

Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864

A MISTAKE.

We were told by the shoddyites previous to the election, that the election of Lincoln would show to the South that "we were in earnest " and that they would throw down their arms and give up the contest as a hopeless one; and as consequence no more drafts would be necessary. Lincoln is elect ed, the Southern papers and secession lead ers, exult over the fact, even more than the Abolitionists themselves. It has shown to them that the people of the North are either foolish or insane, or both. The drafts are coming on in "double quick" and in double doses. We shall begin to think that the abolitionists were, to use a mild term-mista.

We are firmly in the belief that hundreds of men in this county voted for Lincoln who are if anything, frightened at the result For a time forgetting their own and the country's best interest, they allowed themselves to be swayed by their office holding and office hunting party leaders into supporting his reelection. But they already fear when more taxes and more drafts come, these leaders will be of no service to them-fear that they have been deceived to their own irreparable injury. There is much ground for their ap

Our readers will excuse any errors week. Other duties have prevented us from which we would desire.

Military Rule in Columbia County. We take from the Columbia Co. papers, the following. It speaks for itself :

NECK PULLING IN JACKSON. Columbia County ss :

Leonard R Cole, of Jackson township, in said township of Jackson, and is sixteen years of age. That on Saturday afternoon November 5th, three soldiers came to his fathers house and searched it. They then went to the barn and deponant started to the orchard near it to drive out the sheep to another field. One of the soldiers stopped him and took him to the stable, in the barn Two of them were there. They said they would make me tell where my father was .-I told them I did not know; that he had gone on Monday week to the mountain, up way there. During the examination they put a rope round my neck and threw it over a mow pole and drew on it. One of them held the rope and the other had a book to set down what I said. The one with the book that there was no use my denying it. I denied he had been there. The rope was pulled until my heels were drawn off the floor and I was blinded and unable to speak. My mother and Elizabeth Robbins approach ing, they took off the rope and I staggered out of the stable. One of them! had a rope with him and they obtained another piece in the stable and tied the two together to draw me up. I had answered the questions they had asked me and had not given them any uncivil language.

I do not know the names of the soldiers in the stable but would know them upon seeing them. The third one, was Ephraim Kline of Benton township. He was at the Corncrib between the House and Bain. LEONARD R. COLE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Nov. 7

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary

The Columbia Co, Political Prisoners . The Star of the North speaking of Elias J. McHenry ,one of the Columbia Co. Political prisoners says:

The subject of this notice was one of the Fort Mifflin prisoners, who was discharged on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and has since arrived home in Fishingcreek township, Columbia from whence he, with forty-five others, was so summarily taken on the 31st day of Aug. last. We understood that quite a number of these political prisoners are held in confine ment at Harrisburg, under the pretence of un lergoing a trial, and the balance yet remais in Fort Miffin. These men have been incarcerated nearly eighty days, in a damp unhealthy cell, which is dripping with water from the arches over them, and its sides kept simost constantly wet. They are fast being ruined in health-becoming in sane, deaf, and so afflicted with rheumatism as to be crippled for life. No man, however sound in health, could long undergo such treatment .-These men have done nothing that they sho'd recieve such punishment. They should be treated as innecent persons until they are proven otherwise. Then, if at all, it is time to subject them to such brutal and disgraceful treatment. We would not be guilty of treating dumb brutes as these men are treated. It is surprising that these men have borne up so well under such treatment at the hands of this administration. Mr. McHenry

MOW SOLDIERS ARE USED.

The Republican papers makes a great noise fire. about giving the soldiers a right to vote. They were willing to knock down and drag out all who honestly opposed introducing schism into the army. Now that the election is over, these papers are publishing the vilest abuse in regard to many voters in the army who dared to exercise that privilege. The Harrisburg Telegraph is foremost in denounc ing the exercise of this right. On Saturday it published a very abusive letter on this subiect from which we extract a few paragraphs to show how Democratic soldiers are used .-These men fight side by side with the Abolitionists. They love their country, they hate rebellion, they adore the Constitution and the Union, and they hate treason, but because they dared to exercise the rights which the laws give them of voting for whom they please, they are abused and maltreated and made to cheer for Lincoln and his negro policy, which they despise:

