



# The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug 2, 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.

MASON & HANLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superiority to all other instruments of the class, American or foreign, is indisputable.—New York Examiner.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Fair Notice to Delinquents.

We have procured and shall hereafter use one of Dick's PATENT DIRECTING AND ACCOUNT MACHINES. It is an invention by which a printed label with the NAME OF EACH SUBSCRIBER, and the TIME up to which he has paid, will, each week be pasted on the Democrat. By this arrangement every man who takes it can tell the precise condition of his accounts with us. If he has been prompt in his payments, that fact will appear if, otherwise, that fact unpleasant as it may be, will also appear.

## ITS ADVANTAGES.

As will be seen, by this new method much irksome, unintellectual labor, and drudgery, in writing the names of our subscribers on their papers, each week, will be avoided. Besides too, when once we shall get fairly at work with our machine, such a mistake as omitting the name of any subscriber, will be almost impossible. If our paper is not then received regularly, the fault will not be ours.

## THESE IN ARRAYS.

For the Democrat will see to it, that their accounts with us, are in a proper condition for the "EXPOSE," which we shall be obliged to make of them, by this new method of keeping our accounts.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald writes, recently, that quite a number of negroes, disguised as United States soldiers, and armed with knives and pistols, were found patrolling the streets of that City, and were arrested, after considerable trouble. In the melee which accompanied the arrest, several persons were killed and wounded on both sides. Were these darkies carrying out the programme of Sumner, Wilson, Kelly & Co? Their doctrine, that if the South failed to come into the negro suffrage and equality arrangement, the two hundred thousand blacks in arms could be made available to force them to come into it and would be so employed, would seem to indicate, coupled with the conduct of the arrested darkies, that the accomplishment of the programme had already been entered upon, and that the war for the restoration of the Union would speedily be followed by a war for the supremacy of caste. The result of such a war, on the negro and his abolition backers, it would need no prophet to foretell.

These abolition newspaper editors told their readers that the war should not cease until the negro was set free; now they say that the right of suffrage shall be extended to the blacks both North and South; and in the same breath tell you (soldiers) that the war was not for the negro. Let us be as it may, the war has been a curse to the whole country, and the white man in particular. Some have grown rich out of the ruins of the war while others have been reduced to beggary. While secession was grasping at the throat of the Government, Shoddy had her hands into her pockets robbing them of all their contents, and the result is a national debt piled upon the country one fourth larger than that of Great Britain.—Yet some of these crack-brained editors tell their readers that a national debt is a "national blessing." A grand and magnificent idea. On the other hand we may infer that small debts (individual, if you please) are small (individual), blessings. What a great pity some of these men hadn't lived one hundred years ago.—Star

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th inst., says the Plain Dealer, the radicals rigged up an express wagon with seats, tier above tier upon which were placed a number of white girls but upon the top seat was placed a young Miss Charcoal—otherwise a female darkey.—The scene was edifying, indeed to those who

## Letter from Emerson Etheridge.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now held under arrest in Tennessee by the military authorities for making some objectionable speeches, has written a long and rambling letter to the President. We subjoin a few extracts to show the character of the document.

I have been here five days; and, though I have not yet been able to obtain the names of my accusers, or a copy of the charge, if any, upon which I was arrested, I have obtained from other sources information upon which I rely of the causes and motives of my arrest. I am charged with using treasonable language against the Government of Tennessee, and with speaking disrespectfully of your Excellency, and of the Right Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, who, unmindful that the Constitution of Tennessee excludes all ministers from civil office, is now claiming to have successfully seized the office of government of said State. Further and truly, that I have given a professional opinion, declaring that the slaves in Tennessee have not been made free by law. As I will, no doubt, be held a prisoner until after the pending election here in Tennessee is over, I propose to indulge a portion of my leisure in giving you a concise statement of some things I did, sir, and the circumstances under which I have provoked the military displeasure of that grand army of which you are the Commander-in-Chief.

I told the people that the first time I ever saw you, you were haranguing the multitude to prove me an Abolitionist; that it was a somewhat "raw and gusty day," and that your vehemence in the open air caused you to contract a throat disease, from which, unfortunately for the country, you profess not to have recovered. I alluded to your early speeches in Congress in which you resorted to the bitterest personal abuse of John Quincy Adams, because of his religious, anti-slavery opinions; to your reverential confession that God had killed off General Harrison because he was an Abolitionist. I also told the people that you, in 1856, in the State of Tennessee, proposed that every Southern man should "join in one fraternal hug," and plunge into rebellion, if Fremont and Dayton were elected. In addition to this, I informed the audience that I heard you, in the Senate, in December, 1859, denounce Mr. Seward and the Republican party as wholly responsible for the numerous raid of "this old man Brown," whom you then stigmatized as "nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor."

