has succeeded by extraordinary fraud and corruption, in re-electing himself. His partisans claim to have carried every State, though it is now certain that Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey have cast a majority of their votes for McClellan. The Eastern States, that have fattened and become rich upon slave labor, stood manfully by their first love—the sweet scented nigger.

We have but few remarks to make at present. In the event which seems highly probable—the reelection of Lincoln—there will be great rejoicing.

In the devil's sanctuaries, among those who believe that Heaven is painted black.

Among those who want more blood and slaughter.

Among those who want more drafts.

Among those who want more taxes.

Among those who want the country involved in more debt, and

Among those who desire to see devastation, starvation and beggary reign triumphant.

For all these have been endorsed by the vote on Tuesday last. It is not necessary to prove fraud in opposition to the verdict as recorded for, if bad men perpetrated, good men were powerless to prevent the mischief and we are bound to submit.

But there will be sorrow among those who love their country, and who will glory in the fame and greatness of the American republic.

And there is mourning among thinking Republicans, who, through party prejudice, cast their ballots for Abe Lincoln, against their better judgment. They are, EVEN NOW, shaking and quaking for the consequences. We know this, or words and actions are false.

One of the immediate effects of the election, is the rise in gold, of ten to twelve per cent, and also a rise of three or four cents a pound in the price of sugar.

The Next Congress

The next Congress of the United States will probably stand as follows:

THE SENATE.		
Abolition	.....	38
Democrat	.....	14
Abolition majority	.....	24
THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEW HOUSE.		
States	Lincoln	Opposition
California	..... 2	1
Delaware	..... 1	—
Illinois	..... 3	5
Indiana	..... 9	3
Iowa	..... 6	—
Kansas	..... 1	—
Maine	..... 5	—
Maryland	..... 4	1
Massachusetts	..... 10	—
Michigan	..... 4	2
Minnesota	..... 2	—
Missouri	..... 5	4
N. Yada	..... 1	—
New Jersey	..... 2	3
New York	..... 19	12
Ohio	..... 16	3
Oregon	..... 1	—
Pennsylvania	..... 15	9
Vermont	..... 3	—
Virginia	..... 3	—
Wisconsin	..... 5	1
West Virginia	..... 2	—
Total in 20 States	121	47
STATES YET TO ELECT.		
New Hampshire	..... 3	—
Connecticut	..... 2	2
Rhode Island	..... 2	—
Kentucky	..... 9	—
Total	..... 7	11
Probable Administration majority	..... 70	
Whole number of members	..... 186	
The two-third constitutional vote	..... 125	
Abolition vote over the two-thirds	..... 3	

It will be seen from the above statement that the Abolitionists will have full swing. There will be no check upon them. For the measures to be adopted they will be alone and entirely responsible to the country. We scarcely dare to hope for good sense and a proper regard for the true interests of the nation from them.

Freedom in Maryland.

The notorious Lew Wallace, commanding Baltimore, has issued an order concerning emancipation in Maryland. A Freedman's Bureau has been erected; fines are to be imposed on persons against whom complaints are entered; these fines, together with donations are to keep up the establishment as a rest for negroes. It is further directed that should the means derived from donations and from fines collected prove insufficient to support the institution in a manner corresponding to its importance, Major Este is directed to make a list of all the avowed rebel sympathizers residing in the city, with a view to levying such contributions on them for the support of the institution as may be from time to time required. The execution of the order is directed to be proceeded with at once.

Negro Solidery in the Confederacy.
The language of the Administration papers of the Confederate States, intimates that, to provide future demands of the war next year, and so on, the purpose is formed to call some two hundred and fifty thousand negro slaves into the Confederate ranks, as soldiers.

To our mind, the surprising thing is that the Confederate States have been so late in coming to this determination. The hesitation has arisen from the fact of deep rooted traditions of the Christian ages still being in those agricultural, and hierarchal States. In the Middle Ages, the "Commons of the Peace" exempted not only slaves, but all humble laborers on the soil, from the military career. In England, an act of these Commons, ratified by Lords in Parliament, and by the King, exempted from military service all who had not a freehold of twenty pounds revenue each year. But, in this, exception was, of course, made, when it became a question of actual invasion of the land. Then, all had to serve. While it was a fight for political domination, or partisan ambition, the "Common" of the "Peace of God," established it that such battles must be fought out by the magnates interested, with such as they might coax or hire, but that the interests of humble labor, by which the people lived, must not be interfered with.

Modern standing armies, and modern methods of warfare, have revolutionized these human ideas of Christian civilization. When States are obliged to put forth their whole power, under modern military systems it is folly to think of exempting the great bulk of the agricultural population. This action, hitherto, on the part of the seceding States of the South, has been one of the most amazing evidences of the perfect confidence they set of their ability to sustain their action, and "fight it out like gentlemen."

