



# The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst. But, having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to a later day would on many accounts, be acceptable, and is generally desired, I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one o'clock P. M.

C. L. WARD, Chairman, TOWANDA, June 1st, 1865. The Democratic papers of the State respectfully requested to copy.

The Providence Journal, in an article on Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, speaks of these excellent and now celebrated instruments as follows: "For volume and quality of tone; for variety and beauty of effects; for excellence in crescendo and diminuendo; for quickness of response to the touch in rapid staccato and legato passages; for the ease and entire freedom from fatigue with which the bellows is operated; for the stability of every part of the workmanship and for capacity for standing well in tune, the new Cabinet Organs of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin—portable reed instruments, the largest of which are smaller than ordinary pianofortes—are not only quite equal to the smaller pipe organs of the best makers, but much superior to the generality of those heretofore used in small churches and halls, and for private practice."

### Vermont.

The Black Republicans of Vermont have just had their State Convention, at which they resolved in favor of Negro Suffrage. This makes the third State where the Negro has been formally established on the Republican platform.—Connecticut by Legislature, and Iowa and Vermont by convention. Of course the latter state will give Sambo full welcome; they scarcely know what a negro is, up among the Green Mountains, and they were counting to worship and sweat by the Republicans of Ohio dodged the question, as a stroke of policy, but made it the party issue by nominating a candidate Governor from the Western Reserve, who is not suspected of any sympathy for the man.

### Arrest of Hon. E. Etheridge.

The military arrest of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, a candidate for Congress in Tennessee, on the account of his political sentiments, is another of the lawless assumptions of despotic power to which the people have become accustomed in the last four years. They used to be justified upon the plea that it was war time, and that civil rights were therefore suspended; but since peace has come and all resistance in the South entirely ceased, we find them going on just the same. Etheridge has been from the start one of the strongest Union men in Tennessee and was driven into exile on that account in 1861.

AN APPROPRIATE MOTTO.—During the celebration of the 4th at Honesdale, Wayne County, a citizen by the name of Isaac Snyder displayed a beautiful banner inscribed as follows:

"Let it be ours to bury in the grave of the dead past the heart burnings and animosities that have been engendered in the strife; ours to extend the hand of conciliation and forgiveness to the repentant; ours to win back to the household of the faithful our erring brethren; ours to seek the good of our whole country by manfully sustaining the restoration policy of President Johnson, McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and of the Great Teacher."

"Whoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

CRIMINALS AND THE LAW.—There appears to be a perfect saturnalia among the robbers, thieves and blacklegs all over the country. Our exchanges are filled with horrid details of their operations, including the violation of the persons of unprotected females. Some of their deeds exceed in audacity anything known in the annals of crime. We trust that the officers who are called upon to administer the law will discharge their duties fearlessly. Let every one convicted feel its full force. The laws should be unmitigatedly administered, and an end, if possible, to these rapidly occurring crimes of all sorts. The protection of society demands that our courts should deal out summary justice to the vagabonds.

Last winter the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law fining every landlord who refused to allow his colored boarders to sit at the table with his white guests the sum of fifty dollars. It is said that several negroes have been making small fortunes in Boston by taking advantage of this law.—They put up at certain hotels, demand places at the public table, and when they are refused they remind the landlords of the penalty and offer to compromise for five or ten dollars. Talk about black mail! This is the blackest kind of mailing by the blacks.

Turning to be Democratic. The leading New York Republican papers are beginning to see the hand-writing on the wall and are gradually shaping their course accordingly. A few days since, the Times declared that the Democracy and the Democratic party would become supreme as soon as the war was ended. The Tribune, not to be behind its contemporary, on the 11th inst., produced a long article against military courts and taking its standing with the democracy on this question, from which we make the following extract:

"The war being over—not a shot having been fired for weeks, and not a man on earth being now in arms to resist the authority of the United States—we renew our prayer for a prompt, full, unequivocal restoration of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, coupled with a clearing out of our military prisons by the liberation of their inmates or their rendition to the civil authorities for detention, trial and punishment. We can imagine no good reason for the further dominance of martial law in any State north of the Potomac and Ohio. We have had abundant exhibitions of 'military justice' throughout the past four years, as was reasonable and fit—in fact, rather more than that."