I said, also, that you not only supported Breckinridge, the candidate of the "avowed disunionists," but that after the election of Lincoln, after the meeting of Congress in December, 1860, and only one day before the assembling of the convention which declared South Carolina out of the Union, you had, in the Senate of the United States, made a labored speech, embracing a part of two days, in which you positively pledged yourself, in a contingency which has long since happened to join these same rebels, "to perish in the last breath," to "burn every blade of grass," and make your grave in "the last intrenchments" of rebel freedom. I told the people that I heard this speech (during the delivery of which Jefferson Davis offered you a most unprovoked insult, the effect of which I will not now attempt to state,) and that every word of it was designed to convince the people of Tennessee that they were an oppressed people and you their champion; that their constitutional rights were in imminent danger, and that they ought "to demand additional securities; that you then and there submitted the following written "basis," upon which you declared an unalterable purpose "to fight the great battle for our rights."

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States, and freely admit that there is good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint on their part, on account of the recent election of sectional candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; yet we, as a portion of a slaveholding community, are not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means has been exhausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slaveholding States, a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees; and when this shall have been done, and the States now in rebellion against the laws of the United States, in refusing to execute the fugitive slave law, shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, and the Federal Government shall fail to execute the laws in good faith, it (the government) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolution, and all the States, as parties, be released from the compact which formed the Union.

In commenting on the foregoing "basis," I said it proved that you did then "deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States," that you particularly alluded to South Carolina, whose treasonable representatives were then assembled, and who, one day after, inaugurated the rebellion; that you did then and there admit "a good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint," because of the election of your illustrious predecessor and the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who the Rev. Mr. Brownlow represented as a free negro. I said, also, that you were then only a conditional Unionist; that you declared yourself, "not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means had been exhausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slave holding States a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees." And I further stated that your rebel sympathies, with whom you did so "deeply sympathize" that "when this shall have been done and the States now in open rebellion" (meaning Vermont and Massachusetts) "against the laws of the United States," "shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, it" "the govern-

ment) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolution of the Union." I repeat, I told the people that this speech, so made as aforesaid by you (assisted by Senator Latham, who was kind enough to read for you), was designed by you to foment rebellion among your constituents. I have selected certain passages from that speech to prove the above general statement. I referred to that part in which you said "there is no power conferred upon the Congress of the United States, by the Constitution to coerce a State;" I pointed to your "demand" for "additional securities" for slavery; to your statement that Vermont was, at that time, guilty of nullification, of "resistance to the laws of the United States," which you pronounced "open rebellion." I commented upon your statement that the conduct of Vermont had been such that "the government was at an end."

I will no further enlarge upon the danger a wise statesmanship alone can save your administration, and which is of the first importance to every office-holder, secure your re-election. I suggest this expedient as the best. Brownlow has any number of courts in Tennessee. His judges (although our Constitution requires that they be elected by the people) have been appointed by himself. They are true as steel to you and your glorious administration. Their jurisdiction is coextensive with their own wishes and Brownlow's necessities. They are all sworn to execute his will. Besides, you have Federal courts in full operation all over Tennessee. Courts are regularly held at Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, for the judicial districts which embrace the State, in each of which district attorneys, who are good Abolitionists, reside. The Judge, the Hon. C. F. Trigg, is your friend, and was appointed upon your and Brownlow's urgent recommendation. He voted for you. I never belonged to "the land or naval service," and I suggest, with great diffidence, it is true, that, by transferring me to some of these many tribunals for a "speedy trial," the sensibilities of the legal profession will not be shocked beyond recovery. Failing in this, am I asking too much when I avow myself willing to swallow a dose of that universal panacea for all doubtful cases, the military commission at Washington? Doubtless it has jurisdiction of my case, as I am accused of conspiracy. I know it is competent to inflict that punishment which many of your old rebel friends say I deserve—hanging—as it has recently hung a woman. Don't fail to write soon. Direct your private letters to Paducah, Kentucky.

