I am opposed to secession. I believe it is no remedy for the evils complained of. Instead of acting with that division of Southern foiend who take ground for secession, I shall take other grounds while I try to accomplish the

I think that this battle ought to be fought not outside, but inside of the Unien, and upon the battlements of the Constitution itself. I am unwilling, of my own volition, to walk outside of the Unice which has been the result of a Constitution made by the patriots of the Revolution, They formed the Constitution; and this Union that is so much spoken of, and which all of us are so desirous to preserve, grows out of the Constitution; and, I repeat, I am not willing to walk out of the Union growing out of the Constitution, that was formed by the patriots, and, I may say, the soldiers of the Revolution. So far as I am concerned, and I believe I may speak with some degree of confidence for the people of my State, we joined to fight that battle inside and not outside of the Union, and if any are to go out it must be those who violate it. We do not intend to go out. It is our Constitution; it is our Union, growing out of the Constitution, and we do not intend to be driven from it or out of the Union. Those who have violated the Constitution ei ther in the passage of what are denominated personal liberty bills, or by their refusal to execute the fugitive slave law-they having violated the instrument

His plan of obtaining Southern Rights, as here stated, is the true one,- but as stated in his quoted resolution in his 1861 speech, in a former part of this article, was wrong .-It was a sad and wicked error to resort to

His charge that "personal liberty bills, and refusal to execute the fugitive slave law, were violations of the Constitution, is just: and his intimation that abolitionists were likely to leave or break up the Union rather then to sudmit to the Constitution and laws, is correct, although hard upon those who elected him.

The last Proclamation.

We deeply regret that Mr. Johnson has put his name, as President, to the proclamation offering rewards for the capture of Jefferson Davis, and others, as implicited in the assassination plot. That Jefferson Davis had anything to do with it-that he would not have denounced the proposition-is what hardly any amount of testimony, or evidence short of his own acknowledgment, will ever make the world, at large, believe. The intrinsic improbability of the thing will prepessess most minds. The Proclamation looks like one of the volcanic eruptions of Secretary Stanton. It says:

"It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice," &c. Evidence? bosh !-All they have in this new-fangled "Bureau of Military Justice"-an institution unknown to-our laws, is testimony and every lawyer The head leader in an infamous plot, as a means of inveigling hair brained youths into his wicked schemes, will, often claim to be acting on the authority of some high and regarded personage. It is a very old game ;but, to pretend to attach credit to it, is wor- det.." thy the sagacity of a pair of specticles straddled on a truncated nose! As to ex Senator Clement C. Clay, we have heard, on unim B achable authority, that his expressions, to a trusted friend, on hearing of the felonious attempt to burn hotels in New York, were so vehement, in regard to the atrocity of the act as to put it past probabilities that he would not have execrated the assassination of Lincoln. Messrs. Bevelry Tucker, G. N. Saunders, and Mr. Cleary, have in the most indignant terms, denied that they knew of, or could have sanctioned the act.

This Proclamation was a silly act. It can do no good; it is certain to harm things gen erally. President Johnson had better put his explosive bureaucrat of the War Office in limbo, or send him-politically-farther .-Freeman's Journal.

The Old Contests.

The contest between labor and capital is beginning again throughout the country .-The falling off in the demand for coal has had the effect to so reduce the price of that article that the operators complain that they cannot pay the expenses of mining it at the present rates of wages. The miners on the other hand complain that the necessaries life are still exhorbitantly high, and they cannot, under such circumstances, work for less wages. The operators have, therefore generally concluded to close up for a season so as to compel the workmen to work for less wages. In the Iron business the same state of difficulties exist. There has been quite a reduction in the price of iron. Railroad compapies cannot or will not buy iron at the prices that have been ruling for some months past. They purchase just as much as will keep their roads in repair. They are waiting for iron to fall still lower, and this can only be done by manufacturers lessening the expenses of production, hence the latter are curtailing wages considerably. The workmen in iron use the same argument, viz: that the necessaries of life do not come down in proportion. They ought to know, if they do not already, that the wages of the poor work ing man are the last to rise and the first to fall during fluctuations in the currency .-Commodities of all kinds will have to comdown, but not proportionably to wages .-The horrid incubus of taxation is about to press still harder on the shoulders of the working man. It is the iron harness that will gall him, and his children after him .-Everything he eats or wears is burdened with onerous taxes and he must pay it .-Hence he quant to see at a glance that the necessaries of life cannot, as long as this tremendous debt remains unpaid, falls as low in proportion as his daily wages. We now approach the situation of Europe where a few capitalists keep the mass in abject subjection by heavy taxation .- Danville Intelligencer.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, May 17. 1865.