Let military men be subject to military law, if they must; but give us civil law for everybody else.

Next winter, we trust the Secretary of War will report, either voluntarily or by order of Congress, on these points:

- 1. How many Courts-Martial have been held since 1860?
2. What was the duration of these Courts respectively?
3. What was their cost respectively and in the aggregate?
4. In how many cases were the findings reversed or modified, or the penalties imposed thereby remitted, by the revising authority?
5. What would be the probable effect of confining these Courts to the trial of offenders in the military service of the Union to those arraigned for disloyal acts in the States which are the arena of actual hostilities?

There have been instances when we needed in the field all our officers who possess any fighting capacity, yet when not less than fifty of them were serving or dancing attendance on Court-Martial—half a dozen of them being engaged for three months or over, in the midst of a momentous campaign, in proving one Brigadier a scoundrel at a cost to the Government of not less than \$20,000, when any Tombs lawyer would have done that same conclusively in three hours, at a cost of \$25.

We hear talk of more courts-martial for the trial of other than persons in our military service, and we protest in advance against them. We have courts enough, law enough, and at least as fair a chance for justice with these as with any that can be had. We do not much care what Europe may say of our justice; we are only anxious that she shall have no just cause for censure. If any rebel has conspired to starve our soldiers, or infect our cities with pestilence, or do any act abhorrent to humanity, let him be fairly tried for the crime; or if it is thought best to arraign some of the rebel chiefs for treason, so be it; but let us deal with them according to law. It will be a grievous mistake—an awful weakness—a blunder and a folly—to hold another court martial for the trial of other than military offenders belonging to our own army. Such a court can render no verdict that will carry weight with it in the judgment of impartial Christians.—the fact that such a tribunal is resorted to will be trumpeted by thousands as a virtual confession that a fair trial was not desired—its verdict of guilty will be decided as prelude and preparation for a judicial murder. Let us return to the dominion of law!"

The Health of Davis—A Touching Incident. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times,

The newspaper reports of the health of Jeff. Davis, are, without doubt great exaggerations of fact. There is no reason to believe that Surgeon Craven, who left here for the North yesterday, and who has charge of the prison, would not have reported to the government, were it true, that Jeff. Davis is sinking rapidly, as has been reported; but up to this hour no official information has been received here tending to show that he is critically ill. About 2 o'clock to day, a smart bright lad of about sixteen years, called at the Executive mansion, edged his way through the crowd waiting for an audience with the President, and presented his card to the usher, requesting an interview with Mr. Johnson. In a short time he was admitted.—"Well, my lad," said the President, "how can I serve you?" "I learn, Sir," said the boy, "that Mr. Davis is very ill, and I desire permission to send or take him some delicacies suited to his condition." "I do not think I can act in the matter," replied the President, "and I will give you a note to the Secretary of War." The boy shortly after applied at the War Department, and obtained an immediate hearing. Upon interrogation he said he was the brother of a Richmond editor. He felt a great deal of interest in Jeff. Davis. He had seen him but once in Richmond. That he heard he was ill, and needed some of the delicacies that invalids usually crave, and he wanted to supply them. The lad was informed that no official information had been received of Jeff. Davis' illness, and the papers which give accounts of his supposed sickness also state that all the care required was bestowed upon the prisoner. The boy expressed surprise at the last statement, and remarking that he would make further inquiry, and call again in two days, departed, bowing himself out in the most dignified manner.

The Bank Tax to be Paid by the People. It may not be generally known that our State Banks have all been obliged to go into the National Banking System or to go out of existence, and that consequently the State will lose its taxes from this source—to be made up otherwise—a sum not less than \$500,000 annually. The receipts last year were in fact \$538,631.71. Increased taxation was therefore necessary to make up for this loss, and for this the act of the 30th of April, 1864, provides, by taking the tonnage of all railroad companies, and the earnings or income of a class of incorporated or unincorporated companies, not before paying tax upon dividends, a tax of three per cent., in addition to taxes paid under existing laws, a tax of three mills on deposits and upon the whole amount by county, city, borough or district bonds without regard to the rate of interest.

