

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesday, Apr. 5, 1865.

Removal of the Democrat Office.

We have removed our office, "round the corner," to the room formerly occupied by the Republican, over the law office of Hon. Wm. M. Piatt, where our friends will find us prepared to furnish them with anything in the line of the office, from a blank note, to a live Democratic paper.

Call and see us. (This invitation is extended, more particularly, to our non-paying, delinquent subscribers.)

To allay any suspicion, that by removing into the nest feathered with nigger wool, by the abolition editors who have preceeded us, that we may catch any of the infection ; we will state that we have given the whole concern a complete cleansing out. No traces of the foul birds who lately congregated here are to be found. The most powerful disinfectants and fumigating agents have been resorted too. Sulphur, scofetida, "skunks ile" &c., are sweet perfumes in an atmosphere infected with the stench of the high-holes, who have lately held "high carnivals" within this, to them, "hole in the wall,"

No smeli of old Ire Syph, of secondary Syph, of rot gut whiskey, nor of nigger's wool now remains. White men, visiting this office now, need not hold their noses between their thumb and finger.

The editor of the Nigger Organ, in his issue of last week, devotes a column of his paper to an explanation, as he calls it, of his being prosecutor in the case of the nigger deserter Holmes, and his participation in the election frauds of '38. There seems to be hardly any chance for argument with him on either point. On the first he admits what we asserted of him-that he was the prosecutor, and on the second he admits all that we alledge against him too. He, however, gives his readers a kind of a milk and water-y excuse or justification. In the case of the nigger killing; he claims that he did what all good citizens should do," i e, charge innocent men with the deed. In the matter of the election frauds, he does not make this claim to the charity of the public; but says "I was nly a clerk," and put down the names of the men who voted on what was charged at the time, to have been "false papers."-Nothing but a poor, insignificant, innocent clerk ! There were men who refused to sit upon that board, in any capacity, on account of the prearranged rascalities to be perpetrated; but Ira Avery was not one of them .-He would have taken the meanest, lowest place in that programme to cheat his honest ighbors out of an expression of opinion at the ballot box. He would have even been cup-bearer to the Pony, who set astride of the whiskey barrel on that never to be forgotten day.

ITS CAPTURE. AFTER FIVE DAY'S CONTINUOUS HARD FIGHTING, LEE AND HIS ARMY FORCED TO EVACU-

> ATE THE CITY. (From the Philade phia Age.) Saturday. A pril 1st.

The long threatened advance of Grant's army has at length been made. On Tuesday last, Grant concentrated all his available troops at Hatcher,s run, seven miles south of Petersburg, the extreme left of his line. All the waste troops on the north side of the James, crossed over to the south bank, and the intrenchments at Deep Bottom were left in charge of the negro soldiers. In front of Petersburg and along the Appomattox the Federal lines were weakened, all the available troops being sent to the left. Sheridan's cavalry and all the cavalry which had before been in Grant's army, were sent to Hatcher's run. On Tuesday night, Grant had a column of seventy thousand men in position to advance against the Southside railroad, which is seven miles west of the Federal

camp on Hatcher's run. It was hoped that this sudden movemen would surprise the Confederates. Constant. attacks were made during Monday and Tuesday upon the Confederate works in front of Fort Steadman. These were to cover the advance. Grant's plan to move his infantry west from Hatcher's run, and endeavor to strike the Southside railroad, at a point fifteen miles southwest of Petersburg. Sheridan with the cavalry was to make a detour farther to the southward ; pass through Dinwiddle Court House, thirteen miles south of Petersburg, and endeavor to cut the railroad at Bukesville, thirty miles west of Petersburg, where it joins the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. The columns moved forward at three o'clock on Wednesday morning. Hatcher's run was crossed without any opposition from the Confederates .-Sheridan marched south towards Dinwiddle Court House, and it is reported be reached that place by noon on Wednesday. As Sher idan, however, at once cut himself loose from the rest of the Federal army, and has no communication with City Point, there has been no authentic information from him since he left Hatcher's run.