"Besides these five scattered votes, we had the promise of three men (God save the mark!) who were loud in their protestations of loyalty, men who own no soul of their own aud are as incapable of self-government as is a pig to perform on the tight-rope-voted the unmistakable bold-faced Copperhead ticket. and afterwards had the audacity to assure us they were "all right." But fortunately, we know better, and pronounce them traitors .-They are known from A to Z in company I, and the honorable portion of the opposition as heartily despise them, as we disclaim the contrary forced its speed to put itself out them as gentlemen or nonorable soldiers .-A sneaking, cowardly guerrilla deserves neither mercy nor quarters, on any terms.

"This rule is pretty treely applied in this me ridian, and to the sorrow of some penitent Copperheads who threw away their ballots and their manhood alike on the result of yesterday's election.

"We have set a mark upon their actions of yesterday, by which we can tell them, and point them out to their children in after years with the brand of treason on their foreheads, of omission or commission in our paper this glowing on the curse that was steped on the brow of Cain! These very men, who wear giving the attention to local and news items clothing, eat the food and receive the pay of the United States, then turn around and denounce the President.

"We claim the votes of five men else where, belonging to company I, which, added to our thirty-three votes, would count thirty eight. giving us a majority of seven votesvictory enough over a pack of as bitter Copperheads as the city Harrisburg could send beyond it limits -men who are as determined in their opinions, and as tenacious to party spirit as the politicians of a certain township in Berks county

"The company quartermaster of company A, as a punishment for the offence, compelled the fellow to give three lusty cheers for Old Abe, on several occasions to-day to my cer tain knowledge."

Such, fellow citizens, is the treatment a oldier gets for fighting for his country under this ungodly administration. And it becomes West Creek gap, to hunt, and told them the the more grinding and appalling when we consider that there are eight thousand Mc-Clellan men in twenty thousand voters in the army, who are thus tortured and abused directed the other to pull harder. He said for voting for M'Clellan and the Constitution ship Grange by the Erench frigate l' Embusand against Lincoln and Davis, Patriot & cade. Previous to making any official de

Capture of the Florida -- Trouble with

Brazil. The capture of the Confederate steamer Florida in the neutral port of Bahia, Brazil. by the Federal war steamer, Wachusett, bids fair to create trouble between the two governments. It appears that the Florida was in port, by the permission of the President, to have her engine repaired. The Wachusett was also in port. There had been a challenge passed between the Captains of the two yessels, and a battle was to take place outside the Brazilian waters at no distant day.

We take from the account published in the 'Journal da Bahia," the following particu-

" Fearing some fight, since a challenge had been given, the President of the province obtained from the U. S. consul his word of hon or that peace would be kept, and that no ac tion would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality. The Florida, for better security, was placed under the batteries of the flagship.

On the 6th, the crew being in need of some recreation, rest, half of it was put on liberty of this determination, a copy of which I have and went on shore, coming back in the even- the honor to inclose you. I am, in conse ing. Many of the men being drunk, and considering himself guaranteed in a neutral United States to express to you his port, the captain of the Florida let thirty of expectation, and at the same time his crew and some of his officers sleep on his confidence, that you will be pleased to shore on the night of the 6th and 7th. At 3. take immediate and effectual measures for 10 of the break of day the officer of the deck Hunter Junior, was surprised to hear the ed to the British owners, and the persons cables loosen on board of the Wachusett, taken on board of her set at liberty." and her crew called to quarters, which was very difficult for it to do. Nearly at the ed the Florida receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the Wachusett, which not being seen, owing to and SLIDELL, also, has a bearing upon the mat the smoke of the fannels and the night being ter. very dark, had left her position and rapidly ran toward the Florida, passing by the stern of the corvette Dorna Januariai which at once ordered her to heave to, but the captain of the Wachusett did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the Florida which lay to the North.

Hardly had she struck the latter, whe

It is asserted that there was a great loss of life at all points in the struggle that took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that t did not last long, for the complement of the Florida was reduced by nearly fifty men-Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a hall in the breast : and it is said that an officer named Stone, was killed from a shot in his mouth. Another officer leaping on board of the Wachusett, struck about him and fell dead under the ma ny blows dealt at him.

