



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

We publish on this page a letter from James Buchanan, to the New York Evening Post, in reply to an article published in that paper, reflecting by the use of falsehoods upon Mr. Buchanan. As usual he uses up the base slanderers of his fair fame, in a very decent but very damaging manner. Read it.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have at length decided upon holding their next exhibition at Williamsport, commencing on Tuesday, September 26th, and continuing as usual, four days.

A plot of the negro soldiers at Memphis to murder every Confederate paroled prisoner there, was discovered and thwarted last week Thursday night was the time fixed for the massacre, but white troops had been placed on guard, and when the negroes attempted to rally from their quarters, they met a determined resistance. In the fight which took place twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded.

WELL PUT.—A western cotemporary hits far and wide when he says:

"The most despicable men are those vile demagogues who are engaged in making political capital out of the mutilated body of the dead President. It is not hard to believe that such men secretly rejoice over the foul deed. The eagerness with which they seize upon it, and the disputable use they make of it, are wholly inconsistent with sacred sorrow for the dead."

The grand jury at Washington have found a bill of indictment for treason against Jefferson Davis, who will shortly be conveyed to Washington for trial on that charge. Ex Governor Lecher, of Virginia, has been committed to the Old Capitol prison. James A. Sedden, late Confederate Secretary of War; R. M. T. Hunter, and Judge Campbell have been arrested. It was reported in Richmond on Wednesday that General Lee would also be placed under arrest.

We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families, have been compared, all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our previously formed convictions received from personal observations.—New York Christian Advocate.

STANTONIAN, OR THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—The New York Tribune says that the people prefer the Republican to the Stantonian form of government:

"We venture to assure our new President that the American people, having now given a fair trial to the Stantonian and the Republican forms of government respectively, do greatly prefer the latter, and desire a return to it at the earliest possible day—which they believe to be this day. If we are still at war and our government in peril, then, such orders as have recently been issued reopening trade and reducing armaments ought to be countermanded or forbore; but if the war is virtually ended, the rebel lion discomfited and the nation saved, then we insist that the regime under which a District Provost Marshal ranks the Governor of a State ought at once to pass away, the privilege of habeas corpus be restored, and the reign of law and liberty be again re-established. How much longer must we wait for it?"

The yesterday's Age says:

President Johnson has issued a proclamation of amnesty to all persons in the South who have taken part in the rebellion, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are, all who have held civil office under the Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations in the United States to aid the rebellion; all who have been officers in the Confederate military service above the rank of colonel, and in the naval service above the rank of lieutenant; all who have left seats in Congress to participate in the rebellion; all who have resigned from the United States army or navy to avoid resisting the rebellion all who have unlawfully treated Federal prisoners of war; all military and naval officers of the Confederacy who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; all State Governors of the Confederacy, all who left the United States to assist the rebellion; all privateers, and all those who have been engaged in frontier raids on commerce; all who have voluntarily taken part with the rebellion, whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars, and all who have taken and violated the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of December 8, 1863. Those to whom the amnesty is granted are secured in all their rights of property, excepting slaves.—The oath of allegiance must be taken by all who would obtain the amnesty.

Letter from General Sherman.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va May 19. DEAR BOWMAN.—I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been yet to the world in the woods for some time. Lost on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been to long fighting with real rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakspeare records how poor Fallstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now when the rebellion in our land is dead many Fallstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

We clip the following editorial from the New York World of yesterday. It is based on a statement in a Washington despatch which, it true, augurs well with President Johnson's course in the future:

President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

President Johnson gave yesterday a proof of the sincerity and circumspectness with which, in his frequent addresses during the first few days after his accession, he declared that his past record was a key to his future course. In reply to a delegation who called on him, yesterday, the President said that the question of negro suffrage ought to be left to the decision of the loyal white population of the States interested. This is consonant both with his record as a State rights Democrat and his action as Military Governor of Tennessee. The new Constitution of Tennessee, formed under his auspices, and in the adoption of which he had the rights of a citizen of the State, excludes negroes not only from the suffrage but from testifying in courts of justice. Out of Tennessee, and as President of the United States, he can speak only in the character of a Federal officer; and as a Federal officer, bound by the Constitution, he had no choice but to dispose of the general question of negro suffrage precisely as his speech yesterday shows that he has decided to do. It is a matter not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and President Johnson remits it to the States.