The Federal infantry columns turned west ward from Hatcher's run towards the South side railroad! It began to rain almost as soon as they started. The Confederate pickets were found two miles from Hatchers's run, and five miles east of the railroad .-These pickets were driven a mile and fall back to a strong line of Confederate works, four miles from the railroad. The rain continued and grew more heavy. The Confederates had discovered Grant's movement and hurried forward reinforcements. The Feder al advance was checked ; figuting began ; repeated charges were made to break the Confederate line; the charges were repulsed ;one Federal division lost four hundred men and on Thursday morning the Federal col umn was still checked by the Confederates. Twenty-four hours, marching had advanced it but two miles, and everything that happened after Thursday morning is involved in the greatest mystery. Announcements of heavy and continuous rains are all that we receive

Siege of Richmond ! lel with and defending the Southside rail-

> Grant's object was to capture these works. On Tuesday night his troops lay along Hatcher's run, southeast of the Boydton road crossing. The Second corps were on the Vaughan road. The Fifth corps farther down and the cavalry still farther down the stream. The line faced southwest and the next morning was to swing around, with the Second corps for a pivot, so as to face northwest .-Sheridan having the farthest to go, started at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, made a long detour to the southward, and in the evening halted at Dinwiddle Court House, eight miles from the Southside railroad .-The Fifth corps started at three in the morning : crossed Hatcher's run : marched south west some distance and came to the Quaker road, which runs northwest towards the Southside railroad. The corps turned into this road and marched northwest, and at noon found the Confederates in force about a half mile from the Boydton road The Second corps started at six in the morning; crossed the run on the Vaughan road, and turned northwest, marching towards the Boydton road, along the southern bank of the run.

> The Second corps did no fighting. It en camped in line of battle on Wednesday night, one mile from the Boydton road. The Fifth corps had a severe contest on the Quaker road and lost four hundred men. It succeeded in beating back the Confederate . advance however; crossed the Boydton road south of the intersection of White Oak road, and at night encamped in line of battle one mile from the White Oak road. The Federal line was thus six miles from the Southside rail road, and one mile from the Confederate works along the Boydton and White Oak roads. These movements were but preliminary, and everyhing was yet to be done. On Wednesday night rain fell in torrents, and the Confederates availed themselves of the storm to get their troops into position, and to feel the Federal lines in front of Petersburg On Thursday the rain continued. The Federal troops made no attack. They lay in camp all day. The Confederates brought up reinforcements, strengthened their works, and assumed the offensive, On Friday morning before daylight, they concentrated a strong force in front of the Fifth corps on the Federal left. The Fifth corps was attacked, and, after stubborn fighting was driven back a mile. At noon it was on the Boydton road. Grant sent large bodies of troops from the Second corps to reinforce the Fifth, and the Confederates were driven back to their line of works on White Oak road. On Friday night they were in their works, and the Federal line was again ad vanced to the position occupied by it on Thursday. The battles of Friday were bloody, and resulted in the Confederates still holding the works along the Boydton and White Oak roads. There had been no serious attack made against these works, and at no point were the Federal troops within five miles of the Southside railroad. The loss of the Fifth corps in Friday's battle was about twelve hundred.

