



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864
Change of Editors.

After suspended animation, for a couple of weeks, the *Republican* has again come to life. Its excessive joy, at the result of the late election, came very near taking the thing off. It immediately went into "a trance;" and had it not a little stronger snuff of the essence of nigger, applied to its nose by the right man and at the right time, it would probably, ere this, have been "clear gone." Fortunately the physician and the remedy were both at hand. Ira Avery, who commenced his labors in behalf of the nigger, upwards of twenty years ago, and who now begins to see and enjoy the fruits of his toil, appears at the critical time, and breathes the breath of life into the nostrils of the defunct concern. This new editor, like all his predecessors, gives assurance that his paper shall be a very moral, high toned one. He will avoid "all low slang—all abusive and opprobrious epithets." He now considers himself the next thing to a preacher; and we think he is. If the lies which he has abounded in that sheet for the past ten weeks (the time during which he claims he has been its editor,) is a sample of the "truthfulness, uprightness, and integrity," which will hereafter characterize it, we rather think the preachers will be second to him, not he, second to them. Preacher Emory, it will be recollected, promised to print a moral, truthful, high toned paper. In less than two months his capital stock run so low, that he hadn't even the semblance of morality or honesty left about him. It had all gone into the paper, and thus was scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

"Brudner Abery" having been so long connected with the underground Rail Road, his stock of niggerism, upon which he will principally rely, must be very large. He will probably hold out longer than Emory did. "We presume our Republicanism will need no endorsement," says this meek smooth-faced government officer. O! no; "Brudner Abery" you're all right on all of the issues.—John Brownism, Garrisonianism, Abolitionism, Lincolnism, niggerism and disunionism, have all found in you an ardent advocate, and most devoted worshipper. We think your Black Republicanism will never be called in question. For the present, Adoo!

Notice to Delinquents.
We have commenced making out and sending bills to delinquent subscribers. We shall continue to do so until we ascertain who will pay their subscriptions and who will not. The names of the latter class, or dead heads will be struck from our books, and their accounts will be put into the hands of a proper person for collection. The cost of labor, paper and other materials used by us; obliges us to adopt this course as a matter of self protection.

The *veracious and saintly* editor of the *Republican*, in his paper of last week says:
"There is nothing cheap now but paper money and Democratic 'Club Stock'—excepting it may be the initiation fee into the secret, oath bound order of K. G. C., sons of Liberty &c. &c. Some say members come in at half price after Nov. 8th. How is that neighbor Democrat?"
This is a specimen of what may be expected from a man who claims that his office is next to the preachers; and who makes such hypocritical professions of "truthfulness, uprightness, integrity, and fair dealing," as appeared in the same issue containing it.

From the New Haven Register.
Sanitary Expenses.

We have received a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission of the Western Department of the United States located at Louisville, Ky., from Sept. 1, 1861, to January, 1864. The amount collected is put at \$321,055.42. Of this, there has been expended for the "purchase of supplies" \$93,592.56—while the expenses of buying and distributing this aid to the soldiers amounted to \$170,493.59! of which the sum of \$93,274.74 was expended in salaries alone! From this it would appear that for every few dollars distributed for the benefit of the soldier, three were taken for the expenses of getting it to him, and nearly as much in amount as was actually distributed to the various camps was taken from the fund in salaries, for the report does claim to have "distributed" but \$48,010.68.

This is "charity" with vengeance. This is the way the money goes, and it is not much better than stealing. People generally suppose when they give their money to help the sick and wounded soldiers that it goes through the hands of kind hearted people, direct to the camp and hospital, without much charge beyond that of transportation, and that is generally donated. They have no idea that any part of it goes to fatten the pockets of a set of Amindab Slocks, who are always hanging about charitable enterprises.

Wife (complaining)—"I haven't more than a third of the bed."
Husband (triumphantly)—"Well, that's all the law allows you."

