The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865

THE AMENDMENT.

The Amendment to the constitution of the United States passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last by a vote of 119 to 56. It is to be hoped that this decision will not render a restoration of the Union impossible. It is also to be hoped that those *everlasting* nigger will now take his departure from the halls of Congress

THE WAR.

The military situation is unchanged.—Peace rumors are now rife. Alex'r H. Stephens R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, rebel peace envoys, are now said to be on their way to Washington, to have an informal talk with old Abe.

—as Hall Sheet, and Why,

Nearly three weeks ago we ordered a quantity of paper from the manufacturer. In due time (some two or three days) we received the bill. The papers slipped us in the usual way.—From that time to the present, we have made repeated inquiries, by letter, by telegraph, and personally, as to the whereabouts of this paper. But, alas! we have thus far been disappointed, rather paperless. Rather than miss one issue, we have been forced to use what we could get, in a half sheet. Nearly the usual amount of reading matter will be found in it. None but advertisers have reason to complain.—We feel confident, that our readers will not find fault, when we assure them that we have done every thing in our power to *avoid a half sheet.*

NOT PEACE.—Senator Wade of Ohio thus expressed the general sentiment of his portion of the Republican party in the Senate last week:

"You can have no peace as long as that relation [Slavery exists in the United States; and, as God is my judge, *I hope you will have no peace until you abolish it.* I ask for no peace until slavery is extinct in these United States. We hear men sometimes talk about the object for which this war is prosecuted. They haggle over the idea that it was to defend the United States against the aggressions of the South. That was a fact. It was in its commencement a strictly defensive war; but war was commenced—and thank God, I think I *see that it cannot end until that which gave rise to it shall have ended, and ended it must and shall.* If it continue thirty years and bankrupt the whole nation, I hope to God there will be no peace until we can say there is not a slave in this land."

"I say again, I ask no peace until that is done. I am glad of the stubbornness with which the South hold out. I hope they will hold out in their blindness until they provoke us to do that which the occasion demands, without which being done you ought to have no peace, and you can have no peace."

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—A PROPER INVESTIGATION.—The Military Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives are now acting under a resolution of that body, directing said committee to ascertain the number of persons confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, the dates of their arrests and confinement, the charges against them, whether any army officers are among them, and, if so, whether the laws for such cases made and provided have been respected; whether any persons are confined in said prisons without written charges, and whether any of those prisoners have had a trial," &c., &c. For the purpose of ferreting out the truth in these inquiries the committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers.

After the adoption of this proposition Mr. Thaddeus Stevens moved a reconsideration in order to amend the resolution so as to limit the committee to the "expediency" of the proposed investigation;—but the House by an almost unanimous vote decided that there was no question of the "expediency" in this thing; and so the investigation is under way. It is a good move, and we have every reason to expect that it will bring about some astonishing revelations and some wholesome checks and balances in regard to this much abused power of military arrests and imprisonments.

Let the committee fearlessly prosecute their inquiries and do their duty.—*Ex.*

The gross calumny of a Legislature which waited upon Gen. Frey at Harrisburg, and Washington, has rebounded to Harrisburg. Their action in new apportionment has been productive of good results, and we now learn from Harrisburg that a new apportionment of Legislature and Congress under the late call will be made, which is expected to reduce the Copperhead majority to less than fifty thousand, instead of sixty six thousand nine hundred and ninety nine as formerly announced.

We learn that the absurd order of January 2nd, which declared that "credits would not be given for any excess of men beyond the population of the districts," is about to be withdrawn, and that "districts" will be credited with all men furnished up to the 2d. of January.

SPRING GAY NOTICE.—The new sewing machines have yet to be attached to them. Antiquated crinolines are a perfect nuisance about these "fellers." They all mean to have one.

A Dangerous Weapon.

From the New York News.