On Saturday morning the federal line was conforced and renewed the attack. Sheridan advanced from Dinwiddle Court House and Warren's Fifth corps was moved some Irv. The line of attack along the Quaker road was abandoned. The Federal troops advanced and succeeded in penetrating between the Confederate main body and three two o'ctock on Thursday morning. Our in- brigades of infantry, that were some distance to the westward. The battle raged with great fury. The Second corps was not engaged and in the afternoon it was reported that Sheridan had captured the three brigades with their trains. Still the Confedertheir posts in Northern Alabama and Georgia ates held their works and could not be driv-Yesterday the contest was again renewed To assist the attack, all the Federai line in front of Petersburg, and in Appattox, and on the north side of the James, was ordered to advance. At noon it was reported that the troops in front of Petersburg had pene trated the Confederate lines and captured some of their works. Along the Boydton and White Oak roads, however, the Confed erate line was still unbroken. Sheridan moved to the eastward again, and the entire Federal line-the cavalry, the Fifth and Second corps-turned to the eastward, and moved towards Petersburg. A short distance west of Petersburg, the Sixth corps succeeded in breaking through the Confederate line and reached the Southside railroad. The troops at once began destroying it .-The Federal lines graduatly closed around Petersburg, pushing the Confederates before them. At half past four yesterday afternoon the line had moved up and extended from the Appomattox river, three miles west of Petersburg, around to the Appomattox east of the city. The Confederates abandoned all their works east and west of the city, and held only the forts immediately in front of the town .--General Grant states that he has captured fifty cannon and twelve thousand prisoners (Tuesday 4th.) The great siege is at length ended. Richmond has fallen. The losses in tion of his paper. His subscribers who were the conflict which have continued al- indignant at this, immediately called a meetmost without intermission for five days, are not known They must be enormous. Part of Richmond was in dollars paid him in advance and told him to flames when Weitzel entered it, and go on as they were not going to do without all the heavy guns and much valuable property fell into his hands. The Confederate retreat is west, towards Burkesville. The Richmond and Burkesville Railroad is used extensively. Grant started all his army yesterday on a march northwest across the Appommattox towards the railroad and runs far down into Southern Burkesville, to intercept their retreat, if possible, but the Confederates have had so much time that they will probably succeed in getting off.

MILITARY vs CIVIL LAW. NICHOLSON, April 1st 1865.

EDITOR OF N. B. DEMOCRAT : K. R. Tayor the successor of the noted Deputy Marshal of the 12th District, (Hosea,) on Monday last, at Nicholson village, committed an assault by using or attempting to use a deadly weapon upon the person of William Stephens, an aged and respectable citizen of this township.

Happily by the interference of bystanders there was no blood shed. It appears that Taylor had arrested a young man by the name of Rosencrantz as a deserter, and had had him shackled with hand caffs. The arbitrary and brutal manner and treatment by Taylor, towards Rosencrantz, called forth some remarks from Stephens, in the way of expostulation. The consequence was that Military necessity was resorted to by Taylor by ordering him out of the room. Stephens refusing to go. Taylor said he should arrest him for interfering with military authorities, and made the attempt but not succeeding as well as he expected drew his revolver, cocked it, and presented it to the person of Stephens and swore he would shoot him, declaring he had the right to under, military authority. A further outrage was prevented by the spectators. Stephens soon after went to Justice Wilcox and procured a warrant, had him arrested and arraigned and bonnd in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace and for his appearance to answer at our next

CIVIL LAW.

Parson Brownlow's Opinion of Plebian Johnson.

Conrt.

We have before us a volume of 208 pages, written by Parson Brownlow and published at Nashville in 1856. On pages 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 of the book the Parson attempts a description of the character of Andrew Johnson. This part of the book was delivered as a public lecture, in Nashville, the city of Mr. Johnson's residence. It seems that Johnson had slandered Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, and to save him. self from chastisement, denied his own words. So says Parson Brownlow. We give below a few passages fr m this lecture, as published in Brownlow's book :