The only argument which seems even plausible in favor of the Federal Government transcending its authority and conferring the elective franchise upon the negroes, is, that their votes are needed as a counterpoise to the disloyal proclivities of the Southern whites. We deem it fortunate that we have a loyal Southern man, thoroughly acquainted with his section, for President. He is competent to judge what will do in the South, and what will not. But his sound judgment and resolute patriotism are a still better guarantee that the South will not be surrendered to disloyal rule. Negro suffrage is not needed as a counterpoise to white disloyalty, for the entirely sufficient reason that disloyal whites are to be allowed no access to the ballot box. If the loyal whites admit negroes to the suffrage it will probably be for some other reason than as a check upon their own dangerous proclivities.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis, and his family, Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Senator Clement C. Clay and his wife, Col. Wm. Preston Johnson, son of Albert Sydney Johnson, of lamented memory, and some others, are reported as prisoners aboard some steamer lying off Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the James River. Jefferson Davis—to whom we have never been politically friendly—has certainly occupied a distinguished position in modern American history. Now that fortune is against him, it is a time for magnanimity. But, at the same time, it is the opportunity for every scurvey cur, or puppye to yelp and snarl at the fallen and helpless lion. It is a study for those that would understand human nature—especially in its meanest forms.—Freeman's Journal.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

Sir.—In the New York Tribune of yesterday I read, with no little surprise, an extract from the Evening Post (which I did not see) stating in substance that the Cincinnati Democratic Convention of June, 1856 (not 'May') had come to a "dead lock." On the evening before Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and had adjourned until the next morning, "with a fair prospect it would meet only to adjourn sine die," but that in the meantime arrangements were made to secure his nomination as soon as the Convention should reassemble, in consequence of pledges given by his friends. The nature of these pledges according to the article in the Post, openly avowed by Judge Black on the floor of the Convention, immediately after the nomination. According to it—"A silence ensued for a few moments, as if the Convention was anticipating something prepared, when Judge Black of Pennsylvania (afterward Attorney General under Buchanan,) rose in his place and made a set speech, in which he proceeded to denounce "Abolitionism" and "Black Republicanism" very freely, and to argue that the States possessed under the Constitution, the right of secession. He went further, and told the Convention that if the nominee was elected, and a Black Republican should be elected as his successor, he (Mr. Buchanan) would do nothing to interfere with the exercise of it. This pledge was ample and was accepted by the Southern leaders.

You will doubtless be astonished to learn that Judge Black, afterwards Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, by whom this pledge is alleged to have been made, and through whom the evident purpose now is to fasten it upon Mr. Buchanan, was not a Delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, nor was he within 500 miles of Cincinnati, during its session. Instead of this, he was at the very time performing his high official duties as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

It may be added that from the date of Gen. Jackson's message of January, 1833 against South Carolina nullification and secession, until that of his own message of December, 1860, and indeed ever since, no public man has more steadfastly and uniformly opposed these dangerous and suicidal heresies than Mr. Buchanan. Had any person, in or out of the convention dared to make a pledge in his behalf, on this or any other subject, such an act would have been condemned a few days thereafter by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination. In this after expressing his thanks for the honor conferred, he says that, "Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or deed;" and this statement is emphatically true.

A few words in regard to the alleged "dead lock" in the Cincinnati Convention at the time of its adjournment, on the evening of the 5th of June, after 14 ballots had been taken for a candidate. It appears from its proceedings, as officially published, that on each of these ballots, Mr. Buchanan received a plurality, and on the sixth attained a majority of all the votes of the Convention, but not the required two thirds. On the 14th and last ballot of that evening, the vote stood 1524 for Buchanan; 75 for Pierce; 63 for Douglas, and 54 for Cass. This being the state of the case, when the Convention assembled the next morning the New Hampshire delegation withdrew the name of Gen. Pierce, and the Illinois delegation withdrew that of Judge Douglas, in obedience to instructions from home by telegraph on the day before the balloting had commenced.—After this the nomination of Mr. Buchanan seemed to be a matter of course. He had never heard of a "dead lock" in the Convention or anything like it until he read the article in the Post.