SECTION 7. That so much of the forty-second section, of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, as provides for the abatement of five per centum on the amount of state taxes, paid fifteen days prior to the first of September, in any year, be and the same is hereby repealed; and, hereafter, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to add five per centum penalty to each county, on all State taxes remaining unpaid, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of each year thereafter, which shall be charged in the duplicate, against each delinquent tax payer in arrears, on and after said day; that in addition to the taxes, already imposed by law, all persons appointed to an office, by the Governor, or elected, under the provisions of any law of this Commonwealth, the gross receipts of whose office shall exceed six hundred dollars, and not exceed twelve hundred dollars, shall pay into the treasury of the State, a tax of one per centum, and on all amounts, over twelve hundred dollars, and not exceeding twenty five hundred dollars, five per centum annually.—Act of 30th April 1864.

The abatement not being allowed will increase taxation about \$60,000 annually.

Efforts to Procure Mrs. Suratt's Corpse for Christian Burial. From the Washington Union.

Before the body of Mrs. Suratt was cut down, her friends asked General Hancock for permission to remove the corpse, and had in waiting Mr. Harvey, the undertaker. Gen. Hancock said he had no authority to grant the request, and referred the friends to the Secretary's office, and finding him in, and being refused permission to see him, the following note was sent to him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865. To the Hon. Secretary of War:

Sir—The friends of Mrs. Suratt, whose sphere in life has not been widely different from that of other competent and respectable women, and who were permitted to remove her body from its present grave in the enclosure of the Arsenal Prison, and to be permitted to give it a Christian burial.—They desire to do this this afternoon.

Yours very respectfully, FREDERICK A. AIKEN, JOHN W. CLAMPIITT.

In a few minutes the above was returned, with the following indorsement on the back: "Referred to this Judge Advocate General, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, for report, and to give such directions as to the disposition of the body as he deems proper. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

July 7, 1865. "To the Judge Advocate General, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice."

Gen. Holt had likewise given orders that no one should be permitted to see him during the day; but the note was sent to him, and by him referred back to the Secretary of War, and by the Secretary back to Gen. Holt, and by Gen. Holt again to the Secretary of War back again to Gen. Holt, who at last sent the following verbal message to Mr. Aiken, through one of his clerks, a Mr. Wright.

"Request will be considered, and at a proper time may be complied with, but not at present."

This is a simple statement of the facts.

### Stand back White Soldiers.

The notorious black Republican Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, who with Sumner, Wilson, Kelly, Stevens, and our woolly-headed neighbor of the Record, are advocating negro equality by giving the negro the right to vote made a speech at Farningham, Massachusetts, on the 4th inst. in which he proclaimed: "The negro bears the palm in virtue, gallantry, and PATRIOTISM, in this war."

Columbus Delano, a prominent Ohio Republican says, in a recent speech—

"The heroism of negro troops has added lustre to our history, and without the aid of the negroes our armies would not have succeeded! The negro has fought and conquered for us, and deserves his reward. He has a right to sit on juries, to hold office, and to vote as a freeman at the ballot box."

All this plainly says, stand back white soldiers! you are entitled to no honor for your services in the battle field; it was the nigger not you, that conquered the rebellion; "the palm of patriotism" belongs to the nigger not to you. Such is black Republicanism, now the war is over.

### MONUMENT TO MRS. SURATT.

A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. World, says; THE FRIENDS OF MRS. SURATT CONTENT-PLATE PLACING OVER HER REMAINS, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS THROUGH WITH THEM, A STONE, WITH HER LAST WORDS ON THE SCAFFOLD, "I AM INNOCENT, BUT GOD'S HOLY WILL BE DONE."