Did he lie out of the scrape? He did Ave, he ingloriously lied out of what he had said-leaving Major Donelson no ground for any difficulty with him, although the Major had a right to suppose that any man base enough to make such charges would have no hesitancy in lying out of his disreputable and cowardly abuse. I, therefore pronounce Johnson, here in his home, an unmitigated liar and culumniator and vilainous coward, wanting the nerve to stand up to his own words. * * And from Johnson to Shelby counties, during the entire summer, this low flung and ill bred scoundrel pursued this same strain of vulgar and disgusting abuse. With him, a vile demagoque, whose daily employment is to administer to the very werst sppetites of mankind, no honor, no truth exists anywhere but such as are cor rupt enough or fool enough to follow him. For such a wretch I have no spmpathy and no feelings but those of scorn and contempt. * * It would be both cruel and unbecomdistance westward so as to support the cav. ing in me to speak of what the dishonest and villainous relatives of Johnson have done, it he conducted himself prudently and did not abuse others with such great profusion. He is a member of a numerous family of Johnsons in North Carolina, who are, generally, thieves ard liars; and though he is the best of the famity I have ever met with, I unhesitatingly affirm to-night that there are bet. ter men than Andrew Johnson in our Penitentiary ! His relatives in the old North State have stood in the stocks for crimes they have committed. And his own ra cousin, Madison Johnson, was bung in Ra leigh for murder and robbery. * * * We do not make the point of mean kin against Johnson, only so far as .it may offset his abuse of others. But one point in his de liberate lying before a Jonesboro audience. It seems that Johnson had publicly denied that he tried to induce the Governor to par don his cousin, and the inexorable parson produces in his back a mass of letters and documents to nail the lie upon him. Brownlow closed his remarkable speech by saying : If Johnson or any of his friends in this city think I have said anything offensive they know where to find me. When I am not on the streets I can be found at No. 43, on the lower floor of Sam Scott's Hotel, opposite the ladies' pallor. I shall remain here for the next ten days only, and whatever punishment any one may wish to inflict upon me must be done in that time. I say this not because I seek a difficulty, but because I don't intend it shall be said that I made this speech and took to flight .- Oid Guard.

COMMUNICATION

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication: [ED. Charleston Courier.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C. Mar. 4, 1865. Editors Charleston Courier :

GENTLEMAN .- From statements made in your paper at different times, as also others in Charleston City, allow me to furnish the following facts, which are incontrovertably true.

The United States flag was first raised on Fort Sumter by myself, with a detachment of my regiment, 52d Pennsylvania volunteers fifteen men, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, February 18th, after which I proceeded to Fort Ripley, took down the rebel flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, then proceeded to Castle Pickney and hoisted the same flag there. I immediately started for the Atlantic Docks, Charleston, (Colonel Bennet being in my boat, having boarded me in the harbor between Sumter and Fort Ripley.) Arriving at the dock my flag was immediately hoisted, and as the balance of the regiment arrived, in connection with a detachment of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, took possession of the Post office, Citadel, Arsenal, and all public buildings.

The 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers was the first in the city of Charleston and placed the first flag on its shores, as also on Sumter, Fort Ripley and Castle Pickney. They formed the first guards in the city over all public buildings and property, and with the exception of the detachment of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, there were no other troops in the city for several hours afterwards. I landed in the city of Charleston with

fifteen men of the 52d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and although I am aware it is not modesty on my part to sound my own trumpet, but seeing so many false statements made in different papers. I cannot, in justice to my regiment, let so important a subject pass unnoticed, and allow parties already named by reporters to claim honors never deserved, and of which they in no way participated.

The flag mentioned in the foregoing is in my possession.

By giving these few lines a place in your columns you will not only do simple justice to the 52d Regiment, which can be verified by hundreds, but cause those to blush who have had the audacious assurance to connect themselves with a subject to them totally foreign.

JOHN A, HENNESSY, Major Commanding 52 P. V.