We were surprised, in 1861, when the war broke out, that the Confederate States did not utilize their negro laborers, by putting them in the ranks. They were unfit for the more intrepid operations of the field. They would never do to lead an attack, or to serve as vigilant pickets. But they could man breastworks, and serve as details in the arduous labors that wear out soldiers' lives.

The Confederate authorities have gotten over the punctilio of excusing their slaves from the common hazards of battle. It was a *puntillio!* A Methodist abolition nurse, who was at Port Royal in 1862, a very honest, enthusiastic woman, in her way, told us the story of a slave of a South Carolina gentleman. He had attended his master, and done his part in the work of preparation for defence. On the eve of the battle, there, his master bade him "go home! You have done nothing to expose your life!" And the negro was compelled to go, though, as she said, asking, with tears in his eyes, to stay and help his master in the fight.

A people who are, just now, debating the use of their servile agricultural population as common soldiers, are very far yet from being "pushed to the wall!"

The calling into the army, whether by draft or by volunteering, of two or three hundred thousand negroes, now slaves, will not interfere with the institution of negro slavery at the South. It will simply emancipate that many of them—with, perhaps their wives and children. There are, already, free negroes in all the Southern States. Their condition is better than the common condition of free negroes at the North, but, hitherto, they have been looked on by those who had masters as "poor niggers, not worth anything!" When trained to arms, and having acted as soldiers, they can never again be treated as slaves. Their servitude must be *contumacious!* But this will be a *personal* distinction. It will have no kind of effect on the rest of their race. They—the negro soldiers—will be the first, and most earnest, to insist on the discrimination! "You niggers naber fough with masses," as I did, when the Yankees come kul, and burn us all! No, go long! That will be Cuffy's patent of nobility.

Negroes in the hands of Southern men, judiciously selected, will be a very different thing from negroes in the hands of Northern officers. The former know their ways, and, moreover have a real affection for them, which the negroes appreciate. The latter are brutal to them, or else, mistake by treating them as equals. Either way destroys negro confidence in the white man. Negroes in Northern hands are out of place. Negroes in the hands of those who have known them as masters, and who are attached to them, will be a formidable force.

The introduction of the negro element into the military resources of the South, which is, now, we may conclude, resolved on, will develop a force, on that side, that has not hitherto been understood.

But, it will add much to the atrocities of the future years of war that threaten these States. For the negro will not regard the usages of civilized warfare!—*Freemen's Journal.*

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

On the 8th instant, the day of the election, General McClellan addressed a letter to the President resigning his commission in the army, and requesting that his resignation might be allowed to date from that day. As he could not then know whether he resigned to be a private citizen, or resigned to become the President elect of the United States, the time was appropriately and gracefully chosen. As he is not accustomed to act from any impulses, but acts always from deliberately formed reasons, it is doubtless correct to inter that it was his purpose, if not elected to retire wholly to private life. We hope that his resignation will be accepted, for we have no belief that his determination can be changed. We do not know that any one connected with the administration will wish to change it.—*World.*

Pay the printer Court week.

THE EFFECTS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

In the Quartermaster-General's department, is a branch under the immediate direction of Capt. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, embracing several departments of mechanics and industry. Among the latter is that of storing and caring for the effects of deceased officers and soldiers. As a rule, all such effects, wherever found, are labelled Capt. J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., Washington D. C.; and forwarded to his office. When the original owners address is on the baggage, it is entered on the books in the office. If no inscription be found the package is opened, examined, and such remarks as may lead to its identification are noted. The goods are then passed to their proper places.

The buildings used as storehouses for these articles are necessarily very capacious, for over six hundred regiments and batteries are represented here, and each State has its distinctive apartment; not only so, but every regiment has its appropriate place, and all articles are alphabetically arranged, so that in two minutes after the address on the package is made known, the article sought for is found. All applications for the recovery of such effects must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to prove the applicant entitled to receive the same, and should be addressed to Capt. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., No. 135 F. street, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN APPRISED OF HIS RE-ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—At a late hour last night President Lincoln was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Captain Thomas. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the administration.

I do not pretend to say that you, who think so, embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country; but I do believe, and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume, and as now seems probable, will be in the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country.

I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion; that all who have labored to day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interest of their country and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me.

It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity.

Who Pays for Stamps on Receipts.

The law requires that a U. S. Stamp must be placed on receipts of any sums of money exceeding \$10. The question being asked which party must pay for this stamp, the one who receives the money, being the maker of the receipt, or the party paying the money? Mr. J. J. Lewis, the U. S. Commissioner, says that is dependent on the circumstances attending the case.

Ordinarily at law, no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt, it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp or to stamp the receipt, if required before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp.

If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission, but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received.

