



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, March 1, 1865.

"He was the mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled a boat, or cut a throat."

The editor of the nigger organ at this place, in his issue of last week, in speaking of the brutal murder of Isaac Sickler, by one of Lincoln's minions, uses such soft and mild expressions, as would almost raise a doubt in the minds of his readers, as to the fact of Sickler's being killed at all. And, if killed, a probability that the killing was justifiable. This mild minded editor is in as great perplexity, as was that other ass, which hesitatingly stood between two bundles of hay—and starved to death. He "has seen three versions of the case. Which, if either, is correct, he does not pretend to say." He simply knows "that a man of that name was killed in Exeter Township." He can't form such an opinion as to "condemn or justify." His only objection, to a full investigation of the case, by the civil authority of this County is, "the loose and dilapidated state of the county prison." He has "perfect confidence," that Judge Elwell will mete out justice to the accused.

What a very meek, confiding creature! How very much flattered Judge Elwell will be, to learn this!

In speaking of our article on the subject, he says:

"We can hardly approve the flaming pro-secessioning article in last week's Democrat on this subject—A sworn peace officer generally appears to better advantage by ailer, than pro-secession—Our motto is, hear both sides then judge."

Indeed! Mr. Avery, you are the very quintessence of meekness and charity.

How long since you have adopted this mild motto? Does it apply, only, in cases where white men are killed? Let a plain narrative answer. Last July, a nigger deserter was shot in Eaton Township, while in the act of desertion. Among the most vindictive and violent of the crowd, which gathered around the Provost Marshal's office, where his murderers had repaired, was this meek, cautious, Ira Avery. The first man to make the necessary oath to procure a warrant, was Ira Avery. In his charge of murder were included two men, who took no part in the affair, whatever. One of them distant a half mile from the place, and in an upper room of his hotel, when it occurred. Did Ira Avery wait to "hear both sides then judge?" Not a bit of it! Rather than do that, he swore to what, a few minutes inquiry would have satisfied him, was false, as to both these men. But the victim, in that case, was a nigger—one of that race of the human family, for which Ira Avery's great sympathetic heart had been bleeding for years. And though a perfidious deserter, shot in the act; Ira Avery was not only ready to aid in bringing his murders to justice! but, in doing so, to put his own soul in jeopardy, by making a hasty and inconsiderate oath. When we wish to "appear to advantage," either in the character of journalist, or a "sworn peace officer," we shall hardly follow the precepts or examples furnished by this nigger worshipping editor.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Joseph U. Orvis, President, has been one of the most enterprising and successful agents for the various Government loans. Over fifty million dollars have been placed in the hands of the people through its agency within nine months, and it now advertises to furnish the 7-30 Notes by express free of charge, in all parts of the country.—Its object is patriotic, and the high reputation of its officers, as well as its capital of a million dollars, is a sure guarantee that the 7-30s subscribed for through its agency will be promptly forwarded.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Coke yesterday (Tuesday) amounted to \$3,439,850.

Gold was quoted in the yesterday's papers at 20 1/2.

The Harpers have made arrangements with the French novel writing quon—Alexander Dumas—to have the history of Mr. Lincoln's first term done up in a book of "eight hundred thousand letters." A more suitable historian could not possibly have been selected; first, because a large amount of fiction will have to be incorporated in order to dignify it into the semblance of readable matter; and, second because no white man with white instincts, would base himself by attempting to write the actors in the political events of the past four years into respectability. The "material is all to be got ready by the Harpers, when, in a few weeks or months, the "historian" will arrive and "slosh" round, among it, then pocket his gains and retire with the approving smiles of the shoddy aristocracy.

THAT IS SO.—Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest preception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

Official Report of Admiral Porter.

CAPE FEAR RIVER, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, Feb. 22.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated and is now in possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson I pushed the gunboats as far as the water would permit, the army pushing up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river.

After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island. I succeeded in getting the gunboat over and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk one of their large steamers, the Northeastern. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort, but now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water mark and set her leaking badly.

She was struck once or twice, but with no loss of men. That night, the 20th, the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry.

