

The Election.
We have delayed this issue of our paper, a day, hoping thereby to be enabled to give the result of the late election, at least so far as our county is concerned. In this we are disappointed. The full returns for only three or four districts have yet been received by us. These with rumors and estimates as to others, justify us in the opinion that the State and County tickets have been carried by a very small majority. Landon's vote in this county will probably be from 200 to 250 less than that of Dr. Shepard.

Two Naughty Clergymen.
Robert Burnes, in his day, often had occasion to chastise with his satiric quill the debauched and drunken clergy of priest-ridden Scotland, of whom he wrote: "Even ministers they had been kenn'd in holy rapture to visit theatres, and spend their night in laughter!" A hundred years afterwards a case turns up in Chicago which fits so nicely in the above text that, would space allow, the journalist might preach a lengthy discourse on "history repeating itself."

Last evening, at Colonel Wood's museum, during the performance of "Speed and Plough" a gentleman in the audience announced to the attendance that he had been robbed of five hundred dollars. The detectives were out on the scene, and began eyeing inquisitively every countenance in the theatre. At length Mr. C. Edwards, superintendent of the museum, discovered a couple of "gay and festive pals," with eye-glasses and canes, twirling their moustaches in the most fashionable abandon, and apparently with much experience in the business. His quick eye discovered that the hair was unnaturally long, and that it sat rather too jauntily on the face to be the result of nature or artifice. He therefore informed the detectives, and the two fellows were "pulled" and taken into a private room.

On searching them, what was the horror of the officers to find beneath the gray whiskers and flashing breastpins two clergymen, who had disguised themselves for the purpose of indulging in a little "unlawful and unholy amusement." One of them had on an enormous false moustache and was fixed up in the most recherche style, regardless of expense. The other wore a thin mask over the lower part of his face, which completely disguised his features. Papers of a theological character were found on their persons, but this was unnecessary, as they made a full confession saying that they only desired to see what the theatre was like in order that they might teach their respective flocks to shun such evil places.

One of these theatrical clergymen spends his Sabbaths in preaching to a sleepy Chicago audience; the other (and thank Heaven! Chicago has not to father them both,) is a minister from the country, who has left his flock a few days to visit the State Fair—and the Theatre.—[Chicago Tribune, Sept. 8th.]

A Clerical Villain.

It becomes our unpleasant duty to record another scene in the demoralizing drama of pulpit politics. A Methodist clergyman named Crisman, stationed in Linton twp., is the wolf in sheep's clothing, who has been devouring the lambs of his flock. He was a rabid Abolitionist in the pulpit and out of it and his lying sermons had become so offensive as to drive away several of his congregations. He had not been long in the neighborhood before he planned the ruin of a wife of a member of his church—and sought every pretext to be in her company. He took especial pains to advocate the war, and to justify all its immoralities, especially the violations of law, when it forbid the accomplishment of what he termed "the right." Having weakened the sanctity of law in the conscience of his victim, he instilled into her mind the doctrines of the "free lovers," and cited her to the evil practices of the ancients. In this way he corrupted her sense of delicacy, morality and virtue. After a while he pretended to have a disease in the throat, so that he could not preach, and got another clergyman to fill his appointments. Then he went to the house of the unsuspecting member of his church, to help in harvest, but did not work much in the field—he clung around the house helped milk the cows, and did light work. His conduct soon caused whisperings in the neighborhood, and culminated in an elopement—he deserted a wife and several children, and she a fond and too indulgent husband—bringing shame and misery upon two families, and scandal upon the church. How often need the press warn the people against the wiles of these infernal fiends, Abolition preachers? Whenever a preacher begins to talk politics at the fireside, in his prayers, in his sermons, the woman should egg him from their doors, and men drag him from the pulpit. They are the false teachers—the wolves in sheep's clothing, against whom the Bible so often and so plainly warns the church.—[Oshocon (Ohio) Democrat.]

A Copperhead has recently been defined to be a man who won't consent to marry a negro wench.