Conscription.
When the war commenced, the people rushed forward for the defence and restoration of the Union with an enthusiasm, unprecedented in history, and volunteer soldiers offered their services in numbers far beyond the requirements of the Government. Nor did the effervescence soon subside. It was not checked till the war cry of the "Nigger" was substituted for that of the Union; and then the zeal for volunteering began to flag. The Administration, to obtain men to fill the depleted ranks in the field, found itself compelled to adopt the double system of bribery and coercion; of temptation, in the shape of enormous bounties, and of force in the form of an unconstitutional conscription. From the appended paragraph it appears that both schemes have failed to accomplish the desired object.

How the privilege of procuring substitutes could diminish the number of the draft, we cannot understand, as the substitute takes the place of the principal, and we are equally in the dark as to the failure of the bounties to allure mercenaries, white or black. The deficiency we believe is ascribed to the draft and not to the paid enlistments. But a new draft is to be ordered, not only, as we understand it, to fill up the deficiencies in the old call, but to obtain three hundred thousand men under a requisition. Such is the prospect before the people of the country—draft, debt, and starvation—if the present dynasty continue to hold power.

Conscription was called by Bonaparte, as we learn from Thibaudeau, "the dread and desolation of families." Even in the country where it originated, and under the vigorous enforcement of it by Napoleon, it was not a success. It was a conception of Jordan in 1798, and under the first call in 1800 200,000 men were raised. Bonaparte of course found the system in operation when he attained power, and he applied himself strenuously to promote its efficiency. Being for a long time confined to young men between the ages of twenty and twenty five and the levies being small in comparison of those demanded by the vast military spirit of Mr. Lincoln, it was less oppressive on families and less injurious to the productive interests than our miscellaneous and gigantic system. But there it was not effective in keeping large armies afloat.

In the latter part of 1813, 350,000 conscripts in addition to the troops in service were placed at the disposal of the emperor, and at the same time 180,000 were taken from the national guards for the defence of towns and fortifications; and yet in a few months after, he had hardly 150,000 regular troops to oppose the allies. Such was French experience. We are learning something about the system, and it is to be hoped we may profit by our lessons.

Let the legitimate object of the war be recollected, and the draft will be needed; volunteers will again flock to the stars and stripes.

A Washington letter to New York says, among other things:—

"It is understood here that the report of the Secretary of War to Congress will embrace the substance of a very important communication upon the subject of the conscription act, which has been addressed to Mr. Stanton by Provost Marshal Fry. It is stated that this document claims that the present conscription law is not only a failure in producing the right kind of men, but is a monstrous expense, not only to the government, but to individuals, cities, counties, and townships. General Fry urges that the law should be amended, not allowing substitutes, and compelling the personal services of every man, no matter what his situation, as soon as he is drafted. It is found that the last call for five hundred thousand men has probably not added to our armies more than one hundred thousand. It will be remembered that the Military Committee of both the Senate and House strongly urged the striking out of the substitute clause in the last Congress. It was also the earnest wish of the War will recommend to Congress the abolition of the right to procure substitutes, and the fifty-day notice, so that hereafter the men drawn will be promptly put into the ranks. Three hundred thousand more men will be needed for the prosecution of the campaign, if it is deemed advisable to keep up our armies to their present standard. It is found that as our army is pushed into the Southern territory a greater number of men are needed to cover the enormous extent of our lines. Hence it is almost certain that a pre-emptory draft for three hundred thousand men will be made as early as the first of January."—&c.

DO YOU CALL THIS FREEDOM?—A gentleman fresh from Washington City and well informed as to the facts, says that every officer in charge of hospitals or camps who is found to be in favor of McClellan, is at once relieved, and that every effort will be bent to bear to prevent a fair expression of the soldier's vote in the army. This may do for a little while but may be pushed too far by an Administration which confesses it is only carrying on the war for the base purpose of perpetuating itself in power.

IT WILL TAKE THE HALF.—At the end of Lincoln's term half the real and personal property in the whole country will be mortgaged to pay the debt. The man who holds a deed for one hundred acres of land, will in reality own fifty. Half the horses in his stables, half the cattle in his fields, half the pigs in his pen and half the grain in his barn, will go to the shoddy contractors who are running the country in debt at the rate of three million dollars a day, to liberate about six negroes week.

The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer, the latter said to him: "Younger have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea!"