May our Heavenly Father speedily restore your Excellency's health, enlarge your already powerful judgment and understanding, save you from being again poisoned, as on the 4th of March last, and finally crown you in His-aven with "the old man Brown" and all the mighty hosts who await you there. Your Excellency will again accept renewed assurances of the high consideration in which you are ever held by your very humble servant, sincere admirer and affectionate friend,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

## Westward March of the Ch'lera.

The malady, which is now scourging Egypt, is steadily moving Westward, and "ears are entertained in Europe that its visitations will resign all parts of that continent and be attended with the most serious consequences. A letter from Alexandria, dated June 19th, says:

The measures taken by the government have proved entirely useless to meet the extent of the evil, the first case of which was observed here on the 10th or 12th ult. The disease prevailed first in the Northwest suburbs, near the railway station, which are inhabited by some twenty thousand Arabs, Greeks, and Maltese, all belonging to the lowest class. It is remarkable that the epidemic has hitherto only attacked the port of Alexandria, while hot and populous Cairo, together with the interior portion of the country, has remained entirely free. During the first few days, 45 to 8 persons died daily then the deaths rose to 30, 28, 39, and on the 17th sixty one fatal cases were reported. An official telegram from Alexandria, dated the 26th, estimates the number of deaths hitherto 1,034, the great majority of which belong to the native population. On the 25th 183 persons died out of a total population of 160,000. Large numbers of inhabitants were leaving the town.

In Mecca twenty two thousand pilgrims have died of the cholera in two months, and in other parts of Arabia the disease has carried off the people by thousands.

In France and England the proper authorities are already taking steps to prepare for the possible advent of this scourge in those countries. These movements are not understood as meant to alarm the people, but as the performance of duties which attach to all those who are entrusted with the care of their fellow men. Ships coming from ports in the neighborhood of the infected districts are to be subjected to quarantine, and goods of all kinds disinfected before they are landed. If such precautions are thought proper in Europe, should we not begin to exercise some caution in our separate cities? Ships from the ports to the Mediterranean saffre constantly arriving at our wharves, and those of New York and Boston, end in this way the danger extends to this country. Surely there is wisdom in taking precautions which experience has demonstrated to be useful in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases. It will be well for those in charge of the health of this city to see to the matter—Age.

A New York paper says that many come to this city, and that unless we go on keeping now that we have stopped shooting, the dignity of the country will suffer.

## HEAVY ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Party and Recovery of a Large Portion of the Money. Sometime in September, 1864, the sum of \$100,000 in 520 bonds, was abstracted from the Treasury Department. The matter was placed in the hands of two of our most skillful detectives, and the result has shown that the confidence reposed in them they have justly merited.

No clue was obtained to the thief or thieves for months, but with increasing energy the detectives never forgot their profession, and eventually found a clue to the guilty party. Yesterday morning, in New York, the arrest was at last effected. The detectives took in charge, near the Western Hotel, W. W. Whittelsey, formerly a clerk in the loan branch of the Department. He was taken to the Police Headquarters, 360 Mulberry street, where he acknowledged his guilt to the detectives. He was removed from there to a hotel by Mr. McDevitt, whilst Mr. Clarvoe proceeded to the criminal's house, Forty-eighth street, near the Second Avenue. In the bowl of a chandelier were found seven bundles of coupons, each for \$1,000. The remainder of the bonds will also be forthcoming. The officer in charge of their prisoner left New York last evening on the 7.30 p. m. train, arriving in this city this morning. He was immediately taken to Police Headquarters in this city, where a preliminary examination was held before Superintendent Richards. He was remanded until 10 a. m. to-morrow, when he will again be called upon. Thus ends another case, showing the wondrous power of the detective system. In this one instance, Detectives Clarvoe and McDevitt exhibited great patience and skill, and though a long time intervened, yet they were at last rewarded with success, and it teaches criminals to know they cannot long enjoy the fruits of their guilty work.

## Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

Among other letters distinguished Democrats throughout the country, the following from ex-President Buchanan was read at the great Democratic celebration at Harrisburg, on the Fourth:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, July 2, '65  
Gentlemen:—I have received your kind invitation to unite with "the Democracy of Harrisburg and its vicinity" in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and regret to say I shall not be able to enjoy this privilege.

On this hallowed Anniversary let us rejoice that, through the intervention of Divine Providence, peace has once more returned to bless our land. Our joy, however, will be tinged with a cloud of sorrow for the loss of our kind hearted and distinguished President by a diabolical crime, and this, too, at the very moment when, by wise clemency, he was about to convince the world that peace has its triumphs as well as war.