The trial of Harold and other alleged conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, is now going on before what is called the "court of military justice" at Washington. A court up to this time, unheard of in the history of the country.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S RECORD - We devote a large portion of our space to day, on our first page, to copious extracts from the political, official record of President Johnson. We do this that our friends may preserve them for future reference; and for the reason that in assuming the duties of the office which so unexpectedly devolved upon him, he furnished no index as to his future policy, that binds us together-must go out and not except an unequivocal and explicit reference to his past political course. It is then, by presides are to judge of him. If in time, he Lieut, Hathaway, and others. shall be found, himself, violating the wise maxims and sound conclusions of his earlier days, he cann t complain that a people ever five miles southeast of this place. secession, and in denouncing that he is right. jealous of the sacred rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of their forwarded under a strong guard, without decountry, still adhere to them. If his course lay. shall be consistent with his former political record, and that of the party to which he belonged, he will find none more ready and willing to accord him praise than that party. A party without whose support and endurse ment, his administration will be found to be worse than a failure.

> A WORD IN THEIR EAR .- The Republicans and Abolitionists can see no virtue in Democratic denunciation of assination. They are the elect "from whom all blessings, flow," and whatever any one else outside their pale ed from Major General Wilson, may say is simply hypocracy. In August of last year Peacon Gray, Abolitionist, of Ohio, wrote a letter over his own signature, published in the Ohio State Journal, the Aboli tion organ of Ohio, and from which we ex tract the following:

"I like the spirit of the Major in command of the 60th Ohio. When, in his presence the question was presumptuously asked .-"Shall we eventually have to compromise?" he turned with a withering look, and said. "I entered this campaign with over 800 men. To-day I can muster 192, and I tell you that knows that testimony is not always evidence if the President even hint at compromise, THEREARE 192 ASSASSINS IN MY COM MAND READY TO MARCH, soluary and alone TO THE WHITE HOUSE. "We wish our friends at home oad this spirit. 'Tis the spirit of the Federal army, who bear the bur

Swallow that ye blatant spostles of the Etheopian .- Ex.

CONDITION OF THE BLACKS IN LOUISIANA .-A Unitarian clergyman from New Hampshire by the name of Wheelock, now employed by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, in a letter to Garrison's Liberator, thus describes the coudition of the negroes as a consequence of their emancipation by the President's proclamation "on some of the plantations labor was quite suspended and the laborers in hundreds with their wives and little ones had gathered around the forts and sold ers' camps. There they earned a precarious living by such un certain and intermittent employment as they might find : the men as servants, hostlers, camp followers and hangers on-their wives as cooks, washerwomen, &c. Hunger, cold, fever, small-pox were carrying off the chi'dren at a fearful rate of mortality. The mor als of the men are being undermined by idleness and evil example, and the modesty, of the women debauched by contact with all; that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the southern negro, like the Indian, the Caffre the Carbi and the Australian, would become extinct before the rude shock of the war, and the corrosive venom of our vices,"

Going Backward.

Tennessee seems about to take the back track in the matter of punishments for offences. In all the other States the people are expunging the old Dracon an principles from their penal codes, and making them more in accordance with the teachings of Christianity. But in Tennessee the effort is to bring back the barbarous penalties of past ages, and for that purpose a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to amend the criminal laws of

the State. It is as follows: SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whoever shall feloniously take or steal any horse, mule or ass, shall, en conviction thereof. suffer death by hanging. SEC 2 Be it enabled, That whoever shall felo-

niously break open the house of another for the purpose of committing a larceny or robbery therein. shall on conviction thereof, suffer death by hanging. SEC. 3. Be it enacted, That whoever shall feloniously rob another or steal from their person shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death by hanging.