Horrors of War.
The Liverpool (England) Courier of the 18th ult., publishes the following letter addressed to the Federal commander in Virginia by the wife of a gentleman whose house was burned in Jefferson county, Va.:
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., July 20, 1864.

General Hunter—Yesterday your ordering, Captain Martindale, of the "First New York Veteran Cavalry," executed your infamous order and burned my house. You have had the satisfaction ere this of receiving from him the information that your orders were fulfilled to the letter; that the dwelling and every outbuilding, seven in number, with their contents, being burned. I, therefore, a helpless woman, whom you have cruelly wronged, address you, a major general of the United States army, and demand why this was done? What was my offence?
My husband was absent, an exile. He has never been a politician, or in any way engaged in the struggle now going on, his age preventing. This fact David Strother, your Chief of Staff, could have told you. The house was built by my father, a revolutionary soldier, who served the whole seven years for your independence. There was I born; there the sacred dead repose; it was my house and my home; and there has your niece, who lived among us all this horrid war up to the present moment, met with all kindness and hospitality at my hands.

Was it for this that you turned me, my young daughter, and little son out upon the world without a shelter? Or was it because my husband is the grandson of the revolutionary patriot and rebel, Richard Henry Lee, and the near kinsman of the noblest of Christian Warriors, the greatest of generals, Robert E. Lee? Heaven's blessing be upon his head forever! You and your Government have failed to conquer, subdue or match him; and disappointed rage and malice find vent upon the helpless and inoffensive.

Ye gods like you have torn my heart to pieces; for all hallowed memories clustered around that homestead—and, demon-like, you have done it without even the pretext of revenge; for I never saw or harmed you. Your office is not to lead, like a brave man a soldier, your men to fight in the ranks of the war; but your work has been to separate yourself from all danger, and with your incendiary band, steal unawares upon helpless women and children, to insult and destroy. Two fair homes did you yesterday lay in ashes, giving not a moment's warning to the startled inmates of your wicked purpose; turning mothers and children, out of doors; your very name execrated by your own men for the cruel work you gave them to do.

In the case of Mr. A. R. Boteler, both father and mother were far away. Any heart but that of Capt. Martindale (and yours would have been touched by that little circle, comprising a widow, just risen from her bed of illness, her three little fatherless babes—the eldest not five years old—and her heroic sister. I repeat, any man would have been touched at that sight. But Capt. Martindale—one might as well hope to find mercy and feeling in the heart of a wolf, bent on its prey of young lambs, as to search for such qualities in his bosom. You have chosen well your man for such deeds; doubtless you will promote him.

A colonel of the Federal army has stated that you deprived forty of your officers of their commands because they refuse to carry out your malignant mischief. All honor to their names for this at least. They are men; they have human hearts and blush for such a commander.
I ask you that does not wish infamy and disgrace attached to him forever would serve under you? Your name will stand on history's page as the Hunter of weak women and innocent children; the Hunter to destroy defenceless villages and refined and beautiful homes; to torture afresh the agonized hearts of suffering widows; the Hunter of Africa's poor sons and daughters, to lure them on to ruin and death of soul and body; the Hunter with the relentless heart of a wild beast, the face of a fiend, and the form of a man. Oh, Earth, behold the monster.
Can I say, "God forgive you?" No prayer can be offered for you. Were it possible far human lips to raise your name heavenward, angels would thrust the foul thing back again and demons claim their own. The curse of thousands, the scorn of the manly and upright, and the hatred of the true and honorable, will follow you and yours through all time, and brand your name, Infamy! Infamy!!

Again I demand, why have you burned my house? Answer, as you must answer before the searcher of all hearts, why you have added this cruel, wicked deed to your many crimes?
Butler called upon to disgorge.