Senator Buckalew on State Suffrage.
Last week we published a circular addressed by the District Attorney of Columbia county to the election officers and citizens of that county, in relation to the proposition to disfranchise citizens of Pennsylvania who were not in their district at the time when certain enrollments and drafts were made, and whom election officers might decide to have been absent to avoid such drafts. The proceeding of the District Attorney is fully sustained by the very conclusive argument of Senator Buckalew, which we subjoin.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATION.
I propose to examine and answer a question which has been recently put into public debate, involving the construction of several acts of Congress, and the constitutional relations of this State with the Federal Government. The question is, "Are men drawn in the several U. S. drafts who did not report for duty, disqualified as voters at elections held by virtue of the Constitution and laws of this State?" A further question, connected with this, is "Are the State officers of election authorized by law and bound by duty to examine the qualification of a voter as a responding drafted man, and to reject his vote for dereliction of duty under the United States law?"

I affirm two propositions upon this subject of inquiry and shall support them by such arguments and authority as seem to me decisive. The first is, that every qualification or suffrage in Pennsylvania, save naturalization or persons of foreign birth, is fixed by the Constitution of the State; and that neither the Legislature of the State nor the Congress of the United States can change those qualifications in the slightest particular. The second proposition is, that the election boards, or officers of election, in this State, are not authorized to try or determine any question whatever under the draft laws of the United States, nor to reject the ballot of any person offering to vote upon the allegation that he is liable to disfranchisement under those laws.

Our State Constitution provides, that an elector must be a white freeman, twenty-one years old or upward; a tax payer, unless between twenty one and twenty two years of age; a resident of the State for one year, unless in case of a former citizen, returning, when six months will suffice; and, finally, a resident for ten days of the election district where he offers to vote; (district residences is not required of soldiers in public service, under a recent amendment.) These are the qualifications of suffrage fixed by the people of Pennsylvania in their Constitution, and the whole of them, to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken away, unless by the same power which established them. There is but one exception to the universal truth of this proposition and it is found in the Constitution of the United States, in the provision conferring authority upon Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization. As this special power has vested in Congress with the assent of the State, she prescribes no rule for the naturalization of foreigners. But this is the single power, connected with suffrage qualification at her elections, unexercised or unregulated by her Constitution. It follows, that an act of the State Legislature or an act of Congress prescribing a qualification, or creating a disqualification of suffrage at State elections, must be wholly unauthorized and void.—When it was desired to extend suffrage privileges to our soldiers absent in the late war, the Legislature could not do it, and the State Constitution was amended for the purpose. And as to Congress the base is still more clear. There is no grant of power to Congress over State suffrage in the Federal Constitution, which fact excludes all pretense of its existence. And the express grant to Congress of the power to pass uniform laws of naturalization, which have relation to State suffrage, is also inconsistent with the pretension; for the grant would not have been necessary if powers relating to citizenship and suffrage have been implied.

The existing current debates upon suffrage in the South, may be considered in this connection. The President holds, and holds truly, that the Government of the United States cannot determine the rules of suffrage in a Southern State. The class of men called Radicals, hold that it can; but upon what ground?—Why, upon the ground that the so-called States of the South are States no longer—at least not States in the Union—but conquered territories, and as such, subject to Congressional jurisdiction and interference as of suffrage and other questions. In brief, or in party to the debate asserts, and the other virtually concedes, the doctrines above stated, of the exclusive power of a State in the Union to regulate suffrage for itself. Clearly, then, by the common consent of all parties, the position is established, that Congress can not make the responding to a military draft a qualification of suffrage in Pennsylvania or any other adhering State; and the act of Congress of 3d March, 1865, supplementary to the Conscription acts must receive a construction which shall conform to this view of Congressional power, if its validity is to be maintained.