We lately had the pleasure of spend ing a portion of an afternoon with the vener able ex President, James Buchanan, at his home at "Wheatland." At the age of 84 years he is in the enjoyment of good health, with his faculties unabated, and his spirits apparently as fresh and joyous as when we last saw him, the night before he sailed for England as minister to the Court of St. James, twolve years ago. We have met no man that evinces a profounder interest in the affairs of our country than Mr. Buchanan, and none who is more perfectly posted in all the political movements of the day. Even the local politics of the various states seem to lie. as in charts, before his mind. To those who

are despondent of the ultimate redemption of

LUCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS, - 1. Subscribers who do not give: express notice to the contra sidered as wishing to continue their sub the contrary or en

 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 publishear may con-tinue to send it until payment is made. and collect the whole amount the whole amount, whether it be taken from the off-ce or not! There can be no legal discodtinuance us-til 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 tor 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 leaving it uncalled for while in arrears to the publish er, 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 substription. Stopping Papers .- Should you desire the publich. er of a newspaper to discontinue sending his paper to you, always be positive that he is paid for it ap

to the date of your request. Remember, if you neg-lect 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 aid.

The Slips in the Presbyterian Church will be sold for the coming year, Monday, April 10th at 3 o'clock P. M

Subscribers to the Democrat who may have changed their residences and Post Office, this Spring should notify us at once that we may change their address upon our books.

The Canal .-- No attempt, as far as we know has been made to repair the canal in this vicinity . We understand that the work is being repaired from Towanda Northward, and on the lower North Branch from Pittston southward.

The Post-Office, at this place, has been remev ed from the portion of the town known as "mady bottom," to that known as "gravel Hill." The removal seems to have been made more to accommodate the Post-master, than the Public. We have heard quite a number of people express themselves as dissatisfied with it; but, for ourselves, we have conclueed to grumble just as little as possible -- knowing that grumbling will do no good. The office is located one door south of O. S. Mills'

Tin and Stove store.

The Wyoming National Bank at this place opened formally on Monday last. It was quite . busy day with them. Depositors seemed to stand ready with the green-backs in their fingers, anxious to place them where they would be safe. Quite a brisk business too, we learn, was done in the mile of the U S. 7-30 bonds.

Julius Hickok Esq. of the First National Bank at Scranton is here arranging, greasing up and putting the machinery in motion. He exhibit an aptitude for the business rarely seen in so young a man.

The notes of the bank have not yet been received but will be forthcoming in a few days. Meanwhile persons wishing to deposit, or make loans, will experience no difficulty in doing su, --- except in getting funds in the one. of a responsible endorser in the other case.

"Far-fetched and dear-bought," is not always proof of value. The medical world is beco aing alive to the fact that our common Dock Root of the fields, is an important remedial agent, and one of the most effectual alteratives known. It has always been a favorite medicine with the wise mothers of the country, for ulcers and sores and for purifying the bloed. This root which grows so abundantly around us everywhere, is now known to be one of the ingredients of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is attracting public attention by its extraordinary cures of cutaneous and ulcerous diseases. Each country produces the autidotes for its own disorders. as was said of old "and upon the banks thereof shalt grow all trees for meat, whose flower shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine."- [Northfield, (Vt.) Herald.] The Lady's Friend .- "Grandmother's Story the significant title of the handsome and expresswe steel engraving of the April number of the Lady's friend. The story attached to it, by Bella Z. spencer, explains the significance of the engraving. hen we have the usual richly colored double steel Fashion Plate. Then a variety of other engravings. of the fashions, work-table, &c. Then for music, a song, "I Built a Bridge of Fancies." Then the usual amount of literary matter, including "Lavinia's Education," by Julia Gill ; 'A Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Larry O'Leary's Ghost," by Emma M, Johnson ; "Two Kisses," by Ida Moson ; "An Every-day story." by Leslie Walter ;-"Four Birthdays," by Francis Lee; "The Statue in the Block," by Beatrice Colonna; Novelties for April, Editor's Department, New Books, Receipte, Fashionss &c., &c. Price \$2,50; 2 copies \$4,00 . 9 copies \$16.00 :--21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts,-Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Descon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philade!phia.