During General Butler's late trip to New York, Samuel Smith and Andrew W. Smith applied for an attachment against him, he being a non resident debtor. The plaintiffs in their complaint over that in May, 1862, they were private bankers, doing business under the firm name of Samuel Smith & Co., at 27 Camp street, New Orleans. On the 10th of May, General Butler, it is alleged, forcibly entered their establishment, took away all their funds, private accounts, and \$800,000 in gold coin. All this property was kept from them until July, when the defendant returned all their property except the gold coin, which the plaintiffs allege he converted to his own use, and refused to deliver up to them when demanded. Upon this state of facts the judge granted a writ of attachment against the property of the defendant in the sum of \$150,000. The complaint and original process were served upon the General in person by under Sheriff F. L. Volutee. The Sheriff has also attached all monies due the General from the United States and now in the sub-treasury, also the monies in the hands of his private bankers Messrs Macomber & Shields.

THE WAR.
We are able to trace Sherman's progress down to last Wednesday. Both of his expeditions have been checked. Slocum's expedition, which moved south from Atlanta, was, on November 19th, twenty miles north of Macon. Our statement of Saturday was correct. The Confederates succeeded in placing a strong force in Slocum's front at that point, and he was checked. Down to Tuesday last he had made no farther progress toward Macon, and was believed to have turned to the eastward. Macon is thus relieved from immediate danger. Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which, at last accounts, had reached Wallace, a small town just north of the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad, made no attempt to march on Macon. It turned toward Milledgeville; captured the city, and burned some of the public buildings. Both Slocum and Kilpatrick seem to have abandoned the idea of capturing Macon, and are believed to be moving eastward towards Augusta or Savannah.

General Howard's expedition which Sherman directs in person, has started from Atlanta to Augusta, though when, is not accurately known. This column moved eastward to Crawfordsville, a town on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, seventy miles from Augusta. Here the Confederate cavalry were first found. Making but slight opposition, they retreated before Howard's advancing troops until Berzelia, a town twenty one miles from Augusta, was reached. Here the Confederates were reinforced, and made a successful stand. There are reports that Howard's advance was repulsed with loss. Such was the condition of affairs before Augusta on Wednesday last. The military situation on that day was this: Slocum was twenty miles north of Macon, with a Confederate force in his front strong enough to check him. Kilpatrick was at Milledgeville, twenty five miles east of Slocum and thirty miles north east of Macon. Howard was at Berzelia, sixty miles north east of Kilpatrick and eighty five miles northeast of Slocum. A force was in front of Halleck which was apparently strong enough to check him.

General Forrest, with the body of Confederate troops which has for some time been near Huntsville, Alabama, has suddenly made a movement. He has marched northward toward Columbia, a town thirty five miles south of Nashville. Fearing that Forrest would get in his rear, Thomas who had advanced into Alabama, began a retrograde movement. He abandoned Huntsville and Decatur, and retreated into Tennessee. He then withdrew through Pulaski, abandoning it, and retreating to Columbia. He is now between Columbia and Nashville. The Confederates are just south of Columbia. Forrest commands. A contest is imminent.

There seems to be very little doubt that General Early, having left a force at Strasburg, has sent the greater part of his army to Richmond. Sheridan is still at Winchester. The supply railroad he is building is now in running order to the Opequan, five miles east of Winchester. The road will bring supplies from Harper's Ferry, and the dangers of the Martinsburg route will be avoided.

There is a report from Washington that Commander Collins has been ordered to take the Confederate steamer Florida, with her officers and crew, back to Bahia, Brazil.
The Confederate steamer Chickamauga has been seen at the Atlantic, about half way between Wilmington and the Bermuda. She was cruising for American vessels.
Gen. Barbridge, with the Federal troops in Kentucky, has reached Cumberland Gap. This reinforcement saves it from capture by Breckinridge.

Everything is quiet at Petersburg. Picket firing alone occurs.
It is at length settled that Gen. Banks returns to New Orleans.
Maj. Gen. John Pope is to have an active command.—Age.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE STAND.—Wendell Phillips has been making a speech at Boston on the war, which is characterized by his usual frankness and honesty. We select the following sentences from it as it appears in a Boston paper:

"Speaking of the prospect of peace, Mr. Phillips said; our institutions must first rest on the basis of universal equality. That goal the nation struggles to day, and there can be peace till we reach it. There is no reconstruction possible within twenty years' unless the black and the white are admitted alike to suffrage. He has labored for twenty-five years to break up the Union in the interest of justice, and now he labored to save it for the same end. Nationality was nothing to him when weighed against freedom and justice. The North did not take up arms in 1861 from love of Union, but, in his opinion, war would give the nation the right to abolish slavery. It was the result of the work of the Abolitionists that the nation accepted the quarrel of war."