I am gratified to observe that everywhere through-out the State the old Democratic party is renewing the energies of former years. I can never die while the Constitution and Union shall live. It will be a bright and glorious day for the people of the country—and this will surely come, though at my advanced age I may not live to see it—when the well tried and time honored principles of Democracy, as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson, shall regain the ascendancy in the administration of the Federal Government.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
D. D. BOAS, Esq. and others, Committee.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—There is a very general inquiry what is meant by sending regiments of soldiers into our State to garrison our cities and towns. Some eight or nine regiments of Hancock's corps have been sent North, a part of which have come into Pennsylvania. One is to be stationed at Philadelphia, and another at Harrisburg. Why is this? It is said they are to do provost duty; but what duty of this kind is there for them to be, unless the executive and judicial power is to be taken from the hands of our Governor and courts? Are we to have the military rule, with its military commissions and other engines of tyranny continued? If they are sent here to keep the people in subjection, they are too many. They are just numerous enough to annoy the people. We say to Secretary Stanton, take away your soldiers there is nothing for you to do in Pennsylvania.

## Sound Legislation.

The New Hampshire Legislature, at its recent session, passed an Act which provides that all incomes from property not taxed, shall be assessed 25 per cent. the object of this law is to compel those who have invested their money in Government securities to bear a portion of State, County and Municipal taxation. The measure was strenuously opposed by the shoddy Abolitionists, but was finally carried by a union of democrats and conservative Republicans. It is a measure of simple and even handed justice which ought to be adopted by every State in the Union. As matters stand there is a large class, able to afford it, who do not contribute a dollar, so far as their personal property is concerned, toward the support of our home governments, and what is still more unfair they are receiving a large interest from the General Government all of which has to be extracted from the pockets of the working and industrious classes of the community. There is something radically wrong in our system of taxation, and the sooner the burthen is equalized so as to bear alike upon all—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—the better it will be for everybody, bondholders of the Government included.—We hope the Legislature of our own State will follow the example of New Hampshire, and compel the shoddy aristocracy to contribute their share toward the support of the masses of our people.—Lancet Int'l

## Negro Voting.

There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without a property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of whom has only eighty negro voters, and the latter 160.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation. In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Massachusetts, which does not at home allow any man to vote who has not paid a state or county tax directly, for they all pay it indirectly, is very desirous that the Southern States shall allow negroes to vote without such a discrimination. She goes in for universal black suffrage at the South, while denying it to her poor whites at home. This is Massachusetts' philanthropy, or preference for negro to white.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.—A despatch, dated, Detroit, July 17th, says: "There is an open conflict between the civil and military authorities. The commandant at the barracks turned out a Whiting, living in the vicinity, out of his house and placed a guard over it. Whiting caused the officer of the guard to be arrested and lodged in jail. Last night a military squad went to the jail and rescued the prisoner. Police Justice Lane issued a warrant for the arrest of Colonel Brydolph, who refused to pay any attention to it. Thus matters stand."

The Republicans of Crawford county have taken open ground, in their county convention, in favor of negro suffrage. The secret of this is that Crawford county gives them about 1500 majority and they imagine their ticket safe on this platform. They have done the same thing in Allegheny co., where they usually have 6,000 majority. In these Counties all the soldier candidates for nomination were defeated. Negro suffrage and soldiers have nothing in common.—L'E

## Local and Personal.

New Advertisements.—We call attention to the following new Advertisements appearing in our paper this week.

Heermans and Cullingworth advertise NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, A GOOD FARM FOR SALE, by Charles Houser, NEW TAILOR SHOP, at Footsville, by Joel R. Smith, SHERIFFS SALES, by Abira Gay.

Capt. R. W. Banatyne, who has been in our years with the 52d Regt., Pa. Vols., returned from the wars one day last week.

LEWIS FARR, of the same Regt., has also returned. Ensign Norman H. Conklin, late of the regiment "Kenwood," has returned to his home, in this State, and resumed the study of the law.

A Rail Road from Ithaca, N. Y., to Towanda, in this State, is now agitated by capitalists along the route, and will probably be put through. When done, the importance of a road from Pittston to the latter place will be apparent to all.

Raspberry Syrup—with ice-water, as mixed by Frank M. Buck at his Grocery and Provision Store, makes a cool and refreshing beverage for these "dog-days."

It is entirely free from intoxicating properties, (we've tried it) and therefore a fit drink for ladies and gentlemen, who "belong to the society." Frank keeps nothing to drink that "makes drunk come."

Young Travelers.—A party of young pedestrians visited our borough on Monday last. The party was four in number and were between 12 and 16 years of age. They are all from New York—came the whole distance on foot with knapsacks on their backs. They will go as far as Wilkesbarre, and from there return to New York on foot.—Carbon Democrat.

Counterfeit Currency.—Both sellers and buyers are now experiencing considerable trouble from the large number of counterfeit fractional currency notes in circulation. The fifty cent notes are in such bad repute that some persons almost refuse to take them.