This sanguinary code, even if adopted in Tonnessee, will fail to reach the end intended. This has been the practical result of extra severe penal codes in other countries and States, and Tennessee will not be an exception. Laws which proportion punishment to the nature of crimes, well administered, are the best protections to society, and this great fact, established by all experience, should admonish the people of Tenne see. -- Ex

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Postmaster General, Family, Staff and Others Captives.

Official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 10 P. M, Major General Dix:

The following despatch has just been received from General Wilson, announcing the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff by Colonel Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry, on the morning of the 10th winstant, at Irwinsville, is Irwin county, Geor

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretaay of War. MACON, Georgia, May 12.

Lieut. U. S Grant and Hon, Secretary of War, Washington D. C:

I have the honor to roport that at daylight on the 10th inst., Colonel Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan cavalry, cap tured Jefferson Davis and family, with Regan the Postmaster General; Colonel Harrison, his Private Secretary ; Colonel Johnson, A, this record that the people over whom he D. C; Coionel Morris. Colonel Lubbick,

Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp, at Irwins-ville, in Irwin county, Georgia, seventy

They will be here to-morrow night, will be

I will send further particulars at once.

J H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

Particulars of the Capture -- Davis Attempted to Escape in Feminine Disguise.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 14 Major General Dix, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jeff erson Davis while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been receiv

MACON, Ga. 11 A M, May 12. 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following despatch announcing the capture of Lenersoon Davis has just been nanded me by Colonel Minty, commanding the Second division. HEADQUAR, OF THE 4th MICHIGAN CAY.

CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga. May 11. 1685. To Capt. T W. Scott, A. G. Second Division Sin. - I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprisek and captured Jeff Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster General, Reagan, his private Secretary, Colonel Harris; Colonel Johnston. -A. D. C. on Davis' staff : Colonel Morris Lubbick and Lieutenant Hatbaway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances -making a per fect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4 h Michigan and 1st Wiscousin collided, which cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through wounded in the Ist Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wiscon-

sin. They were mistaken for the enemy I returned to this point last night and shall move right on to Macon without awaiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon as we are seventy five miles out and our stock is much exhausted. hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. 1 have the honor, etc.,

D. B. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Colonel 5th Michigan Cavolry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade, McCook's division and had been sent due east by General Croxton via Dub lm. Colonel Mintz had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmul gee and Altamaha, This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second divisions, and shows the zeal of the com mand in pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night be-

fore last, eleven miles south from here. I will send further details as soon as re-

J. H. WILSON. (Signed)

Brevet Major General. MACON, Ga 9.30 A. M. May 13th.

Hor. E, M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lt. Coionel Harden, commanding 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville .-He struck Davis' trail at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and and horses of the 4th Mchigan. Harden Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House creek to Irwinsville, arriv. ing there at midnight of the 9th. Jefferson Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned shat his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 8 P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but lit the more than one mile when his advance were fired upon by mer of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes own cathedral.

THE LATEST NEWS clapsed before the mistake was discovered. The assassination of the archbienop of Paris The firing in this skirmish was the first in 1857, while reciting the Litany in the warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dress es and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a wo man, but seeing his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The rate was a short one, and the tebel President was soon brought too. He brandished a bowie knife of an elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Colt's revolvers, without compells ing the men to fire. He expressed great indignity at the energy with which he was pur sued, saying that he had believed our government more magnanimous than to hunt down a woman and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden after the excite ment was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or he might hurt ome of 'em.

Reagin behaves himself with becoming

dignity and resignation. The party were eviden'ly making for the coast.
(Signed)

J. H. Wilson,

Brevet Major General.

History of Assassination.