II. There is no power or right in boards of election to investigate or determine a question of alleged disfranchisement under the 21st section of the said act of 3d March, 1865, but on the contrary, they are forbidden by law to enter upon such action. I. State officers are not bound to take jurisdiction under U. S. laws and execute them. Congress can charge no such duty upon them. This was held by the Supreme Court of the U. S., in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be found in the 16th volume of Peters' Reports and is the undoubted law of the land. The State might in a proper case, charge such duties upon them and compel their performance; but

this has not been done in the present case.—On the contrary, the laws of the State do most expressly confine the officers of election to the examination of electoral qualifications of voters under "the Constitution and laws of the State," as will be presently shown. 2. The act of Congress does not attempt to confer any power upon State officers to secure its execution. But by their prior conscription act of 3d March, 1863, Congress does confer authority in cases of desertion upon court-martial to try deserters and pronounce sentence upon them. This is the sole and exclusive mode provided in the conscription laws for the trial and conviction of the deserter and for adjudging to him the punishment provided by law.

The 13th section of the act of 3d of March, 1863, reads, in part, as follows: " * * * Any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefore, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest post FOR TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft." And by section 7, of same act, it is provided, "that it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteer militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post, &c." By other sections of the same act, further provision is made for a complete system of military arrest and trial, including the procuring of evidence, the continuance of trial when necessary, &c.—thus securing, in a regular manner, the examination of facts, a formal finding, and a pronounced sentence in conformity with law. A tribunal is designated, jurisdiction conferred upon it and its proceedings subjected to regulation. And then, the record of the trial and finding may be reviewed by superior authority, and the President may, in a proper case, interpose his pardoning power to remit the punishment of the person convicted.

The twenty first section of the supplementary act of 3d March, 1865, provides additional penalties for the crime of desertion but the trial of the offense itself remains as fixed by the act of 1863, to wit, by court martial. Upon trial and conviction by such military court, the deserter becomes subject to the penalties affixed to his offense, whether under the former or latter statute but such trial and conviction by court martial is indispensable to their infliction. Thus stands the question under the conscription laws of the United States, exclusive jurisdiction to military courts over cases of desertion, both to try the offense and pronounce the punishment.

3. But the State election laws still more clearly exclude the unauthorized action of election boards. The inspectors are sworn that they will not "excusatorily delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who they shall believe to be entitled to vote ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH."—And the general election law further enacts that "every person" qualified to vote according to its provisions "shall be admitted to vote" in his proper district. There are also penalties provided for such officers as may violate these plain and imperative requirements of the law.

4. For high evidence of the law upon the present subject of inquiry, I refer to the proceedings in the House of Representatives of this State at the last session, upon a particular bill to withdraw privileges of citizenship and the right to vote from deserters, and drafted men in default. But the bill was successfully opposed upon the ground before stated in this argument, that the qualifications of suffrage are fixed in the Constitution of the State and unalterable except by an amendment of that instrument by the people. The sound and judicious remarks of Mr. Brown, of Warren, and Col. McClure, of Franklin, (leading members of the majority in the House) were decisive of the fate of the bill. It was dropped and its consideration never resumed.

It then plainly appears that election officers cannot reject the vote of any person who is duly qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of this State, nor can they enter upon any inquiry regarding his performance of duty to the United States under the conscription laws. They can only perform the duties charged upon them by our election laws, and to the performance of which they are bound by oath.

As to proceedings against deserters and non-reporting men hereafter: By the conscription laws they may be tried before courts martial, and if convicted, punished or pardoned according to the merits and circumstances of each case. It is a question of policy with the government whether proceedings shall be instituted or not, in any particular case, or generally throughout the country. The object of the conscription acts, including their severe penal sections, was to all our armies. That object no longer exists. Men are not wanted. Instead of being enlisted or drafted, they are discharged from service in great numbers. Relief to the treasury is thus secured; and additional relief is secured by dispensing with provost marshals, boards of enrollment and courts martial; in short, with all the machinery of the conscription laws, including the numerous officials required for conducting a general system of military trials under them.

But, whatever may be the policy or action of the Federal Government on this subject, it is certain that State election boards cannot take up untried draft cases and pass upon them as legatees of United States military power, or in any other capacity whatever. C. R. BUCKALEW.
Sept. 30, 1865.