It has been discovered that an English highway robber's newly invented instrument has lately been brought to this country, which is one of the most dangerous weapons the infernal genius of a criminal brain has ever invented. It is called the "sand club," and its use is almost certain to produce instant death. It is made of strong canvass, in the shape of a club, about twenty inches long, and from six to eight inches in circumference. This bag or club is filled with closely packed fine sand, and weighs from five to ten pounds, and has great advantage over the ordinary club or bludgeon, brass knuckles or slung shot.—It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it is said leaves no mark or bruise.—When the victim is struck on the top of the head, and there is where the sand club is directed, he instantly sinks to the pavement without a struggle, the result of concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the scalp of the victim after the sand club has performed its fearful mission. A few of these instruments have already been found in the possession of desperate characters, and their use and history confess to the Police.

A victim of one of these sand clubs might be found dead in the street the next morning, and no doubt the verdict of a coroner's jury would be "cause of death unknown," or "died of apoplexy." The highway robber has various methods of carrying out his purpose. If he is anything of a fancy character, he usually dresses pretty well and talks with some degree of intelligence and pleasantry.—He haunts the theaters and drinking saloons, and his victims are young men who carry more money and jewelry than brains, and who go out for a lark; or he selects some soldier or sailor who has received his pay. He makes the acquaintance of one of these, if possible—drinks with him and invites him to drink—and when he is sufficiently under the influence of liquor, he gets him out on the street, and when there are no passers by to be seen, he suddenly turns upon and knocks him down and robs him, and hurries away with his plunder. When he can not make his victim's acquaintance he dogs him about, and may have a confederate, and when he turns into some back street he hastily steps up behind him, and as he turns deals him a fearful blow which staggers him, and his confederate then obtains the plunder.

UNEXPECTED OPPOSITION.—The Republicans are as badly disappointed in Brutus J. Clay as they were in Garret Davis. These Kentucky politicians cannot be relied on where their love for slavery is touched. They had counted on Clay to vote for the Abolition amendment, as he has constantly acted with them upon the chief questions of the past years. During the debate on Monday last he spoke against the proposition as thus reported:

"Mr. Clay, (Rep.) of Kentucky opposed the resolution, urging that such an attempt should not be thrown into our councils. We have no right to touch property without just compensation, and cannot do even that unless the slaves thus taken are for public uses. He did believe that in Kentucky there was a solitary press not under duress; and by dictation and by power it was sought to change the fundamental law. He said he had been called a rebel because he would not bend the knee to power. But; so help him God, he would never vote for what he considered a wrong. You will never make a man love your laws by oppressing him and plundering him, and robbing him of his rights, as has been done in Kentucky; and the passage of this constitutional amendment will be an outrage and breach of faith against that State.—The dominant power is carrying out the very policy which the rebels have charged. These points he elaborated.

"When the amendment was voted on in the House last June, Mr. Clay was one of those who refrained from voting."

The Paper Duty.

We see by the Congressional proceedings, that that body has taken some steps towards breaking down the combination of paper monopolists, by passing the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That in lieu of the duty on printing paper, unsized and used for books and newspapers, now levied by law, there shall be levied collected and paid three per centum advalorem.

The vote on the resolution was yeas 97, nays 40. Among the nays we are surprised to see the name of our member, Mr. Tracy.—What reason this gentleman had for voting against a resolution designed to relieve the mass of his constituents from the extortion practiced upon them by a remorseless set of capitalists, we should like to learn. Every person who is in favor of disseminating cheap literature among the people should lend a hand in removing a burden of which has become intolerable. But there are members of Congress mainly indebted for the title of Honorable to newspapers, who seem to regard them as very convenient vehicles on which to ride into office, and then when there, turn round and assist in crushing them out of existence. These remarks will not alone apply to Mr. Tracy, but to the 40 members, who obeyed the behest of paper lobbyists who have been boring Congress against a repeal of the duty ever since this question has come up before them.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

MORE TAXES!—The New York *Tribune* thus cries loudly for more taxes:

"Let us have a twenty five per cent income tax, if necessary, with a searching inquiry into every man's business and receipts; with double the present taxes on all luxuries and superfluities." And said commercial abuse! That is very consolatory for our already tax oppressed people! A twenty five per cent. income tax! Whew! Had not the Government better take all the property of the people at once?