Honor to whom Honor is Due,

We publish to-day a letter from the Charleston Courier, of the 13th ult., in reference to the 52d Regiment, Pa. Vcls., by which it seems that the honor of first planting the stars and stripes over Sumpter, Pinkney, and the city of Charleston, since they were hauled down by Major Anderson-now nearly four years ago-belongs to the brave 52d. The intensely "loyal" organs of this region, (the nigger organ at this place, we believe, was among the number,) claimed that this honor belonged to a nigger Regt and in long winded editorials, tried to mak their readers believe that allowing them to do so, was one of the most eminently proper things done in the conduct of the war. The communication referred to will rather take the wind out of the sails of this nigger boat.

Drunkenness in Washington.

The party containing all "the virtue, all the religion, and all the morality," gave a fine and indeed exquisite exemplification of it at the inauguration of their Vice President on the 4th March. Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was in such a state of beastly intoxication, when the time arrived for him to be sworn in as Vice President, that the speech which he undertook to deliver bears more resemblance to the incoherent ravings of a bar-room loafer than to anyrhing else .-We give such a report as has come to some of the papers. Most of the Abolition journals are so ashamed of it that they will not publish it at all. But even the report, as we give it, we understand does not do justice to it. The full report, as taken by the official reporters, has been suppressed, to save the reputation of the party of purity ! When it is remembered that this maudlin rhapsody was delivered before the representatives of foreign governments, we can appreciate sthe depth of degradation to which we have fallen as a people-Lincoln and Johnson ! par no. bilo fratrum. A smutty joker, and a drunkard, at the head of the "New Nation." The one quoting Scripture in justification of having destroyed "the best government on earth" and the other getting gloriously drunk over the exhilerating idea that "a plebian had been elected Vice President."_Ex.

We were in error, in our last num stating upon what we supposed to be good authority, that Capt. SILVER, had been appointed Provost Marshal for this Congrestional District, in place of Capt. Manville, removed. No new appointment has yet been officially announced. - Dem. Bloomsburg.

rom City Point. On Wednesday night an artillery battle

began in front of Fort Steadman at Peters burg. Heavy cannonading continued until telligence from there closed at two o'clock. and we know nothing of what happened afterwards.

The Federal troops have evacuated Eastport, Huntsville, Decatur. Dalton, and all There are now no Federal troops south of en out of them. Chattanooga.

The Confederates made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Cumberland, on Thursday night ; captured and burned a passenger train, and escaped. General Sherman's headquarters have been

removed to Newbern, North Carolina.

(Monday, 3d.) Gen. Grant has gradually closed his lines around Petersburg. The Confederates have abandoned their works defending the South+ side railroad, and all those east and west of Petersburg. They still hold the inner line defending the city. The fighting has been continuous since Wednesday, and at halfpast four yesterday afternoon was still rag-

The Federal expedition against the Southside railroad is commanded by General's Meade and Grant in person. It is composed of Humphrey's Second corps, numbering twenty-eight thousand ; Warren's Fifth corps, numbering twenty three thousand, and Sheridan's cavalry, numbering nine thousand: twenty five hundred being mounted the others dismounted. The expedition is sixty thousand strong, and was ordered to start on Wednesday last. Two divisions of the Twenty fourth corps, from the north bank of the James, crossed the river on Tuesday and were sent to Hatcher's run to occupy the Federal entrenchments. On Tuesday night these troops held the works and the Second and Fifth corps lay in the rear of them prepared for the movement next morning. Hatcher's run flows southeast from the

Southside railroad. It is crossed by several common roads running southwest from Petersburg. Five miles from the Southside railroad is the Boydton plank road, running to Dinwiddle Court House, thirteen miles from Petersburg. This road gradually separates from the Southside railroad, and at Dinwiddle is eight miles from it. About a mile south of Hatcher's run the White Oak

road diverges from the Boydton road towards Virginia. It does not at any point approach within five miles of the railroad. Along the Boydton and White Oak roads, the Confed erates have a formidable line of works paral-

The Editor of a Western Democratic paper on account of the high price of paper labor and other articles connected with the business, resolved to discontinue the publicaing, resolved that he should not stop, told him to raise the price of his paper to three a newspaper. This is the right kind of spirit. If all Democrats would so support their local press, the country would be restored to peace and prosperity by Democratic rulers.