Four sailors of the fifteen who leaped into the sea escaped, and these were picked up by that he was in favor of McClellan could not vessels lying near The other eleven were shot go, and even now it is considered high trea. in the water by the enemy.

After this brief contest there came an inter val of silence, which was broken by prolonged cheers from the Wachusett.

The chief of division, Gervasco Maneabo sent a barge under the command of Lieutenant Varella, on board of the Wachusett, to tell its captain to anchor at once, or he would sink him if he tried to continue his provocation. To this the latter replied, that on his word of honor, he would do no more, and that he would go back to his anchorage.

This answer was given to the officer, the commander of the steamer not allowing him to come on board.

But the steamer Wachusett had smartly made fast cable to the Florida, and he feigned to return to its anchorage, steering to the south. She passed about cable's length from the bow of the corvette D. Januara, which then opened fire, sending eight shots at I the steamer, which did not return the fire, and to of range of the fire.

Government vessels immediately put up steam and sail, for a chase, determined to capture the American vessels, but they had got too much start."

The Journal further says ; "On the 7th, as soon as it, became known that an insult had been offered to our flag by the United States Steamer Wachusett in capturing the C. S. Steamer Florida in our port during the night time, a crowd went to the office of the United States consul and forcing in the door took the arms that were there, and threw them about the streets as far as the lower city.

In front of the Alfandeia, some sailors of the Florida tried to get hold of the arms, but they would not be given to them. A force of police was then ordered out at once, and was placed on guard before the house in which the consul was, the force remaining there all night. The President of the province cancelled II., p. 298 the exagutur of the American consul. The Vicecousul, Wilson, who had gone to sleep on board of the steamer Wachusett, also went away with him leaving the consulate vacant. On the 11th October a bark was engaged by

the captain of the Florida to carry to England the eighty men of his crew left on shore, who were to sail on the 14th, the captain rnd oth er officers to follow in the next British mail steamer, to be under the protection of that

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL DO.

In the matter of the Wachusett and the Florida, a similar case occurred in our diplomacy, when JEFFERSON was Secretary of ate, in which we occupied the nos held by Brazil. It was the capture, in Delaware bay within our jurisdiction, of the British mand on the French government, Mr. Jer FERSON submitted the case to the Attorney General of the United States for his opinion, as to whether so large , expanse of water as Delaware Bay is within our Jurisdiction. Mr. RANDOLPH, in his opinion cited numerous authorities establishing our ight, and concluding his letter in these words The conclusion, then, is that the Grange has been seized on neutral ground. If this be admitted the duty arising from the ilegal act is restitution." The resulting consequence was so undeniable that he deemed it super flucus to argue it. Mr Jefferson accordingly addressed to M. De Ternant, the French minister, a letter, dated May 15, 1793, of which the passage here inserted is an extract The Capture of the British ship Grange by the French frigate P Embuscade, within

the Delaware, has been the subject of a for mer letter to you. On full and mature con sideration, the government deems the cap ture to have been unquestionably within its jurisdiction, and that, according to the rules of neutrality, and the protection it owes to all persons while within its limits, it is bound to see that the crew be liberated, and the vessel and cargo restored to their former owners. The Attorney General of the Unit ed States has made a statement of the ground quence harged by the President of the having the ship Grange and her cargo restor

This is a correct exposition of thelaw; and as against our government, it is conclusive .same time some boats filled with men, board- If theref re, Braz' theores to stand on the ex treme limit of her rights, the letter of the law will justify her. The case of Mason

> What a misfortune to the Abolitionists stopping the slave trade! We should have be made to import the next lot of substitutes bing of what you have to expect for the four direct from Africa. They ought not to cost years to come. - Ashland Advocate ... over \$300 per man, and we should be sute of w paicest total total and man and be discount

rabing for McClellan!