These stamp duties have always been assented with trouble. Our forefathers had their bother with them until they abolished them altogether, commencing with the "Boston Tea Party;" and we presume they will continue to bother Americans in these latter day government managing until the people decide that they in common with every other Abolition invention, are an intolerable nuisance.—*Lucerne Union.*

Two centuries ago not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvement in this wonderful age.

SPECK OF WAR WITH BRAZIL.—The recent capture of the Florida, a Confederate vessel while in one of the neutral ports of Brazil, by one of our war vessels has embroiled us with that country in such a manner as to render it probable that we shall have to return the vessel, and make suitable apologies, or go to war on account of it.

Remember the printer next week.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Potatoes have become the leading article of export from our town. Probably no less than 15,000 bushels are shipped from this place annually.

Donation Visit.—The friends of Rev. C. R. Luce are respectfully invited to make him an Donation visit on Thursday Nov. 24, at his house in the afternoon (Dinner at 3 o'clock) and in the evening at the Union Hall. By order of Committee:

New Grocery.—Mr. John Stemples has just opened a new Grocery store and Saloon at the old wood corner opposite Maynard Hotel. Our friends who can indulge in the luxury of a "stew" will find Stemples, a good place to get it.

Vote for Curtin and avoid the draft.—We are informed that the county commissioners are ordered to proceed immediately to enroll all persons liable to military duty under the Militia Law of this State, passed at the late extra session of the Legislature; and that a draft will be made for the 170,000 men provided for under that act.

AND AGAIN.—It is said by those who should know, that a supplemental draft will now be made to fill up deficiencies in the quota under old Abe's call for 500,000. In most of the districts, by reason of exemptions and desertions, less than half the men required was obtained. Those who voted at the late election for a continuance of the war, should not wait to be drafted. Walk up gentlemen, to the Captain's office, and put on the "blues." It will cure you of nigger on the brain.

A War Preacher in the Draft.—The friends of the Rev. Mr. Peck, of this borough, are circulating a subscription to obtain a fund to procure a substitute for him, in the event of his being pronounced "sound." We understand that this gentleman belongs to the "church militant"; i. e. is in favor of the war—"war to the knife, the knife to the hilt." If this be true, we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Peck's taking a hard hit. We think all such men have a stronger "will" to fight than to preach. Besides if the Federal warrior wishes to serve both his country and his God, he can do both most effectually in the army. According to his own theory, it is the duty of all able bodied men to do all in their power to "quench the rebellion." According to his professions it is his duty to preach where he can do the most good. He certainly could get larger audiences in the army than here. For with a strong guard stationed around a regiment, but few would escape the enfilade. Some might be induced to believe that millions of white men should sacrifice their lives for an imaginary benefit to a few niggers. We feel confident that Mr. Peck (who by the way, is said to be only about half a peck—four quarts) could do no better thing than to go into the army. The late election has so effectually "quenched the copperheads" at home that all his energies can now be directed against the rebels. Let him go.

The Lady's Friend.—The December number of this magazine is a truly splendid one, being the handsomest yet issued. The opening plate, "The Snow Bird's Christmas Visit," is a perfect gem; and the Frontispiece of the volume, suggested by a story of Hans Christian Andersen's one of those engravings upon which the eye will linger for a long time, and turn to again and again. Two more beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a Magazine. The double Fashion Plate for this month is finely engraved and richly colored no magazine contains superior steel fashion plates to the Lady's Friend; while the other engravings are as usual numerous, and doubtless highly interesting to the ladies. The literary contents are "The Christmas Gift," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Two Falls among the Mountains," by Mrs. Lyle; "The Soldiers Bride," by Mrs. Barnes; "From the Same Stock," an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations by Francis Lee; "Cousin Cable's Will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "Who Did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for Sets. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished on Premiums on certain terms. Address Deacon & Peterson.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865

Married.

MILLER—HARDING—On the 13th inst. by Rev. Luther Peck Mr. Thos. A. Miller to Mrs. Lucy C. Harding, both of Tunkhannock borough.

Died.

DECKER—In Lemon Township Tuesday Sept 20 of Group, little Hattie youngest daughter of Solomon and Sarah Decker, aged 2 years, 9 months and 12 days.

Death has been here and born away Our little Hattie dear, Just in the Morning of her day To Christ she will appear.

Not long ago she fill her place, Around the fireside, But Death's demand she has obeyed She bowed her head and died.

Her little playthings left behind We put them by with care, We look but lo, a vacant spot For Hattie is not there.

She's gone to dwell where Jesus reigns, In Heaven with all the best Sleep on dear lamb thy joy begins, Sleep on and take thy rest.

Special Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Schickel Deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. FANNY SICKLER, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry W. Fassett late of Windham Township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me. ABRAHAM GAY, Adm'r. or CAROLINE H. FASSETT, Adm'r.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

v4-n4-3mo. — A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error scotates by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

v2-n40-3mo.