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or to another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the office.* The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. If subscribers remove to other places Without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to their former direction, they are responsible.

6. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud.

7. The Courts have also decided that a Post Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving notice as required by the regulations of the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post Master liable to the publisher for the subscription.

Stopping Papers.—Should you desire the publisher of a newspaper to discontinue sending his paper to you, always be positive that he is paid for it up to the date of your request. Remember, if you neglect this duty, it is at his option to do so or not; and if he may prefer to continue sending it, he can hold you responsible for it until all arrearages are paid.

Rather Frosty.—If the fugitives from the remorseless conscription of Old Abe, who have taken refuge in Canada, have experienced colder weather than we have had in these parts, for the past ten days; they must have felt, at times almost a regret at having taken shelter under the inhospitable folds of the Queen's mother's garments. As much as we dislike the smell of burning saltpetre we are fully prepared to say (on account of the cold weather) that we will go South, when Greeley's 200,000 "Loyal Leaguers" take up their line of march. We think however it will be warmer weather before they get off in that direction.

Messrs. Clay & Gray have had on exhibition in Town, a model of Clay's Patent Weather Strip, for preventing the rain, snow, dust, and cold, from entering houses under outside doors and windows. This thing is no humbug. It is just the thing that every man wants that has any outside doors—as it will more than save its cost in one winter in fuel alone. Frederick Miller of this place has purchased the right of this County and will supply all orders for them. No man can afford to be without these strips on the score of comfort and economy.—Send in your orders.

WANTS.—New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—Louisville Courier.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Wyoming County will receive until Wednesday February 15th. 1865 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at their office in the borough of Tunkhannock, sealed proposals for furnishing all materials and building two bridges to wit: one across the Tunkhannock creek near the residence of Joseph Stephens in Nicholson Township. The other across the Meshoppen creek at Keiserville on the site where the old Bridge now stands. Plans and specifications to be seen at the said Commissioners office.

By order of the Commissioners,

WM. F. TERRY, Clerk.

Tunkhannock January 30th 1865.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber having permanently located in Harrisburg. Offers for sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT

situate in the Borough of Tunkhannock. The House is well finished and in good repair with small Barn, out houses, Grape-arbor, Fruit trees &c thereon. The lot contains one half acre and is pleasantly situated on the principal street leading through the Borough.

Price, reasonable and terms Easy.

For Particulars Apply to Harvey Sickler of Tunkhannock Pa., or address the undersigned at Harrisburg Feb. 1st 1865. GEO. J. BOLTON.

The Lady's Friend.

Most households suffer great inconvenience from RAIN, SNOW, DUST, and COLD entering their dwellings under the outside doors. The Ladies are especially

Annoyed with Soiled Carpets,

COLD FEET, and SICK CHILDREN from the COLD DRAFT under the door, and DUSTY FURNITURE. We have the pleasure of offering to the public

A Sure and Effectual Remedy for all these Difficulties, in

CLAY'S

Patent Metallic Weather Strip.

Which elicits the admiration of all who have witnessed it.

The attention of the public is invited to this little invention. It is Simple, Durable, and Effective and is WORTH DOUBLE its cost every year in its SAVING of Furniture, Fuel and Doctor's Bills.

IT CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY DOOR or FRENCH WINDOW, is without springs or complicated machinery to get out of repair, is the only strip that can be removed at pleasure, and is in every sense of the term.

The Thing that all Housekeepers Want

The Subscriber having purchased the right for these strips will furnish them for those wishing them at short notice and on reasonable terms.

The highest testimonials of their utility can be given by all who have them in use. No outside door should be without them.

FREDERICK MILLER.

Tunkhannock, Pa. Feb 1st, 1865

Sewing Machines.

PINKLE & LYON'S NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

Sewing Machines

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the HIGHEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEWING MACHINE APPLIC.

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at the most important Institutions and Fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the LOCK STITCH alike on both sides, thus combining the beauty of the shuttle and silk used in the ravel stitch, the strength of the lock stitch and single thread Sewing Machines.
4. They work equally well on the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachment to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension or operate Machines.