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—The great Catholic Cathedral of Philadelphia, the corner stone of which was laid in 1846, was dedicated to the service of the Almighty on Sunday last. The Cathedral as it now stands, the largest church in North America north of the City of Mexico, and with the exception of one or two churches there it is the largest on the Western hemisphere. The attendance at the opening and dedication, both of clergy and laity was immense, among the former being Rev. J. J. Doherty of St. John's and Rev. F. Buthe of St. Magdalen's churches of this borough. Three archbishops and twelve bishops were present; the sermon being preached by Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore. The edifice which is entirely of brown stone, is 136 feet wide, 216 feet long and 101 feet 6 inches high. The height of the dome is over 210 feet. It is located on Logan Square.

A Clerical Blasphemer.
Rev. Mr. Towne, of Milwaukee, in a sermon preached just before the election uttered the following blasphemous language:
"The election of Tuesday involves issues which an angel might tremble to think of.—The interest suspended upon the stake more earth, and Hell, and Heaven. The armies of the Union, and our navies, are waiting to hear from it. The dark unshaded hosts of heaven are waiting to hear from it. The friends and foes of Liberty on the other side of the Atlantic, and in every part of the civilized globe, are waiting to hear from it.—God, on his eternal throne, is waiting to hear from it, that He may see whether as a nation we will forsake the sin and keep Him, or keep the sin and be forsaken of Him."

"God, on His eternal throne" waiting to hear whether Abraham Lincoln had reelected himself! whether, in fact, fraud, violence, corruption, tyranny and bayonets had triumphed over a free people! The Bridgeport Standard truly says that Towne could have gone but one step further in his blasphemous picture, and imagined the pearly gates of Heaven swinging open to the shout and cry of some ragged newsboy of an "Extra Tribune," while the angels searched their pockets for postal currency to purchase the glad tidings of Father Abraham's success.

The Portland Argus remarks;
"As the clergy are said to be represented in these holy conclaves (the loyal leagues) we hope it will not be intruding to suggest that they congratulate themselves in view of the rapid strides which the gospel is making in the army. The wonderful aggressions that have lately been made upon the ranks of the fidelity, the warm devotion and religious zeal now manifested in the churches, the beautiful state of harmony and brotherhood existing in our parishes, and especially the remarkable successes of the principles and spirits of the "Prince of Peace."

Fort Mifflin Prisoners.
A letter from Fort Mifflin, just received, says:—"We are back to old Fort Mifflin again. The evening we came here, John Kautz was a very sick man, but is now somewhat better. I am nearly dead being in this damp cell, and will soon be totally so if I don't get out.
Abraham Kline is very sick with diarrhoea. Joseph Vansicle, is insane—totally lost his reason. George Hurliman is so crippled with rheumatism, he can scarcely get about. The cell at this time is dripping with water from the arch over us, and even the sides are wet. The soundest man living could not remain in here without becoming injured in health—much less weakly old men, as many of us are. We have done nothing to deserve such punishment."

The foregoing we copy from the Columbia Democrat, of last week. It needs no comment.
In connection with the foregoing, we copy the following from a letter, written by Geo. D. Scott, of Leading. Mr. Scott is known to many of our citizens and his veracity will not be questioned by any. His statements were obtained from some of the Columbia county Fort Mifflin prisoners, during their stay over night at Reading on their way home. The letter, from which the following extract is taken, may be found in the Columbia Democrat of last week. He says:
"Forty-five were placed in a cell in Fort Mifflin, about 50 by 80 feet, under ground, the walls wet and the den so dark that in cloudy weather nothing could be seen without a candle. Criminals, in all jails I know anything about, have beds or cots to sleep on; and were deprived of so great a luxury, and compelled to lie on boards, until within a few days previous to their release, when two were given them. They were allowed but one blanket each.