It may be proper to state that Col. Samuel W. Black of Pittsburg, was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from Pennsylvania, and being well known as a ready and eloquent speaker "shouts were raised" for a speech from him immediately after the nomination was announced. To these he briefly responded in an able and enthusiastic manner. From the identity of their surnames, had this response, reported with the proceedings, contained the infamous pledge attributed to Judge Black, or anything like it, we might in charity have inferred that the author of the article had merely mistaken the one name for the other. But there is nothing in what Col. Black said which affords the least color for any such mistake.

Col. Black afterward sealed his hostility to secession with his blood. At an early stage of the war, he fell mortally wounded on the field of battle, while gallantly leading on his regiment against the rebels.

I doubt not you will cheerfully do me justice by publishing this letter, and I would thank you for a copy of the paper containing it. Yours very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Wheatland near Lancaster, May 11, 1865.

JOSEPH BOOTH, the youngest of the four brothers, left California on the 13th of April on the steamer for New York. It is said that in 1861 he joined the rebel army, deserted, and was drafted into the Union army, from which he also deserted, and obtaining funds escaped to England. From England he went to Australia, and from thence to San Francisco, where he was employed as a messenger in an express office. He has been there the past year. The San Francisco papers charge him with complicity in the murder of the President, though nothing was found in his trunk to implicate him. It is stated that he appeared to think more highly of Wilkes Booth than either of his other brothers. Most of the family did the same.

THE HISTORY OF PROTESTANT PRIESTCRAFT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

It is now being published in consecutive numbers of the Banner of Liberty. Back numbers, or supplements, containing the chapters already published, will be furnished to subscribers. This History contains a full exposure of Popular Delusions relative to the pretended "Reformations" under Calvin and Luther, Henry VIII, Orange and Cromwell, by a truthful history of their rise, progress and persecutions in Europe, down to the emigration of the Puritanic Pilgrims to America. An account of their persecutions of Baptists, Quakers, Catholics and other Dissenters in New England, the Blue Laws and Witchcraft—Persecutions of Dissenters from the State of Virginia prior to the Revolution of 1776—The severance of Church and State at the formation of the United States government, opposed by the popular clergy of that day—their efforts, and those of their progeny, to restore political power to the clergy, by an attempted union of Church and State, the Constitution of the United States, and of most of the States, in the way, and the consequent conspiracy of the clergy to overthrow our former happy system of free government—the various means employed, from the first perversion of Sunday Schools, and the Anti-Sunday Mail movements, down to the seizure and subversion of the common schools, academies and colleges, from institutions of learning to engines of ignorance for the enslavement of the minds of the rising generations to the degrading dogmas of the clergy—the rise and results of Native Americanism, Maine-Lawism, Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, and the various other fanaticisms of Priestcraft.

All should subscribe, who wish to acquaint themselves with historical facts of the greatest value at the present time, or to arm themselves with arguments to oppose Partisan Priestcraft, which in addition to all other curses it has inflicted on our country, has now involved us in the most terrible sectional war, and threatens to follow it with a sectarian crusade far more awful, unless arrested by the dissemination of documents exposing its character and objects, such as the author has sought to make this History useful in accomplishing. Priestcraft is therein proved to be alike antagonistic to the true Christian religion, popular liberty, and the public peace and prosperity; and the political clergy are also proved to be servants of Satan, instead of ministers of the Prince of Peace, and their influence "evil, and only evil continually."—Patriots will find a perusal of its pages of great advantage in enabling them to fight the hydra-headed monster that must be slain before we can hope for peace and a restoration of civil and religious liberty in our country.

This History will soon be published in book form, with paper covers at \$1, and in good cloth or skin covers at \$1.50 to \$2.—At these prices it will be sent to any address in the United States, postage free. Every intelligent patriot should have a copy, and after reading lend it to his friends and neighbors.

All editors publishing this advertisement, including this paragraph, will receive a copy of the Banner of Liberty containing the entire History, and for three or more additional insertions a copy of the bound book also.

Address, enclosing payment, G. J. BEZER, Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Tyler and the "Rebel Flag."