Please call and examine and demonstrate for yourself, or send for circular with samples of sewing.

PINKLE & LYON M'F'G CO

No. 538 BROADWAY NEW YORK

STATEMENT

---OF---

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

OF

WYOMING CO.---1864.

County Duplicates.

YEAR	COLL'TS NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	DUPC'TE	EXONS	COL.COM	PAID	DUE
1860.	James N. Baker	Meshoppen	$153,23	$102,52	$42,29	$ 3,42	
1862.	T. D. Headly	Exeter	13.34	3.95	9.89		
"	John P. Burgess	Forkston	5,00	5,00			
"	John Cyphers	Lemon	34,04	18,47	15.57		
"	Newman Miller	Tunkhannock Twp,	355.77			140.00	$195,77
1863.	Joseph Fox	Braintrim	336,82	1,60	27,56	307,66	
"	Chauncy Benson	Eaton	576.23	25.40	50.04	500,79	
"	T. D. Headly	Exeter	10'12	4.39	9,63		
"	Peter Dershimer	Falls	204.46	25,78	41,23	137.45	
"	Truman Maynard	Mehoopany	46.62	1.62	33,44	11.56	
"	Wm. H. Cortright	Meshoppen	345,86	2,64	40.27	302.95	
"	O. L. Orcutt	Monroe	93.93	6,84	17.35	69 74	
"	G. B. Sprague	Nicholson	243,27	26.83	48.69	167.75	
"	A. L. Carey	Northmoreland	164.34			110.00	54,84
"	L. C. Conklin	Tunkhannock Boro	226.29	3,95	27,96	194,36	
"	Wm. B. Overfield	Tunkhannock Twp,	2.5,32			52,00	165,32
"	Edmund Fassett	Windham	133.41			111.00	22.41
1864.	Thomas Phillips	Braintrim	399.54			258,87	140.67
"	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	562.17			500,00	62.17
"	J. M. Robinson	Eaton	831.37			654.00	177.37
"	T. D. Headly	Exeter	152,97			135 00	17,97
"	Hiram Hitchcock	Forkston	235.42			160.00	75 42
"	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	618,48			569.00	49.48
"	Chas. H. Ely	Lemon	328.54			301,00	27.54
"	J. T. Jennings	Mehoopany	596.29			275,00	321 29
"	Wm. H. Cortright	Meshoppen	715.46			350.00	365.46
"	Sam'l B. Cook	Monroe	320.52			243.00	77 52
"	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	715 82			495,00	220,82
"	Gordon Pike	Northmoreland	538 63			501.53	37,10
"	Joseph Burgess	North Branch	162 2[illegible]	2.99	8,96	150,28	
"	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	210,95			120.00	90.95
"	Isaac H. Ross	Tunkhannock Boro.	452 23	10,38	22,09	419.76	
"	Joseph Shupp	Tunkhannock Twp	672.99			400,00	272.99
"	John W. Crawford	Washington	535.21			250 00	285 21
"	E. D. Fassett	Windham	427,57			357.00	70,57
	TOTAL		$11618,44	$747,36	$394,39	$8249 12	$2731,87

* Settled since Statement was made.

MILITIA FINES.