The Thirty-eight Congress, is dead. After a vagabond life of two years it expired at Washington on the 4th of March. It was a great tyrant, a great thief, a great liar, a great fool, and a great scoundrel. We cannot say "peace to its ashes," because it was an enemy to the neace of the country.

our country from the Abolition spoilers, a visit to 'Wheatland' will prove a great relief. Mr. Buchanan entertains no doubts of the final triumph of the Democracy, and of the consequent salvation of our country ; and he gives such reasons for this faith, as will go far to remove the doubts of the most desponding. For our own part we have never feared for the ultivate triumph of truth and liberty. nor doubted the overthrow and panishment of Lincoln and the partizans in his despotism. But we know of many who do doubt-a visit to Wheatland would go far to reassure them. Mr. Buchanan has pregared a documentary history of the latter part of his administration, which will be published the coming summer. It will thoroughly explode the whole arsenal of lies which has supplied powder for the Republican party for four years, by the publication of documents, figures and facts, which which will not, and cannot be disputed. Such a history is most timely. It will do much to unmask the hypocrisy and crime of the despots in power and to save the country .- Old Guard.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES .- Mr. McCullock on his accession to the treasury Department, made an address to his subordinate s, from which we extract the following paragraph, as worthy of special notice :

"I have confidence in our national resources, and in the steady, unwavering determination of the loyal people of the country, irrespective of party, to preserve the Union and maintain the public faith. I have confidence that the people will cheerfully furnish the money required to bring the war to successful conclusion, and that they will be

able to bear any burdens that have been or may be created in the great contest which the Government is waging for its own preservation. My chief aim will, of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to the specie basis, a departure from which, although for the time being a necessity, is no less damaging and demoralizing to the People, than expensive to the Government."_

If Mr. Secretary McCullough succeeds in performing his promises, he will have earned the gratitude of the whole country,

The pay of Andrew Johnson, Brigadier Gen., Military Governor of Tennessre and Vice President elect of the United States, has been stopped at the request of the Quarter Maeter's Department the returns and accounts required of him by law and the reguations for duty in that office. .

Now is the time to send on Subscriptions for 1865

Married.

COOLBAUGH HUFFORD In Exeter Wyoming Co. by Rev. J. B. Case; Mr. Leonard Coolbaugh to Miss Eliza E. Hufford, of Exeter Luz. Co.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the followin persons have filed their petitions in the Quarter Sessions of Wyoming County, and will make application at the next term of said court for Tavern Licenso.

H. W. Dowdney, Braintrim	Townshin.
r. B. Wall, Tunkhannock B	orough.
P. B. Baldwin, "	46
leorge Peri 20, Nicholson 7	ownship.
Vm. O. Ga. iner, "	\$1 F
, D. Bacon, "	
D. D. Spaulding, 11	15
Vm. H. Cortright, Meshopp	en **
ames M, Kelly. "	66
has. Townsend Falls.	66
harles Swayze, Clinton	**
. C Mathewson, "	
Reuben Bender, Mehoopany	
ames S. Vaughn,	• 6
M. Crane, Washington	**

Bridge Letting.

The undersigned, the Commissioners of Wyoming County, will let to the lowest responsible bidder, by sealed proposals the finding of the balance of the martial and the erection of a Bridge across the South Branch of Tunkhannock Creek at Factoryville near E. and J. Frear's store. Proposals be received at the Commissioners office until April 19th 1865, at one o'clock P. M. the plan and speci-fications, can be seen at the office of said commis-

Commissioners effice) '	Theron Vaughn
Tunkhannock Ap'l 8 '65		Edwin Stephens
Wm. F. TERRY, Clerk.)	Hiram Bodel.

WM. M. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OF fice in Stark's Brick Block Tiogs St., Tunkbannock Pa