CAMP AT TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10. Sin: I would respectfully call your attention to some few things happening of late in this camp, and humbly ask you to grant a small space in your columns for its publication, as it is one of many cases showing to what extremities the Republican party went before the election came off. Men were granted furloughs from this camp to go home and vote, providing they would vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and some of the hangers on in this camp were paid five dollars for getting them that furlough. But any man who said son to cheer for "Little Mac." Most of the Lincoln men are gone from the camp, and yes terday evening the boys got rather jubilant and begun to cheer for the Hero of Antietam. when we were all ordered to fall in line, about forty men were hand cuffed, and eight men were made to carry heavy; logs of wood for about three hours. If this is what is called a free country deliver me from it. Hoping that you will grant this a space in your columns, and show to the world what means the Republicans resorted to, I remain, very re W. R.

WHAT GEN. SCOTT THINKS OF MARTIAL LAW, AND TRIALS OF CITIZENS BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS .- The biography of Lieutenant Gen Scott prepared by himself, reproduces an article on arbitrary arrests written by him, and published in the National Intelligencer, Jan. 4, 1864. In that article General Scott condemns as "monstrous" the trial of any cit. izen not in the military service by a court martial. Referring to the 5th and 6th amendments of the Constitutions, he says :

If these amendments do not expressly secure the citizen, not belonging to an army, from the possibility of being dragged before a council of war, or courtmartialed for any pre tense whatsoever, then there can be no secu rity for any human rights under human institutions. Congress and the President could not, if they were unanimous, proclaim martial law over any part of the United States without first throwing these amendments into the fire * * It is vulgularly supposed, partieu larly by those who, "dressed in a little brief authority," and lust for more, that the suspension of habeas corpus, lets in upon the citizen martial law. The suspension by Congress would, certainly, for a time, enable power to hold any citizen incarcercerated without trial; but, if brought to trial, it must still be before one of the ordinary courts of the land .- See Autobiography of Scott, Vol.

SHERIDAN'S POLICY IN THE VIRGINIA VAL LEY .- The London Times denounces Sheridan's brutal policy in the Valley of the Shenandoah as follows :

"We doubt if a full description of the achievement would excite any applause, or be approved by any assembly of Christian men, unless party hatred had converted them into demons. The incident tells for little on the issue of the civil war, but it gives a terrible illustration of the spirit in which it is carried on. By an order from General Grant the Federal force, under Sheridan, which has pursued the Confederate army down the Valley of the Shenandoah, has turned northward again. But in returning it has devastated the whole of the valley, front Crook's Gap, the most southerly point it reached, to Stransburg its present quarters. A tract of fertile country, 50 miles in length, with an average breadth of 40, between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountains is burntinto

We hope the General has exaggerated the extent of the destruction of which he has been the instrument, but he reports that 2,000 barns, and 70 mills, stored with com and forage, meal and impliments of agriculture, have been given to the flames. Ope of his men was shot in carrying his order into ef fect, and in retaliation, every dwelling with in a radius of five miles from the spot where he fell, was burnt. Comment on such an atrocity is needless. Some physiolagists have asserted that the Americans have grad ually acquired something of the Red Indian cast of countenance. Can the spirit of the savage have also entered into them? But if the war is to go on thus it will be the modern disgrace of mankind. The destruction of what invaders spare, if even for the r own sake, looks more like desperation of suc cess than a reasoning confidence. The Fed erals must have given up the hope of possets ing in future the soil they ravage. Nemo sic vastat sua."

Another of Lincoln's outrages was rardsville, this county. A number of soldiers if they are guilty of any crime, why not ac cept bail, which was offered to any amount, course will do for the Lincoln party, The

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED.

tionists in Rejoicing over Lincoln's re-election. It was telegraphed from Washington on Saturday, to Journals in the Administration interest, that the Richmond Journals, having received news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, were very doleful, etc., but the journals themselves having come along, so far from

being doleful over the resuit, they appear to be quite as jubilant as the Tribune, Times, Village Record, and the rest of the Abolition journals, and here are unanswerable evidence of the fact :

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 14,]

Our information is next to positive that Mr Lincoln has been re elected. Few have doubted from the first that this would be the result, and fewer still will regret it. For ourselves, we feel that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, or concession, and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies .-There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize, and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no fear of this; our people will continue to stand as one man : with him it is a united South against a divided North With McClellan it might have been a united North against a divided South, in which event all we have been striving for in this four years' struggle would have been lost, But Lincoln is to continue to be the master of the Yankeee. and the spectre of reconstruction vanishes

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov 11.]