Where is it?—Where is the copy of the work entitled, "The Union Nurse and Spy," which Mr. Briggs, the Agent, promised to bring us, in consideration of an Editorial Notice, given by us some weeks since? We should like to notice the book more critically. Perhaps having sold his books, the Agent would prefer that we should notice him.

## Married.

MARTS.—KAUTZ.—In Tunkhanock July 26th 1865, by Rev. C. R. Lane, Mr. John Marts to Miss Carrie, daughter of Mr. John Kautz, both of Stroudsburg, Pa.

## TEMPLE LODGE NO 248 A. Y. M. REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The next regular communication of Temple Lodge, No. 248, A. Y. M., will be held at their Hall, in Tunkhanock, on Monday, Aug. 7th at 7 o'clock P. M.  
Wm. F. TERRY, Sec'y.

## NEW TAILORING SHOP

The Subscriber having had a sixteen years practical experience in cutting and making clothing, now offers his services in this line to the citizens of FACTORYVILLE and vicinity.

Those wishing to get fits will find his shop the place to get them.

JOS. R. SMITH.

## A GOOD DAIRY OR GRAIN Farm For Sale

The Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in NORTHAMPTON Wyoming Co., Pa. containing 155 Acres—100 Improved—55 acres well timbered. It is well watered and has upon it most kinds of fruits in bearing.

For more particulars apply to the Subscriber at his residence in FACTORYVILLE, Pa. or to the Broker, GEORGE H. HOFFMAN, at Tunkhanock, Pa.

## Special Notices.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming Co. to distribute the fund arising from the Orphan's Court sale of the real estate of Ambrose Garret Deo'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Tunkhanock on Thursday August 24, 1865 at which time and place, all persons interested therein are notified to attend and be heard or be barred from coming in upon said fund.—  
July 12th, 1865, HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor.

v4-47-4w.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Widows of J. J. Labar Deo'd. Solomon Whitcomb deo'd. and Henry Metcalf deo'd. have been 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 until August the 23d 1865 at one o'clock P. M. for the finding of the material and the erection of a Bridge upon the abutments called the Evans 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 Commissioner's office.

Commissioner's office Tunkhanock, July 26th 1865.

THOMAS VAUGHN, EDWIN STEPHENS, HIRAM BODLE, Commissioners. W. F. TERRY, Clerk.

### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Register's office at Tunkhanock, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, to be filed at Tunkhanock on the 21st day of August next for confirmation and allowance.

Final account of John G. Spaulding administrator of the Estate of George W. Frear 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 Braintrim Township, deceased, filed April 27, 1865.

Final account of Elizabeth Fawcett, 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 Ancker, executor of the last will and testament of Judson Ancker, late of Meshoppen Township, deceased, filed June 12, 1865.

Final account of John G. Spaulding, executor of the last will and testament of Elisha Fawcett, late of Forkston Township, deceased, filed June 24, 1865.

Partial account of Cordeia Harding, Administratrix of the estate of Elisha D. Harding, deceased, filed July 26, 1865.

Account of C. W. Whitney Adm'r of the estate of Walter Whitney, late of Windham Township, deceased, filed July 21, 1865.

O. L. PAIRRISS, 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 hereunder 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., all that certain farm or lot of land, with the appurtenances situate in Meshoppen Township, and bounded on the North by land of George F. Ker and Jacob Anst, East by land of James Jennings, South by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker, and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Anst 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 judgement note payable in six months after confirmation of sale.

JACOB FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r of ESTATE OF JACOB FLUMMERFELT, Dec'd.

v4-45-3wks.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me on book account, note, or otherwise for goods purchased, or business done at my grocery in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Hear, Stark, in Tunkhanock, Berks Co., Wyoming County, Pa., to make payment to, and settle the same with me, and with no other person, else the same will be recognized as valid.

F. B. WALL.

Tunkhanock, Pa., June 13, 1865.

### 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 the 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 all 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. MAGEE & SMITH.

HENRY MAGEE, WM. E. SMITH.

v4-45.

### Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine.

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, Binding, Binding, Basting, 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, 455 Broadway, New York.

Philadelphia Office, 810 CHESTNUT STREET

v4-48

### TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms and at a low price, two houses and lots situated in the village of Meshoppen Wyoming County Pa.

Also a vacant lot in same place. For particulars as to price and terms of sale apply to the subscriber at his residence in Tunkhanock, Pa.

GEORGE H. HOFFMAN.

v4-48