One got in the wheel of the *Oscola*, blew her wheel loose to pieces, and knocked down her bulk-head inboard, but did no damage to her hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river. Yesterday evening General Ames, with his division moved within a short distance of the fort and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort and along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shot, but was soon silenced.

This morning we heard that General Terry was within the works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lightning, which was a work of some labor.

I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock to-day shall fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Generals Crook and Kelly Captured by Guerrillas.

WHEELING, Va. Feb. 21.—A party of rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland before daylight this morning, surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Major General's Crook and Kelly. It seems to have been a very daring and well planned affair. A cavalry force has been sent in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

The War Sneaks.

There is no sort of men in all this country who ought to be so thoroughly despised by good soldiers as the war sneaks. These creatures are the meanest cowards alive.— They cry out for war, but do not go. They thirst for blood, but shudder at the thought of spilling one drop of their own. They want the rebels exterminated, but won't help to exterminate them. They are opposed to "compromising with traitors," but afraid to fight them. They are great friends of the soldier, but never go to help him on the field of battle. They "support the government," by stealing from it. They prove their loyalty to it by bawling for it. They believe that every citizen owes it service—therefore they give it their breath, but demand that all others shall give it their bodies. They hold that it is our solemn duty to carry on the war as long as there is a man or a dollar left; but their duty consists not in going themselves, but in damning everybody else who don't go. They believe all Democrats to be Copperheads, and all Copperheads to be traitors; and they would like to see all of them drafted and put in the army, because the worst traitors always make the best soldiers.

These are the views and the characteristics of the war sneaks—the meanest, the most contemptible, the most hypocritical, the most malignant, and the most cowardly creature alive; a creature for whom every brave and manly soldier must feel the utmost contempt.

It is hardly necessary to add what is well known to all, that the war sneaks are unanimous and enthusiastic in their support of Lincoln. &c.

Artomas Ward, Jr., travelling showman, is about investing his "surplus filthy lucre" in the "Mud Hen Lake Co." which he thus describes:

"Those comp-y, accordin' to the prospectus, is the knee Plus Utry. It has 1000000 acres an' a half, rich of land, with all the modern improvements onto it; a well of never failin' cod liver oil at the front door, and another at the barn, an' a fine stream of double refined Petrollym passes throo the premises; also, sevral men, horses, engines, an' other animals erected on the property, fer diggin' an' pumpin' the same. I make bold to say that Mud Hen Lake air unsurpassable. Its stox should be in every well-regulated family. They go right to the spot an containe no Mercury, and the Ladies' air delited with um—etsetty."

Three Facts.

If before the war, it had been certain that all who might favor war, would have been compelled to shoulder the musket, there would have been no war.

If now, all who are in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war," were to be compelled to join the ranks, the war would come to a speedy end.

If no money could be made out of the war, it would stop very suddenly.

Fred. Douglas is now traveling to enlighten his white brethren—preaching the equality of the white and black races.

The Christian Commission.

We notice that some of our exchanges are criticizing rather caustically the management of this concern in view of the fact that the society is again calling for another cool one hundred thousand dollars for the spring campaign. From all accounts it seems it takes so much to grease the machine to get it into working order, that very little is left afterwards for the relief of the soldier. It professes to relieve both the physical and spiritual wants of the soldiers. An exchange says;

If the Sanitary Commission properly works the field before it, there can be no necessity for this rival in supplying physical necessities; and if the regimental chaplains do their duty there is little occasion for the "religious consolation" so expensively dispensed. The publications published, purchased and circulated among the soldiers by this Commission are understood to be entirely sectarian, and that the main efforts of the management are directed toward proselyting. It is further asserted that certain book concerns and publishing houses have realized immense sums through the patronage of the Commission.