Lincoln has been reselected President of

the United States. His first election could not surprise any one, for he was wholly unknown; but his re-election, after four years' experience of his character and capacity, will not fail to impress the world with a very low opinion of popular government. So far as the people of these States are interested, the re-election of Lincoln is entirely satisfactory For us he is the right man in the right place We would not have had him defeated, but gave all the influence of the Enquirer to him. our reasons were entirely selfish. fer the management of this war to remain in the same hands that have directed it for the last four years. We prefer an ignorant, brutal fool as commander-in-chief of the enemy to any other man. General McClellan might have given us more trouble, but we have taken the measure of Lincoln and know exactly his entire worthlessness. The four years more of war, which his election now makes sure, would not have been avoided by the election of McClellan, but might have been conducted with much more ability, and given as more trouble than Lincoln can possibly command. This re-election of Lincoln binds our people still firmer together, and prevent the discussian and discord which the election of McClellan might have introduced. We know that it means continued war, and our country, will prepare for it. There is no prospect for peace, and it is better for us that we should know clearly the purpose of the enemy in this matter than to have been di. which the defeat of Lincoln would have raised among our people. Let onr authorities begin immediately the work of re-organizing the army, consolidating the regiments, filling up the ranks, improving the cavalry, and preparing for the spring campaign.

The rejoicing of the Rebels does not surprise us, nor can it astouish any sensible relecting mind. Lincoln's war policy has made the South a unite, and constantly add ed to the strength of the Rebellion-so much so, that they have long regarded, and openly declared him to be, "the South's best ally," If he had been defeated; and the Democratic party, had obtained the control of the Government, the work of disunion among the Confederates would at once have commenced, and it would not have been long before the old Union feeling would have gained ascendency in several of the seceded States, and thus have opened the way for a restoration of the Union under the Coustitution. This was what the Confederate lead ers feared, if the Democracy should succeed, and because of this fear, they earnestly de sited Lincoln's re-election. That their de sire has been gratified, and they see in Lincoln's triumph, the success of their Confed eracy, it is but natural that they should re joice and be glad.

When it becomes plain to ail, as it soon will, and the people of the North by the recommitted on Saturday night last, at Gi- electing Lincoln, have been simply playing into the hands of the Confederacy, hundreds stationed at this place, were sent in the night and thousands all over these States, will curse to the residence of three young men, two Mr. the day and the dead. They will see and Monaghans and another young man whose understand how and why the Abolition lead name we did not learn, hoisted the windows, ers. South, unite in rejoicing over the reentered the house, aroused them out of their election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presiden. sleep, and arrested them, without a warrant cy; but repentence will not restore a brok or even without telling them their crime .- en and dissevered Union, give back life to We hear that as they committed the crime of the hundreds of thousands of fathers, sons cheering for McCfellan, and others say that and brothers slain upon the battle field, or they are the party who forced an abolition wipe out the load of debt resting upon the preacher (one of those who preaches the word people. A change, then, from Abolition to of the devil instead of the word of God) to Democratic rule, (a change which is sure to cheer for McClellan, Let this be as it may, of the people, North, bring them to a sense of their true intersets,) may do much to re for their appearance at court. But no such a pair the ruins of the Lincoln era, but it will quire time even with the smiles of our Fa-Constitution of the State and United States thers' God resting upon the rulers hereafter have had to day so many more brave, loyal are set aside, laws are disregarded, and our to be chosen, to build up the waste places black soldiers In Perhaps an arrangement can liberties endangered. This is only a begin of the land, and to restore again to the people of all sections that unselfish and fraternal of a common nationality, which first brought the States into Union, with each State sovergetting pure blood, unmixed with that of training A paper speaks of a man "who died ereign, independent and self governing in all was released on the ground that "the Gov- she fired a shot from her bow gun. At once tors Nobody but Copperheads would op- without the aid of a physician." Such in- respects, except as expressly restrained or stances of death are exceedingly rare total prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Donation Visit-The triends of Rev. C. R. La The Confederates Uniting with the Aboliare respectfully invited to make him a Donation visit on Thursday Nov. 24,at his house in the afternoon and evening, (dinner at 3 o'clock).