To the Editors of the New York Express: Will you oblige me by inserting in your paper the enclosed letter from the Department of Major General Dix, which will set at naught certain malicious statements that appeared in various newspapers a few weeks since. I will take this occasion to say I was not present at the time the outrage referred to was committed, as stated, and there were no visitors in the house, as represented, but some friends of my children.

Very respectfully yours, Mrs. TYLER. Castleton Hill, Staten Island, May 24, '65 (COPT.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, May 23, '65.

Mrs. TYLER—I am directed by Maj. Gen. Dix to return the flag taken from your house on Staten Island by a party of young men, several weeks ago, and to say that he is satisfied, from the testimony before him, that it was made eight years ago for a child's flag, and was used as such long before the rebellion. He also directs me to say that no one could possibly mistake it for a rebel flag, and that, in the examination he has made, nothing has been disclosed to warrant the intrusion of the young men referred to on your premises.

I am, madam, very respectfully yours, WILSON BARTOW, Capt. and Aid-de-Camp.

The alleged secession flag was seized a night or two after the assassination of the late President, by a party of young men who were moved by this great outrage, to commit an offense upon law and private rights. We hope the result of their mistaken zeal will teach them, as it ought to teach all young persons, and indeed all others, that the first duty of a good citizen is to respect the laws of the land, and the rights of his fellow-men. A man's house, still more a woman's, is like a castle, and no one should dare enter it for violence unless armed with an authority, at least as sacred as the law.—Express.

The Harrisburg Telegraph (Black Rep.) of April 7th, says "the blood of John Brown cries for Justice." John Brown was the first to fire on the American flag at Harpers Ferry, and has been made a Saint by the Telegraph, that John Brown's blood demands that all who have fired on the flag and stole United States property must be canonized?

U. S. Securities

The various national loans authorized during the past four years are thus succinctly described by the New York Times:

1. The "Seven Thirties" represent a currency loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a gold interest 6 per cent stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the government of paying off the loan, in gold, at any time after 5 years. The term "Seven Thirties" is derived from the rate of interest which these three-years convertible notes bear, to wit: two cents per day on each \$100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each \$100.

2. The term "Five Twenties" is applied to the 6 per cent gold bearing bonds of the United States, to which twenty years half-yearly coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in gold, by the government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a cheaper rate than 6 per cent.

3. The term "Ten-forties" is applied to the 5 per cent, gold bearing bonds of the United States, to which half yearly coupons are attached for forty years, but which may be paid off in gold, on notice to the holder, at any time after ten years, in the possible event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent.

4. The long or unconditional 6 per cent gold bearing loan, known as the 6 per cents of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the government at all, except by purchase, until after the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States loan as a permanent investment.

The present outstanding totals of each of the above loans are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Loan Name and Amount. Includes Seven-Thirties (\$600,000,000), Five-Twenties (\$595,545,900), Ten-Forties (\$172,770,100), Sixes of Eighty-one (\$281,561,400), Total (\$1,650,877,400).

In addition to the gold interest stocks here classified, there is outstanding \$45,868,891 of the old funded 5 and 6 per cents of the United States, upon which the interest is paid in gold, and the principal of which will be redeemed in gold when due.

6. The terms "greenbacks" and "legal tender" are convertible. All the greenbacks are legal tender; but \$433,160,569 are of the ordinary circulation, free of interest, and \$226,000,000 bear simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the notes, most of them, six per cents, payable three years after 1864, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note every six months.

ESTIMATING WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—The Canada Farmer, in reply to a correspondent, says:

"Many experiments have been made by graziers and auctioneers to ascertain the net weight of cattle by measurement, and a number of rules and tables have been formed of the results obtained. None, however, can be regarded as absolutely correct. With the most accurate measuring, is required a practical acquaintance with the points and forms of animals, and allowance must be made according to age, size, breed, mode and length of time of fattening, &c; conditions which require a practical eye, and long experience to correctly appreciate. We have found the following method to lead generally to trustworthy results:

"Measure carefully with a tape line from the top of the shoulder to where the tail is attached to the back; this will give the length. For the girth measure immediately behind the shoulder and fore legs. Multiply half the girth by itself in feet, and the sum by the length in feet, and the product will give the net weight in stones of eight pounds each. For example, with an ox or cow five feet in length and seven feet in girth, the calculation will be as follows: Multiply half the girth by itself in feet..... 35 35 Multiplied by length in feet..... 125 5 Weight in stones..... 61 25

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wet Weather.—We have had very wet weather in these parts for a week or two past, interfering much with planting, and labor in general.