The physical wants of soldiers in time of war are of much greater solicitude to them than the spiritual; but sectarian individuals evidently find that the hospitals and battle-fields, where sickness and wounds have made men susceptible, furnish prolific fields in which to secure converts. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the people are so earnestly asked to keep pouring in their contributions to buy tracts and salary preachers. Nor is it to be wondered at that we have a "war ministry" which preaches vigorous war, and scouts any peace except that which comes through rivers of blood. With the hypocritical cant of "freedom" on their lips, the leaders in this Abolition concern are doing as much to stir up strife and keep alive the fires of hate and dissension as though they were the accredited emissaries from the Plutonian regions. Let the people demand that both the spiritual and physical wants of the soldiers shall be supplied by the Government, and thus stop all these sectarian and rapacious self-constituted Commissions whose machinery requires so much costly oil; "whose religious" efforts are so largely directed toward building up a particular system of denominational dogmas, and whose "patriotic" sympathies are so greatly enlisted in the negro as to impel them to a continuation of this most unnatural and bloody war.—&c.

AN INTERESTING ITEM.—One who must have been a confirmed subject of *encai* has made the following novel calculation, which is said to have occupied three years of his life:

OLD TESTAMENT.
Number of books, 39; chapters, 929; verses, 2,214; words, 532,439; letters, 2,729,100.
The middle book is Proverbs.
The middle chapter is Job xxxix.
The middle verse would be 24 Chronicles xx; 17 if there were a verse more, and verse 16 if there were a verse less.
The word and occurs 35,543 times.
The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times.
The shortest verse is 1st Chronicles 1,15; and 21st verse of the 17 chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.
The 19th chapter of 21 Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.
Number of books, 27; chapters, 270; verses, 7,958; words, 181,258; letters, 838,580.
The middle book is 2d Thessalonians.
The chapter is Romans XII if there were a chapter less, and XIV if there were a chapter more.
The middle verse is Acts XVII: 17.
The shortest verse is John XI: 35.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.
Number of books, 66; chapters, 1,189; verses, 31,172; words, 753,666; letters 3,566,680.
The middle chapter and least in the Bible is Psalm xxvii.

Let us not pretend to question the ways of Providence too closely. The hecatombs of dead—the maiming of thousands of our brethren—the desolation brought to so many homes—the devastation of portions of our land—our embarrassed finances—the check given to our progress as a nation—all these may prove to be hidden good, blessings disguised.—*Abolition Sermon.*

Yes, very much disguised, indeed. They look so much like calamities, that pessimists might be pardoned for taking them to be what they so much resemble.

The *Tribune* is in favor of Wilson's congressional law to compel city railroad companies to allow negroes to ride on their cars. Why not pass an act of Congress to compel landlords of hotels to admit negro guests to their homes and their tables? Or go still further, and force every white man to sleep with a nigger? Let Congress go ahead until "the great cause of humanity" is duly enthroned everywhere!

Some one having read something about "Old Abe's last, being a big thing," desires to know how big it is. Judging by the size of his boot, we should say the last was about sixteen inches.

A prominent bachelor politician on the Kennebec remarked to a young lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed.

Yes, said, the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about."

The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence.

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they Offer.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater per cent, Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent, payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or interest tickets; due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will every where be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent, gold bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent, per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent, per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the savings' bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposit profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent, upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 90 per cent more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The War is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

Cause and Effect.
The unerring pen of history must record, that whilst the nation has run mad after this Republican disunion party, all sorts of calamities have overtaken it, and multiplied to an appalling extent.

Among these, are a divided country; hetaombs of slain, distrust and corruption everywhere, and a gigantic debt for future generations to pay by sweat and toil. The Democracy must, indeed, be diminished in numbers and influence, or these sad fruits of a change would not exist. Under Democratic rule, we had union, peace, plenty, and prosperity. Our government imposed no burden on the people, but conferred blessings which, like the dews of heaven, descended upon rich and poor alike. What we have gained in their place, all of us—the poor more than any—see and feel!

It was not Democracy, nor the fear of Democracy, that produced these calamities.—Let the record stand. Let it go into history that the present is not Democratic rule;—that the party that for generations managed the Government in peace was diminished in numbers; fell into a minority, and then came disunion, civil war and the prostitution of free institutions. As the power and influence of this party waned, calamities increased.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Correspondence.

We make the following extract from a private letter from a Republican friend in Washington, showing that even the republicans themselves, begin to be disgusted at the negro equality and theories of their leaders.