YEAR	COLL'TS NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	DUPC'TE	EXONS	COL.COM	PAID	DUE
1862.	T. D. Headly	Exeter	$10.50	$ 4.50	$ 30	$ 5.70	
"	J. A. Cyphers	Lemon	7.50	5.00	12.	2,38	
"	Thos A. Miller	Tunkhannock Boro.	43.50	43,50			
"	Newman Miller	" Twp.	11.50				$10,50
1863.	Joseph Fox	Braintrim	20.50	12.50	40	7.60	
"	E. D. Gardner	Clinton	36.50	13.50	85	16,15	
"	Chauncy Benson	Eaton	36.00	36,00			
"	T. D. Headly	Exeter	750	5.00	12.	2.38	
"	Peter Dershimer	Falls	15.00	3.00	60	11.40	
"	Hiram Ely	Lemon	12,00	10.50	20	1,30	
"	Truman Maynord	Mehoopany	23.00	9.00	70	13.30	
"	Wm H. Cortright	Meshoppen	23.00	4.00	95	18.05	
"	O. C. Orcutt	Monroe	16.00	5.91	50	9.50	
"	A. S. Carey	Northmoreland	11.00				11.00
"	G. B. Sprague	Nicholson	65.00	20.00	2,27	43,23	
"	L. C. Conklin	Tunkhannock Boro.	23.50	23.50			
"	Wm B. Overfield	Twp.	19.50				19,50
"	John W. Crawford	Washington	26.50	26,50			
"	Edmund Fassett	Windham	18.00				18.00
1864.	Thomas Phillips	Braintrim	24.50				24.50
"	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	27.50				27,50
"	J. M. Robinsen	Eaton	30.50				30.50
"	T. D. Headly	Exeter	9.00				9.00
"	Hiram Hitchcock	Forkston	10.00				10.00
"	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	25.50				25.50
"	Chas. H. Ely	Lemon	24.50				24.50
"	J. T. Jennings	Mehoopany	35.50				35.50
"	Wm. H. Cortright	Meshoppen	18.50				18.50
"	Sam'l B. Cook	Monroe	27.50				27.50
"	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	88.50				88.50
"	Gordon Pike	Northmoreland	44.00				44.00
"	Joseph Burgess	North Branch	16.00	4.00	60	11.40	
"	Wm Irwin	Overfield	11.50				11.50
"	Isaac H. Ross	Tunkhannock Boro.	14.50	14.50			
"	Joseph Shupp	Tunkhannock Twp	20.50				20.50
"	John W. Crawford	Washington	40.00				40.00
"	E. D. Fassett	Windham	15.00				15.00
	TOTAL		$912.00	$246.91	$7.61	$142.48	$515 0

*Settled since Statement was made.

Treasurer's Account.

DR.

To amount of Duplicates for 1863 and previous years.	$3134.72
To amount of Duplicates for 1864	8479.39
To amount of Militia fines for 1864 and previous years	912.00
To Tax received on unseated land	1260,76
To balance of judgment against Gordon Sweatland	86,22
To Tax received on Seated land return'd to Com'wlth by collectors	17,59
To balance on hand at last settlement	3406,34
To cash received for uncurrated money	5,00
	$17302.02

CR.

By amount of County tax uncollected for 1864 and previous years	$2731,87
By amount of Militia fines uncollected for 1864 &c	515.00
By exons allowed coll's on Co Tax	247.36
By " " " Militia fines	246.91
By Com. allowed coll. on Co. Tax	394.39
By " " " Militia fines	7,61
By Treas. Com. on $13,158,88, am't rec'd by him at 2 per cent	263,48
By Treas Com. on $7,427,63 am't paid out by him 2 2 per cent	148.55
By County orders redeemed	7427 63
Balance due County	531.22
	$17302,02

Expenditures,

Auditors.

John G. Spaulding	7.50	
E. D. Fassett	7.50	
Henry Newcomb	7,50	
F. C. Ross, Clerk	7,50	$ 30.00
F. C. Ross, auditor to examine acc'ts of Register, Record, Prothonotary &c.		12,00

Commissioners.

James W. Garey, Balance	5.34	
Francis Hough	120,00	
Theron Vaughn	110,00	
Edwin Stephens	115,00	350.34
Wm. F. Terry, Commissioner's Clerk		325.00

Prothonotarys.

D. D. Dewitt, Balance	31,45	
Zina Lott	75,56	107,01
Abira Gay Sheriff, on account		115.00
Medical Attendance on Prisoners		4 00
Assessors		358.92
Repairs on Public Buildings		192 50
Road and Bridge Viewers		110.25
Coroners Inquests		51,08
Post Mortem Examinations		35,00
Wyoming Cou'ty Agricultural Society		22,00
Bridge Drafts, and Specifications.		25.00
F. M. Hepburn, Court Crier		37,23
		$1778,33

Costs Wyoming County vs. Gordon Sweatland		10.50
Elections		1126.16
Constables		83.46
Commonwealth costs	77,84	
Commonw'th vs J. Donamore costs	747,18	825,02
Guarding Jail		115.00
Grand Jurors		344.44
Traverse Jurors		987.88
Relief to Soldiers Families		115,25

Printing.