Their living, consisted of pork, bread and coffee. Occasionally beef was furnished. Frequently the meat was spoiled. Some, perhaps, would stop here in this narration; the consideration of delicacy shall not prevent me from telling the worst part of this horrible affair. They were compelled to eat and sleep with their excrement in the same room.—During the first two weeks, sickness, brought on by the change of food, water, &c., caused them to fill a tub, the size of a half barrel, twice a day. This was emptied into the bay and from the bay, their muddy, filthy water was pumped for coffee and drinking. One of the victims died a few weeks since in the hospital near the Fort. He was an old man with his beard and hair whitened with the frost of 58 winters. Another is nearly dead and others are sick with diarrhoea. One also has been a soldier, and bears the mark of a battle."

Why does not the Government employ some eminent artist to give to the public a photographic inside view of Fort Mifflin, together with a life-like portrait of its wretched, sick, dying, dead, and deranged inmates?—Danville (Pa.) I teller, Nov. 18

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The plates of the new fifty cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. The notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty five cent notes will be of length graduated between the highest and lowest denominations.—It is probable that a three cent note will be issued for the greater facility of making change.

DECIDED PLUCK.—There is a man in Maine the owner of piece of crinoline, who shows decided. He says that when the minister was hugging and kissing his wife, he peeped through the crack of the door and saw it all and as long as he has the spirit of a man remaining, he will peep on all such occasions.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.
Wanted, on subscription, at this office, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Potatoes, Turnips, Beans, Pork, Beef, Poultry and Eggs.
Skates.—The finest assortment of skates for Ladies and gentlemen. Boys and misses, ever brought in town, are now on exhibition at Stark's Grocery.—Those who propose to indulge in this healthful and invigorating exercise should call and examine them.
New Railroad.—The Montrose folks are very earnest in their efforts for the construction of a railroad from their borough to Great Bend, and are sanguine as to the result. A party of engineers are now about completing a survey, from which it will be determined as to the cost and feasibility of the route proposed, which is the ridge of hills east of Snake Creek.

Thomas D. Wright, Esq., law-partner of D. S. Dickinson, and widely known as a lawyer and politician, was found dead in his bed at Deposit, on Monday morning, the 7th inst. He had addressed the McClellan Club at Deposit on Saturday night, and staid over Sunday with a clergyman there.—His wife was the daughter of Hon. John A. Collier.—It is believed that his death was hastened by the excitement and exposure incident to an active participation in the political campaign.

Special Notices.
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, to distribute the distributive share (now in Court) of John R. Gardner, in the money raised by the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Elisha Harris dec'd in partition, said distribution to be, to and among the creditors of said John R. Gardner, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Tunkhannock on Saturday December 24th, 1864 at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons having any claims upon said fund are hereby notified to present the same, or be deemed from coming in upon said fund.
F. C. ROSS Auditor.
Tunkhannock, Nov. 28th 1864.

Administrators Notice.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry W. Fassett late of Windham Township dec'd. Having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against Estate are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement on all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to—
ABHHA GAY, Adm'r.
CAROLINE H. FASSETT Adm'r's
ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Sickler dec'd, 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.
Tunkhannock Pa.
November, 16th 1864.

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
v4-114-3mo.

MATRIMONIAL
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you.—All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked.
Sarah B. Lambert, Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York
v4-114-2mo.

STILL IN THE FIELD.
MRS. BARDWELL
Announces to the Ladies of Tunkhannock and vicinity, that she has just received a fine assortment of
Fall and Winter
Millinery,
at her rooms opposite the Post-office, where can be found in great variety, all the
LATEST STYLES,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, and everything in the line of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices.
REPAIRING promptly and neatly done.
v4-114-6.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and whose virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produce cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
Those who require an alterative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMPOUND SERRA-PARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by Saml. Stark Tunkhannock, and all dealers in medicine everywhere.

HARDING & HAMMILL
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
330 GREENWICH STREET,
New York.
G. S. Harding,
L. Hammill,
L. Harding,
Farmers having butter and other produce to sell will receive from this firm the highest market price and prompt payment.
Mr. L. Harding, one of the members, who reside at Nicholson Depot, will receive and attend to shipment of all articles, and if desired will make advancements of one half market value at time of delivery to him.