"This memorable Congress will soon expire. The record of its, second session will stand out before posterity more vividly, perhaps than that of any Congress which has preceded it for many years, whether that record will then be a dark or a bright spot upon the page of history, inscrutable wisdom alone can tell. The abolition of slavery, has been the result of the mad attempt of an aristocracy built up and fostered by that institution, to destroy the unity and perpetuity of this government, aided by a few impracticable men in the north, whose sentiments and expressions, rather than their acts, tended in that direction. What next will float down the political stream, over which issues will be made up, and parties base their organizations?

The position taken recently, by Judge Kelly in the House, and long since by Sumner in the Senate, upon the question of negro equality and negro suffrage, are to me, somewhat indicative. The Democratic Party had been gathering strength and power, until its equilibrium was overcome, and it fell, and with its fall came all of the blood and misery that the history of the past four years has recorded. Such, in my judgment will inevitably be the fate of the Republican Party. The consequences to the country will not be so direfully experienced, but to the Party, equally fatal. A large and intelligent portion of that party can never be committed in favor of the social or political equality of the negro, with the white race of this country, and no fear of Democratic reascendency, can bring them up to that point.

True, after peace is restored and northern and southern democrats again united, three or four hundred thousand black voters, would be an important element at the polls; but we have already too much of ignorance and corruption, indirectly wielding the destinies of our government, and any attempt to so largely swell that muddy pool must be met by the unqualified and unmistakable condemnation of the people. The abolition of slavery was claimed to be, whether properly so or not, for the best interest of the white citizens of the United States, the changing of the political status of the emancipated slave as above stated, could but be to our degradation.

The Democratic party have only to preserve a judicious silence upon that question, and they will in all probability soon find themselves once more in good company."

Asking Exemption.

A petition was presented in Congress a few days since, signed by numerous ministers, asking exemption from the draft and from all military duty. We sincerely hope their prayer may not be granted. Ministers, of all other men—we are speaking of Abolition ministers—forced this war upon the country. For years they worked for it, and prayed for it. Hundreds and thousands of their signed petitions which they sent to Congress "praying for a dissolution of the Union." They knew very well that Congress could not and would not heed or even treat with respect their incendiary petitions, but yet by persevering in this traitor business they had in view, as Beecher said, twenty years ago, they continued "to agitate! agitate!" and finally accomplished their object. And now these same men, when they see our once fair land red with the blood of our sons, want to shirk all responsibility and to escape all fighting. They are willing to hold office under Lincoln;—willing to act as Chaplains, and draw large salaries and do nothing, but they are not willing to take up the musket and fight.—Oh, no—they are very anxious that other men join in battle, but as for them, they beg to be excused. The impudence of these clerical gentlemen should be, and we hope will be rebuked by Congress. They are "loyal" men—that is, they are in favor of negro equality and the abolition of slavery. Let them then be put into the army and fight as they preach. They are no better than other men, and should not be permitted to shirk responsibility.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

NO NEGRO EQUALITY.—The following passage occurs in the correspondence of the escaped abolition correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune:

"As the Libby we were compelled to keep our quarters clean ourselves, and cook our own food—to do the work of menials and scullions under the most adverse and obnoxious circumstances—There was no need of this, as there were dozens of free negroes in the prison, whom the rebels had stolen from the Northern armies, and who would gladly have performed such offices; but the Southern blusterers and bullies were anxious to degrade the gentlemen they held in custody to the level of servants and scavengers."

Indeed! And would these sticklers for the equality of all colors and conditions of men have their favorite hobby—the negro, for whom they desire this war to be prosecuted to the bitter end—compelled to do their menial offices, when, by the doctrines they teach those negroes are as good as they? If these Abolition demagogues desire to have negroes continued as "servants and scavengers," why do they seek elevation above such occupations by inspiring them with notions of perfect social and political equality with the white race? To use a homely phrase, "they cannot have their plum cake and eat it too."—*Patriot & Union.*

The Post Office, at Hardwick, in Warren Co. N. J., has been discontinued by the Postmaster General, as there is not a Republican in the place to whom can be entrusted the position of Postmaster. The citizens have, consequently, to ride five miles to get their letters and papers.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE LAW OF NEGROES.—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 arrears due to the publisher as well as 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 the 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 uncollected 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 arrears are paid.