We give a brief history of a few of the assassinations of ancient and modern times. which arose by rival aspirants to the throne, some on account of private revenge, and some out of a hatred to tyrany. We have only room for a portion, leaving out more ancient examples of the Arabian assassins, and the circumstances involving the death of Philip of Macedon, Cæsar, Totilla King of the Goths; Count Wallenstein; Gustavus III, of Sweeden; Peter III, of Russia; Paul I, of Russia; Henry III, of France; the Duke of Guise ; Henry IV, of France ; Albert I. Arehduke of Austria and Emperer of Germany. We commence with-

EDMUND I, KING OF THE ANGLO SAXONS. the son of King Edward the Elder, and successor of Athelstane, was slain in 146, in the twenty-third year of his reign, by Leolf. EDWARD II,

surnamed Martyr, was the occupant favored by the St. Dunstan of Monatic party of the Ang'o-Sax on community. His step-mother, Elfrida, claimed the right for her son Ethelred, only seven years of age, and in 978, three years after his assumption of the scep tre, Edward was stabbed in the back at Corfe Castle, his step-mother's residence.

EDMUND II

surnamed Ironside, was assassinated in 1016, the year of his accession to the throne. He was the champion of the English cause against the Danes un ler Canute, by whom his death was mysteriously procurred at Oxford.

CHARLES II, OF ENGLAND. was the object of a frightful plot. At Nc. .13 Linceln's Inn, London, but the plot was discovered and the design failed.

RICHARD III.

was seen alive and well on the 6th of October, 1398, and on the 12th of March, 1400, a corpse purporting to be his was exhibited in St. Paul's Cathedrel, London, but the countenance was displayed only from the eye brow to the chin, and the impression of the multitude was that it was not their sovereign. He was murdered mysteriously, but when, and by whom? History will ask the question !

EDWARD V. AND HIS BROTHER.

disappeared with similar mystery. The most curious part of their case was that they were not only supposed to be dead, but after ward two persons like them were seen alive in various parts of the kingdom,

HENRY VI.

was killed in the Tower of London, on Tues day, May 21, 1471, by the Duke of Glouces tor. The weapon was a knife, and the wound was between the ribs.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE

was put to death in the Tower on the 18th of February, 1478. He may have been poisoned by the order of Richard of Gloucestor. GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

was murdered at Portsmouth, in August, 1628, by Felton, who left behind him a letter claiming that he was justified by the act.

LOUIS PHILIPE.

very narrowly escaped death on the Boulevard du Temple, in Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, as he was riding along. An Italian named Fleeche, had prepared an internal machine, consisting of twenty-two gun-barrels fastened together and loaded to the muzzle with missiles great and smell-These were so arranged in the windows of a house on the Boulevard that they completely swept the width of the street. The king escaped, but Marshal Mortier and several other officers and citizens perished,

LOUIS NAPOLEAN OF FLANCE

who after having been elected President seized the liberals and usurped his present power has, like his immediate predecessor, Louis Philipe, been fired at repeatedly on the streets of Paris. The most startling plot was the famous Orsini affair. Fercussion shells manufactured in England, specially for the purpose, were thrown by Orsini and his comrades under the Imperial coach on the evening of January 14, 1858, as it approached the Italian Opera House. The horses were killed and some of the attend Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville to Irwins- ants severely injured, but the Emperer esville. At Chamberlandsville Colonel Harden caped unharmed. About a year ago Napolemet Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men an III, again narrowly escaped-while riding in the Champs Elysees. A soldier stepped followed the trail directly south, while from the crowd on the promenade, and fired a pistol at him, but missed his aim.

MARAT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In French revolutionary records, the assassination of the tyrant Marat in his bath in July, 1793, by the beautiful Charloote Corday, is the most striking episode-a romance and a whole history in itself.

ECLESIASTICAL MURDERS.

The slaying of Thomas A'Beckett, Arch. bishop of Centerbury, by the four Norman barons, for the offense of having disobeyed the will of Henry II, is very remarkable .-He was stricken down beside the altar of his

hurch of St. Etionne du Moni, the Chapels Church of Sainte Genevieve, by an insane priest, will ever stir the souls of the faithful when recalled.