### President Johnson's Inherited Cabinet.

The following from the N. Y. World, so fully expresses our views, upon the relative position of the President and the Democratic party, we are induced to copy it entire. We ask for it a careful perusal:

The country has practiced toward Mr. Johnson a more generous forbearance than has been accorded to any other President since WASHINGTON. This is less a tribute to the man, than a patriotic impulse set in action by the appalling circumstances of his accession. Under that sudden shock the country, for the first time, was alarmed for the existence of the government. The instant unanimity with which all parties stood by the new President was a protest against assassination, against anarchy, against assault to change the personnel of the government or the politics of the country except by the republican methods of free discussion and regular elections. Nothing more creditable has ever occurred in our history. But the danger which struck us all with sudden dismay is past; and henceforward President Johnson, like every ruler of a free people, must encounter the criticism by which responsibility is enforced upon public officers.

There has been, thus far, a disposition to discriminate between President Johnson and his official advisers. These advisers were not of his appointment, and it was presumed that their stay in the cabinet was a temporary convenience. If he had intended to keep them, it was assumed he would control them; and it was impossible to believe that the outrageous acts of Secretary Stanton were approved by any honest statesman sworn to defend the Constitution. It was easy to see how, in closing a great war and settling an enormous mass of unfinished business, the services of an officer familiar with its details might be valuable, especially as the President had had no personal connection with the administration of the war.—With the great mass of new business emerging, he could not afford to master the unwieldy details of a system that had served its day and was falling into disuse. Shockingly as Stanton had violated the Constitution, it was not difficult to discover plausible reasons for his temporary retention, but Mr. Johnson is in his fourth month; and, or ought that appears, the cabinet is as firmly seated under him as under his predecessor that appointed it. An indulgent country cannot much longer consent to distinguish between the acts of the administration and the acts of its responsible chief. If the most conspicuous and offensive heads of departments are to go with Mr. Johnson through his term, or through any large and considerable part of it, the country is justified in concluding that he keeps them because he approves of their conduct; that their acts are his acts; and that he ought to be held responsible for their usurpations.

The country will come reluctantly to this conclusion. From when the cabinet is shaken, it will, for a long while, hope against hope. But certain it is, that this people, cradled in liberty, will stand by no man who abandons the principles of the Constitution. The subordination of the military to the civil power, government by law instead of government by arbitrary will, the habeas corpus trial by jury, free speech, a free press and free elections, will be resolutely claimed; and no man or party can stand who are faithless to these guarantees. Great allowance was made, during the war, for the difficulties of the situation; but the plea of an overruling public necessity will no longer avail. The people now demand that officers sworn to support the Constitution shall keep their oaths. They will give their confidence to no public officer who is deliberately recreant to republican principles of government.

One great subject President Johnson satisfies the just expectations of the country. If he stands by his recognition of state rights in the reorganization of the state governments, the people will support him till the battle is won. But the other great question of the supremacy of the law is too urgent to be much longer adjourned; and, considering how the law has been trampled under foot defied, and spit upon, even since Mr. Johnson's accession, we can see no other suitable atonement than a removal of the offending members of the cabinet, and filling their places with honest, law-abiding citizens.

The following is one of the resolutions of the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln at Chicago in 1860. It is well to take a look at it occasionally, in order to see where we have drifted:

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

RELEASED.—It gives us pleasure to state that the Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia, late Governor of the "Old Dominion," in her palmy days, and for many years a representative in the Congress of the United States has been released by order of the President from the Old Capitol, where he has been confined for some time past.

THE RADICAL REVOLUTION.—Wendell Phillips, demands that the Clerk of the House of Representatives, whose duty it is to call the roll of States and receive the credentials of members at the opening of Congress, shall refuse to call the Southern States, and admit only those members who appear from States that have not been in rebellion; and he calls upon the radicals of the North to organize and bring such an influence upon the Clerk as shall force him to take this course. This scheme is revolutionary.

### New Geography.

The Patriot and Union, says:—Our new primary school geography should read something like the following:

Teacher.—Where do you live? Urchin.—In the "Middle Department." Teacher.—Who commands you? Urchin.—Major General W. S. Hancock, who lives at a hotel in Baltimore. Teacher.—In what division is the Middle Department? Urchin.—In the "Military Division of the Atlantic." Teacher.—Of what departments is it composed? Urchin.—Of the "Department of the East," which is full of Yankee Land proper, (though by no means a proper land,) New York and New Jersey; the "Middle Department;" "Department of Virginia," except Fairfax county and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; "Department of North Carolina," and the "Department of South Carolina." Teacher who commands the division? Urchin.—General George G. Meade, who keeps house at Philadelphia. Teacher.—What have become of the old political division known as States? Urchin.—They have all been rubbed out under the "military necessity" of carrying elections for the benefit of the Abolition loyal league party. Teacher.—What is the nature of the Government within these departments and divisions? Urchin.—It is a mixture of bogus monarchy and shoddy aristocracy—a centralized abomination composed of martial "law," ignorance, bigotry, fanaticism, rascality and negro equality.