The Draft, we understand, will take place in a few days—when, we are not informed. We presume it will take place soon enough to satisfy the most ardent advocates of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" or the most blood-thirsty "Loyal Leaguers"—"Vote for Lincoln and avoid the draft!"

Gone out!—Large numbers of men liable to the conscription, and others, for the sake of bounties, are leaving this vicinity every week. At this rate, we shall soon have but few left in the county except busted men cripples, and the loyal league, "home-guard" sneaks. We advise the women to emigrate and leave them alone in their glory.

The Bank at this place, as will be seen, by an advertisement in to-day's paper, is now authorized to commence operations. The rooms intended to be used, in Stark's Brick Block, are now being fitted up in good style. The books, blanks &c. will be on hand in a short time. When we shall expect the new, clean notes of the Wyoming National Bank to flow in upon us from our delinquent subscribers.

A clear case of conscience.—Not a case of "clear conscience"—is said to have turned up with a Government Tax Assessor, not a thousand miles from this place. The fellow was so conscientious, that he visited an old wagon, owned by a man a half a dozen miles out of town, on three several occasions, taking a day for each trip. Finally, conscience gave way, and the owner of the wagon was taxed \$1. Four dollars, we believe, is the per diem compensation of these conscientious government Assessors. This very fanny wagon therefore, ought to have been taxed \$12, to have paid the expenses of assessment alone.

Fernelius calls disease an affection of the body, contrary to nature; a perturbation of its habit; a derangement of its sources. What disease is, sometimes eludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin and action and even their antidotes. Whoever has discovered an actual remedy for one disease, has done something for his race.—Doctor Ayer has done more, for his medicines afford us the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects preferring to leave them to physicians, who understand them better. Big such effects as are seen in our midst, on affections of the lungs, by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral or serofula complaints by his sarsaparilla and on the several complaints that they cure by Ayer's Pills, should not be ignored.—[Kookak, [Iowa] Journal.]

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of ARRANDALE & Co., European Jewelers' Agents, of New York.

The New York Abolition, speaking of them says: "We have just inspected at the office of Arrandale & Co.'s Agency for European Manufacturing Jewelers a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, ladies' sets, rings, &c., all of the new and most fashionable patterns. We also notice a large quantity of silver plate, consisting of goblets and drinking cups, crest stands, fruit-baskets, spoons, forks, &c. We understand that the whole of these newly imported articles are to be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great advantages to buyers, and affording extensive employment to agents. Our readers will find all particulars in our advertising columns; and we know the firm in question to be very respectable, and thoroughly worthy of public confidence."

Married.

COOK—VOSEBURG—Feb. 26, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Luther Peck, Mr. E. F. Cook, of Plymouth, Luz. Co., to Miss S. L. Voseburg, of Tunkhanock twp.

COOK—YANT UYL—Feb. 22, by Rev. C. R. Lane Elmer Cook, of Washington, and Elenora, daughter of Mr. Hiram VanTuyt.

To The Public.

ISAAC SICKLER, an industrious and worthy citizen of Exeter Township Wyoming County who was brutally murdered by one of the posse of a Deputy Provost Marshal a few days ago, was the father of eight small children seven of them girls, who with their mother depends upon his labor for support.—He was in possession of a small piece of land which is encumbered to some extent.

In view of these circumstances, and that the family of the deceased may retain their home, it is proposed that the citizens of the county who feel willing to do so, make the family a Donation visit on Thursday the 2d day of March next. Afternoon and evening.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of H. L. HARDING & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, will please call on H. S. Harding, at Hallstead's Store, and settle up without delay.

H. L. HARDING & Co. Nicholson, Feb. 7th, 1865.

Information Free! TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN No. 60 Nassau-street, New York P. S.—Nervous Sufferers on both sexes will find this information invaluable. y4-n18-3no