ANDREW JACKSON.

It was during the business depression of the winter of 1834, that an attempt was made to assassinate President Jackson, by a young house-painter. The young man furnished himself with two well loaded pistols and as the President and others came out upon the eastern portico of the Capitol, in a funeral procession, he leveled one of them at the breast of Jackson. The percussion cap exploded, but did not ignite the powder .-The assassin dropped the unfaithful weapon, and instantly presented the other, with the same result. Unawed by the danger, the President rushed upou the culprit with his and fro between the seats and the ring for the peruplifted cane, and he was soon secured. The formers; in many instances materially interfering uplifted cane, and he was soon secured. The failure of the pistols was remarked as a special interposition of a kind Providence .-They were fired without difficulty at the next trial, and each sent its bullet through an inch board at a distance of thirty feet. A few months before this occurrence, the

President wrs attacked by a cowardly ruffian while he was on his way to Frederickshurg to lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected in memory of the mother of Wash ington. While the boat, which bore the President and a large compony of distinguish. ed persons down the Potomac, was laying at the wharf at Alexandria, the President and a large company of distinguished persons down the Potomac, was laying at the wharf at Alexandria, the President retired to the cabin and sat behind the table, next to the berths, quietly smoking and reading. A lieutenant, recently dismissed from the navy for improper conduct, approached the Pres ident as if to give him a friendly salutation, but instantly struck the venerable man in the face. Before he could repeat the blow, he was seized by the captain. So anxious were all present to ascertain whether Jackson was injured, that the friends of the ruffian were allowed to carry him ashore and effect his escape. "Had I been apprised," said the President, that Randolph stood before me, I should have been prepared for him, and I could have defended myself. No villain has ever escaped me before; and he would not, had it not been for my confined situation." --A few minutes afterward, when a citizen of Alexandria said to the hero, "Sir if you will pardon me, in case I am tired and convicted I wil! kill Rannolph, for his irsult to you, in fifteen minutes;" the Presidedt instantly replied, "No, Sir, I cannot do that."

Another attack was made upon Jackson's life by sending him an explosive trunk with the request that he should open it himself .--Jackson said, he had no friends so kind as that, and ordered it opened from below, when it was found to contain an explosive machine FRANKLIN PIERCE.

An attempt was made to kill Mr. Pierce by spiking rails across the track, killing his

child and injuring his wife. THE NATIONAL HOTEL AFFAIR. The attempt to poison James Buchanan,

by a mixing of poison in the food at the na. tional Hotel, injuring and killing many, was also among the most villainous attempts at assassination.

Shoulder-Straps Must Surrender.

An Orper has just gone forth from the War Office, which will again consign to to merited oblivior a host of useless Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, A. A. G's, A. A. A. G.'s, A. de C,'s. Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other goldlaced and shoulder-strapped gentry, who, dressed in the little brief authority with a military commission, obtained through political favoritism, conferred on them, have been strutting about the streets and public places for the last few years-always taking care to keep their precious carcasses at a safe distance from "the front"to the infinite disgust of the true soldiers, as well as the tax ridden civilians whose substance was being consumed in their support, The Order reads thus :

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARHINGTON, May 1, 1865 .- General Orders, No. 79, for reducing the number of General, Field and Stuff Officers .- It is ordered by the President that resignations of General, Field and Staff Officers will be received until the Fifteenth of this month, at which date the Adjutant General is directed to commence mustering honorably out of service all General, Field and Staff Officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

By order of the President of the U.S.

W. A. NICHOLS.

Assistant Adjutant General. As an immediate effect of this Order, we earn faom Washington that a large number of resignations of efficers are now daily being received at the War and Navy Departments which are being accepted as last received .-The best news since Lee's surrender !- E.r.