CRIMINALS AND THE LAW.—There appears to be a perfect saturnalia among the robbers, thieves and blacklegs all over the country.—Our exchanges are filled with horrid details of their operations, including the violation of the persons of unprotected females. Some of their deeds exceed in audacity anything known in the annals of crime. We trust that the officers who are called upon to administer the law will discharge their duties fearlessly. Let every one convicted feel its full force. The law should be unmitigatedly administered, and an end, if possible, to these rapidly occurring crimes of all sorts. The protection of society demands that our courts should deal out summary justice to the vagabonds.

A WEALTHY CHURCH.—Trinity Church, New York, owns no less than 691 lots of ground in the city most of them in the hearts of the city, and forming its most valuable real estate. Of this number Mr. Astor holds, leases upon \$36, which were secured in 1766 at seventy-five cents a lot, and will expire in May, 1866. The rent paid for them is only \$269 per annum, upon which Astor realizes over \$1,300,000. The value of these leased lots is now estimated at six million dollars.—In a few years all the leases given by Trinity will expire, and the property will revert to the corporation. The whole value of the real estate will then be about twenty million dollars. When the church gets all this vast property once more in hand, there will be a grand time among the "Lord's poor" of Gotham.

### Local and Personal.

On a Strike.—All the miners in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valley coal fields are on a strike; not for higher wages, but a gainst lower wages.

Our Next No.—will close the 4th vol. and year of the Democrat since we have had charge of it. Reader, have you paid up?

The Crops.—in this region, farmers say, never looked more promising than now. An abundant harvest is predicted.

Returning.—Every stage from the Depot comes to our place loaded with soldiers from the army. We congratulate the boys upon their return to their homes, and hope they may prove themselves as good citizens as they have soldiers.

Geo. J. Bolton, proprietor of the "Buehler House" at Harrisburg, has again opened the "Columbia House" at Cape May, for the season. The cape is one of the most popular of seaside summer resorts; and the Columbia House, with George as its keeper, one of the best of stopping places.—Those of our friends who desire a salt-water "bump" could not do better than to visit them.

Sewing Machines.—Having recently been appointed an Agent for Singer's celebrated Sewing Machine, we can furnish all descriptions of them, to purchasers, at the Manufacturer's lowest cash prices. Call and examine machine and work at our house.

ED. N. B. DEMOCRAT.

The Repeated Rains of the past few days, has seriously interfered with the gathering of crops and hay, by the farmers. Yesterday, (Tuesday,) we were treated to one of the most violent showers of the season. We have learned of no damage done by it, except the thorough washing it gave the roads, which from all accounts, hadn't enough dirt in them to make a dust, before.

Cure for Diarrhea.—The following prescription is said to be unfailing in cases of diarrhea:—Laudnum, two ounces, Hoffman's anodyne, two ounces, essence of peppermint, two ounces; tincture of cayenne pepper, two drachms; tincture of ginger two ounces. Mix all together. Dose—a tea-spoonful in a little water, or a half tea-spoonful repeated in an hour afterwards in a table-spoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhea in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. In cases of cholera it has been used with great success to restore reaction by outward application.

What a Good Newspaper May do.—Show us an intelligent family of girls and boys, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. Nobody who has been without these silent tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thus the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young as a great moral and social light.—Emerson.