Harvey Sickler	175,75	
William Burgess	95,00	270.75
Refunded orders to Collectors over paid		12,45
Bridge Building and repairing		1324,26

Attorneys.

A. K. Peckham, for Balance	13.00	
F. C. Ross 1864	25,00	38,00
Recording Treasurers Bonds, &c.		4.84
Sweeking Co. and Township officers		13,50
Lights, Fuel, Stationery, Record, Books &c		192.86
Penn'a State Lunatic Asylum		374.11
County seals		32,75
Harvey Sickler, District Attorney		76.00
Election Ballot Box		1,00
		$5948 23
		$1778.33
		$7726,56

We do certify, that the above is a true and correct statement of the expenditures of Wyoming County for the year ending January 2d, A. D. 1865.

THERON VAUGHN, EDWIN STEPHENS, HIRAM BUDLE } *Commissioners.*

Attest, WM. F. TERRY, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Wyoming County, being met at the Commissioners office in said County, do certify that upon examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County we do find them correct as set forth in the foregoing Statement, and that the expenditures of said County are correctly set forth in this Statement, and further, we did audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Coroner of said County, as required by law.

Witness our hands, this, 28th day of January, A. D. 1865.

JOHN G. SPAULDING, HENRY NEWCOMB, MARTIN SICKLER } *Auditors.*

Special Notices.

Executors Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the Estate of Hon. P. Lemon, late of North Branch, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having demands against the Estate of said deceased will make the same known without delay to,

E. C. VINCENT, JOHN PFOUTS, } Executors.

Hazleton Luzerne Co., Pa.

BANK MEETING.

The Stockholder of the National Bank, at Tunkhannock, will meet on or before Thursday, the 16th, inst, and deposit the first installment of the capital Stock subscribed by them. Additional Subscriptions to the stock will be received previous to that date.

By order of the Directors.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v4n18ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Shoemaker & Stone is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and accounts will be found in the hands of B. M. Stone by whom the business will be continued.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 31. 1865. } B. M. Stone. H. Shoemaker.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Sarah Ann has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Nicholson Dec. 15th, 1864. OSCAR M. STEPHENS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned in consequence of business elsewhere respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that he has disposed of all his right title and interest, id and to the stock and fixtures of the store kept by him in Meshoppen, together with the debts now due the same, both by note and account to B. N. Corwin, who will remain at the old stand and for whom he bespeaks a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended to himself. S. VERNOY.

B. N. CORWIN,

MESHOPPEN, PA.

(Old Stand of Silas Vernoy.)

The subscriber offers for sale the stock of goods above named consisting of a well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

besides very desirable additions lately received from New York, as

low as any House in the Country dare

to sell, but only for

CASH OR READY PAY,

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NOTICE.

For the Benefit of Soldiers' Orphans.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved May 9, 1864, the Governor was authorised to receive the sum of thirty thousand dollars, offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, "for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors."

The persons entitled to the benefits of this Act are the "children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the applications, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance, of fathers who have been killed or died of wounds received or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular army of the naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service, actual bona fide residents of Pennsylvania."

Such children will be boarded, clothed and educated; those under the age of six years, in any suitable school that will receive them on proper terms; and those over six years of age, in one of the State Normal Schools.

The application must be made "by the mother, if living, if not by the guardian or next friend." Persons representing such orphans as above described can receive information, blank forms, and all necessary assistance by application to either of the undersigned.

P. M. OSTERHAUT Esq., Rev. C. R. LANE, Rev. LUTHER PECK, Mrs. HELEN M. NEWMAN, Miss RHODA S. CAREY

Superintending Committee for Soldiers Orphans in Wyoming County

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