The New York Tribune is guilty of the fol-

"As the solemn procession swept past the Alhambra Palace, a saloon of pleasure on canal street; the windows were crowded with the sad faces of negroes and mulatoes, most of whom were ladies, and all of whom were bathed in tears. To illustrate the depravity of a certain class, as we perceived one colored lady, who was weeping copiously and at the same time partaking of some refreshment which resembled a piece of pancake, we heard bystander remark, in the words of an antiquated strain :

> The buckwheat cake was in her mouth. The tear was in her eye."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Stopped Work .-- The Wikes Barre states that nearly all the mines in the valley are idle. The operators have given notice of a reduction of wages, to which the men will not submit consequently the strike.

It is reported that freights on coal will be some what reduced next month.

Drowned .-- John Graves a well known citizen of Windham Township, in this County, we learn was d rowned in passing the schate at Numiticoke data on Saturday last. He was standing at the side of the oar of an ark which he was running, when the carblade caught a swirl and he was thrown violently into the water, all efforts to save h:m by his com

A large Crowd assembled at this place on Sat urday last to witness the circus. The accummedations were so limited as to furnish seats for only about two thirds of those present in the afternoon. Those who were unable to get seats were crowded to with the exhibition. Some of the actors showed much skill and agility, but taken altogether the concern may be set down as rather shabby

Dress Making and Fitting, in these later days, has become an art which is only known to those who acquire it by great experience long and patient industry, by those who have a nice appreciation of the proprieties of dress, or what is called taste. All these qualifications are said to be posesessed in an eminent degree by Mrs. Barnes, who has lately established herself in this business here. Read her advertisement elsewhere.

We call attention to the advertisement of A H. ROWEN & Co, who have a large assortment of fashionable and valuable imported Jewelry, the whole of which on account of the fall in gold will be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great in ducements to buyers, and offering extensive employment to agents, for full particulars see our advertising columns.

Jefferson Davis, in his attempt to escape capture by the federal forces in Georgia, is said to have assumed the garb of a woman. Some keen-eyed soldier-doubtless an impertinent fellow-discovered that his ankles were rather clumsy for one of the fair sex, and on closer examination discovered that he had on a pair of genuine long-leged boots and not the neat fitting and elegant bootees on gaiters which can be obtained at John Weil's Store in this

The Lady's Friend-Summer Days"-a beautiful steel engraving is the appropriate embellishment of the June number of The Lady's Friend. This engraving will temind many of

The days they went gypsying, A long time ago."

It is very finely engraved. The double Fashion Plate is also excellently engraved, and the ladies no doubt will pronounce it as charming as it must be expensive. More to our masculine taste, however we confess, is the simple woodcut of "Lucy." with the expressive lines beneath. Ah, these Lucy's!

'There she stands, her morning dress and mantle Making space between her and the world : Shutting in her heart within its whiteness,

Like the sweets in unblown lilies furled." But we must skip the other engravings, ill ustrative of the fashions, new patterns, &c., and come to the music, which is "Sherman's Grand Triumphal March"-like that from Atlanta to Raleigh, we suppose. The literary matter of this number is "Chrysalis and Butterfly " by Eleanor C. Donnelly : "A True Story of the Olden Time." by Julie Gill ;--"Lost and Saved," by Emma B. Ripley-s sad buttrue story of Temptation and Crime : "My Sister. Clara," by Tracy Towne ; "Four Birthdays," by Frances Lee ; "First Love," by Ethel K-

Editor's Department, &c. &c. &c. Price \$2.00 a year , 2 copies \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 etc. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiume .-Philadely hia

Now is the time to send an subscriptions for 1865

NOTICE. The seats of the M. E. Church will be rented for

the present Confrence year on Monday the 22nd day of May at 2 o'clock P. M. a general attendence is requested, By order of the Trustees. NOTICE.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing b. C. Burr & Sen, is this day dissolved by The books and accounts of the late firm are left

in the hands of C. Burr for settlement and collec-tion, who will still continue to carry on the Tanning business of the old stand The Tanning Business will be carried on by Wm H. Burr, who, confident of his ability to satisfy the wants of the public, so

icits their patronage,

Meshoppen, April 29th, 1865.

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