### Special Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County to distribute the fund arising from the Orphan's Dec'd estate of the late estate of Ambrose Gary Dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Thursday August 3d, 1865, at which time and place, all persons interested therein are notified to attend and be heard or to be barred from coming in upon said fund. July 12th, 1865, HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Widows of J. J. Labar Dec'd Soliman Whitcomb Dec'd and Henry Metcalf Dec'd have have filed in the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County the Inventories of goods and chatties Appraised for and set off to them under the Act of Assembly allowing Widows property to the amount of \$300 and will be up for final confirmation at next August Court. July 24th 1865. ZIBA LOTT, Clerk.

Bridge Letting. Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Wyoming County, will receive sealed proposals on August 1st 1865 at one o'clock P. M. for the letting of the material and the construction of a Bridge upon the abutments called the "Brans Bridge" in Monroe Township, the letting to include the filling up of the ends of said Bridge to make easy access in getting on the same. Plans and the specification of said bridge to be seen at said Commissioners' office. Commissioners' office Tunkhannock, July 26th 1865. THERON VAUGHN EDWIN STEPHENS HIRAM BODLEY W. F. TERRY, Clerks.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Register's office at Tunkhannock, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, to be filed at Tunkhannock on the 21st day of Aug. next for confirmation and allowance. Final account of John G. Spaulding Administrator of the Estate of George W. French late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed April 6, 1865. Final account of Mary A. Labarre, Administrator of the estate of Isaac J. Labarre, late of Braintown Township, deceased, filed April 27, 1865. Final account of Elizabeth Eastcott, Administrator of the Estate of James White late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed June 12, 1865. Final account of Wm. M. Sine, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob A. Cook, late of Meshoppen Township, deceased, filed June 14, 1865. Final account of Peter Aunk, executor of the last will and testament of Judson Aunk, late of Meshoppen Township, deceased, filed June 23, 1865. Final account of John G. Spaulding, executor of the last will and testament of Elisha Fassett, late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed June 24, 1865. Partial account of Cordelia Harding, Administratrix of the estate of Elisha A. Harding, deceased, filed July 20, 1865. Account of C. W. Whitney Adm'r of the estate of Walter Whitney, late of Windham Township Dec'd filed July 21, 1865. O. L. PARRISH, Register, Register's Office, Tunk, July, 1865.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to public sale at the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1865, at One o'clock P. M. the equitable estate owned in his life time by Jacob Flummerfelt, late of Meshoppen Township, Dec'd, in all that certain farm or lot of land, with the appurtenances, situated in Meshoppen Township, and bounded on the North by land of George T. Leister and Jacob Arst, East by land of James Jennings, South by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker, and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Arst, containing about One Hundred and seven acres, more or less improved. To be sold to the highest bidder, for cash; one fourth down, and the balance to be secured by judgment note payable in six months after confirmation of sale. J. O. FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r of JACOB FLUMMERFELT, Dec'd. v4n48-3wks.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indelibly to me on book account, note, or otherwise for goods purchased, or business done at my grocery in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Henry Stark, in Tunkhannock Borough, Wyoming County Pa., to make payment to, and settle the same with me, and with no other person, else the same will not be recognized as valid. Tunkhannock, Pa., June 13, 1865. F. B. WALL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES! Shrubs, Vines, &c. AT OLD PRICES. We, the subscribers, take this method of informing the public that we are prepared to furnish first class Nursery Stock at original prices, before the war. The stock embraces the BEST FRUITS of all kinds, and choicest SHRUBS and VINES, that can be grown in this latitude, comprising Apples, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Crab-Apples, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Mulberries, Rhubarb or Wine Plant, Grapes, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, and Ornamental Trees and Flowers, all varieties. All orders from all parts of Wyoming and adjacent Counties will receive special attention. They would call particular attention to their assortment of GRAPES and small fruits, and to the fact that they can furnish everything as low as any other reliable dealer. Post Office address, Providence Luzerne Co. Pa. HENRY MAGEE, NAGEE & SMITH, v4n48.

Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best, and cheapest and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world. No other Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious processes of Hemming, Braising, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c. &c. The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York, Philadelphia Office, 810 CHESTNUT STREET v4n48

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms and at a Low Price. Two Houses and Lots, situate in the village of Meshoppen Wyoming County Pa. Also a vacant Lot in same place. For particulars as to price and terms of payment, apply to the subscriber at Tunkhannock! JOHN C. BECKER