The Lemon Farm The sale of the Lemon arm, which was te have been made on Tuesday ast, has been adjourned to Saturday the 7th Jasary next. The sale will be made on the premises. Those wishing to purchase a valuable farm should not fail to examine this one,

Halstead and Hammell's Column, which ill be found in our paper to day, is of itself suffiient evidence to any reflecting man, that the place to buy goods is at their store. The deale, who hes to do a large business, always advertisesliberally; by thus increasing his business, he is enabled to sell at lower prices, than others who neglect to do so; besides the very fact of advertising shews he is anxious to sell his goods, such men are the persons who will give good bargains to purchasers If any one doubts the correctness of this theory, he will have his doubts removed by going to Halsteads & Hammell's.

Clay's Weather Strips-what are they? we hink we hear our readers, inquiring. We will try to tell. They are two strips of thin band or hoop ron, so arranged and fastened upon the bottom of a door or window, as to entirely keep out the wind rain snow or dust. They can be fitted to any door or window that opens with hinges. The durability, simplicity and utility of this invention will be readily admitted by every person who sees it.

A Supplementary Draft to fill deficiencies in the quotas of the reveral districts, in the county under the 500,000 call for troops, will, we are informed by Deputy Provost Marshal Stephens, be made next

We are also informed by Marshal Stephens that orders have been received to make a druft to fill deficiencies under the previous calls for 700 000. With these repeated drafts and the prospect of additional call the people will probably get enough of this business.

The Enrollment under the State Militia Low should only be made of persons between the ages of 21 and 45 years. The warrants attached to the books of the assessors were prepared under the old militia law which authorized the Enrollment of those of 18 and upwards. Our young friends who may have been enrolled by the assessors will be glad to learn that they will be reserved for future fighting Husband your strength boys, you'l be needed yet.

Died.

BASLER-In Fort Marcy, Oct. 28, 1864, of Apoplexy, Milton Basler, aged,24 years,and 6 mon He has gone dearest mother, his spirit has fled, That form once so lovely lies senseless and dead Death has set his dark seal, on that fair youthful

And that warm loving heart, beats not for thee now

He has gone, and low lies the cherished one's head, And the reseate bloom from his smooth check ha

The bright eye is sealed and the soft lip is closed. Where once love and feeling so sweetly reposed.

Oh! why was he severed from earth in his bloom, And his sick mind o'er shadowed by death's silent gloom While the rainbow of hope on his path shed its ray,

Like a beautiful meteor he vanished away. Twas the will of our heavenly father to call.

He knoweth full well what is good for us all. Submissive : we bow to his holy decree. With an uplifted heart and humble bent knee.

He has gone, God, has taken thine own precious son Thine bosom's own treasure, the pride of thine home He is reaping the sweets of his Saviour's Domain Be calm, dearest mother, your loss is his gain,

Special Notices.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry W. Fassett late of Windham Township dec'd. Having been gran ed to the Undersigned. All persons having claims against Estate are requested to presen present them duly authenticated for settlement an ail persons indubted to said Estate are requested to a present the proper of make immediate payment to, AHIRA GAY, Admir, or

CAROLINE H FASSETT Admr's

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administra ou on the Estate of Andrew Sickler Dec'd, have tion on the Estate of Abstract Segler Dec 4, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons in-debted to said Estate are requested to make immedi-ate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settle-ment. FANNY SICKLER. Admr'z Tunkhannock Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable pre-scription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bron-chitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge.) by sending their address to key. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co.,

UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Appeal will be held for the Special Income Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and

23d days of November, 1864,

For the County of Wyoming, at the Court House in Tunkhannock, when all difficulties that may have arisen from improper assessments, will be

ISAAC S. MONROE, Assessor 13th Pa. Dist.

STILL IN THE FIELD MRS. BARDWELL

nnounces to the Ladies of Tunkhannock and vicinity, that she has just received a fine asso rement of

Fall and Winter Millinery.

at her rooms opposite the Post-office, where can be LATEST STYLES.

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESS-ES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, and everything in the line of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which she will sell at the lowest each prices.

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done val4tf.