Lumber has fallen considerably in price this Spring—the lumbermen first feeling the depression which is inevitably coming upon all business.

The fine weather of the past two or three days begins to give signs of approaching summer.—Let 'er come! we can stand it better than we could another draft.

The Oil Fever still continues to rage in Columbia County—numerous companies have been formed to bore for the "yellow liquid" along the line of Fishing Creek. The papers from that County say that there is no longer any doubt of its existence.

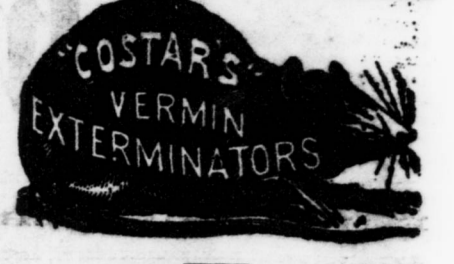
The Grand Review.—The grand review so much talked of, came off in Washington on the 22d. There was about 75,000 veterans in the procession.—No colored troops were engaged in the review. A number of citizens from this place, went on to Washington to witness it.

Hon. William Hopkins—Col. Hopkins, of Washington county, is prominently spoken of, as a candidate for Auditor General, before the Democratic State Convention which assembles in the city of Harrisburg, on the 21st of June. Col. Hopkins, is a staunch democrat, and very popular throughout the State.

A Good Move.—A general meeting of the Bar of New York city is about to be held, to memorialize the War Department in favor of the immediate restoration of the functions of civil law.

It is not time that this blighting stigma of mock military trials in this country was brought to an end.

Local Items this week are as scarce as "hens teeth" or honest "nigger worshippers." If any of our readers feel that this department of our paper is growing small and provokingly less, they could remedy the defect by getting up an oil spring, a runaway mule, a free fight burglary, theft, robbery, five halibut, one birth or something of the sort—suppose you try it.



"18 years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's, Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects Is for Fleas, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere. Beware!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy. HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by J. W. Lyman, & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers in Tunkhannock, Pa.

1865. INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper. 1865.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; who ever slays in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—Scientific American N. Y.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper. 1865.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe and sure—the most effective vermin-destroying we have ever attended. Every Rat that one gets, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper. 1865.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost \$5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "COSTAR'S" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—Madison, Ohio, Gazette.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper. 1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects, and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper. Sold in—Tunkhannock, Pa. By—J. W. Lyman & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers v1-n42-5no.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

On and after May 25, a New Daily Line of Stages will run from

MESHOPPEN TO TUNKHANNOCK.

DEPARTING, will leave the North Branch Hotel at Meshoppen at 8 o'clock A. M., and make a connection at Tunkhannock, with stages for PITTSTON and WILKES-BARRE, and with stage to connect with the Night Express Train on the D. L. & W. R. R. Passengers by this line will arrive at

New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore the same Evening.

RETURNING, will leave Tunkhannock on the arrival of stages connecting with the Passenger Mail Train, in the evening, making a connection at Meshoppen with stages for Towanda and other points Northward.

Arrangements have been made for the carrying of all EXPRESS PACKAGES, which will be promptly and carefully delivered.

Horses and Carriages on hand at all times to forward Passengers to any point between Meshoppen and Laceyville.

May 24, 1865. D. HANKINSON, M. A. ELLIS.

STILL IN THE FIELD

MRS. BARDWELL

Announces to the Ladies of Tunkhannock and vicinity, that she has just received a fine assortment of

Spring and Summer Millinery,

at her rooms opposite Wm. Platts-office, where she can be found in great variety, all the

LATEST STYLES, OF— BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESS ES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS.

and everything in the line of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which she will sell at the lowest cash price. REPAIRING promptly and neatly done. v1n14 11 ant. May 10, 1865