Bond and Free—Free and Bond.

Working men of America—who made the law that you should toil all your life to pay the billions of taxes leaped upon you? Why should the poor men and women who have given their earnings—their sons—their relatives—their blood to subdue the rebellion now closed—not only pay for all the least of blood, but support in idleness the loyal cowards who dare not fight, and the rich men who hold bonds exempt by Congressional enactment from taxation? Who made the poor—the laboring man, woman and child slaves to debt?

Why should you pay any man for being rich? When this war began Thomas Smith owned a farm. It was a good farm—he sold it for twenty thousand dollars, and put the money in the bank. He was a "loyal" man—that is, a man who was in favor of abolitionism, of mobs, of military trials, of false imprisonments, of a total disregard for the Constitution, for the laws, for civil rights.

During the reign of Lincoln, the above qualifications were the test of loyalty. Smith had a contract and made a hundred thousand dollars, half of which he divided among Generals, Senators and Republican lobbyists. When the war was over, Smith had seventy five thousand dollars. He invested in bonds exempt from taxation, and receives every three months over seven per cent. interest; amounting to five thousand and ninety seven dollars a year. Smith is rich—loyal, and a man of means. He wears broadcloth, gets drunk, does as he pleases, and no one dare question him. He has seventy-five thousand in Government bonds—he does not have a farthing of tax to pay—his fortune is made.

When this war began, Robert Jones owned a farm worth twenty thousand dollars. He kept it—went to war—fought—returned. He found his farm taxed five thousand dollars by his stay at home neighbors to raise bounty money to give me to exempt them from the draft. He finds his property taxed—taxed—taxed! to raise money to clear his loyal neighbors from war!

And Robert Jones learns that he cannot sell a cow, a horse, crop of grain or hay but it is taxed! He is made to pay taxes on all he has. He must help build roads, bridges, school houses, jails, churches, and pay the current expenses of his town, county, city, State and nation. He toils early and late. His wife sells butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and the products of her loom. His children wear coarse goods, sell berries, wild fruit and game from the field, river or forest to help along. The best cow goes in the Spring—the best horse goes in the Fall to pay taxes.

Thomas Smith has seventy five thousand dollars in Government bonds, by a Republican administration made exempt from taxation. He lives at ease, pays not a cent of taxes for any purpose whatever, and then by law compels Robert Jones to toil to pay taxes, and toil a few extra hours each week to pay him, Smith, interest money on his fortune beside.

Look at this! We are talking to the Robert Joneses of America now—to the laboring men of our country, and not to the bond holders who are by a Republican bondocracy administration protected in their wealth. Democracy made this nation what it was when the war commenced—a rich, happy and prosperous people. Democracy favored equal taxation—equal responsibility. Democracy taught law and obedience thereto.

Republicanism has brought us war. It has filled the earth with dead bodies. It has hilled the land with graves. It has transformed a rich and producing country into a land of ashes, broken hearts and desolation. It has piled in extravagance, and has heap ed more taxes upon the people of the United States than was levied upon America, France, England and Spain when the war began. It has by legislation withdrawn two-thirds of the capital of the entire United States from taxation by borrowing money and giving the governments, notes or bonds for the same and besides paying double the interest foreign countries pay, exempted the notes or bonds from taxation, thus throwing the entire weight of the war and the extravagances the most wicked, reckless, profligate and mischief working administration he country ever knew, upon the laboring men of the country. The curse visited upon Egypt, the curse of lice frogs, etc., was an evidence of Divine love in comparison with the curse of Republicanism this country is now laboring under. Working men of America—will you heed these things? Will you consent longer to follow the cloud which has already led you so far from peace and happiness? Will you endorse and support the power which takes you by the throat—mocks at your prayers—robs you of labor—toys with your liberties—reveals in your blood—lives on your earnings, and makes of the laboring men mudsills or which to rear still higher an accursed and oppressive aristocracy?

Let us demand our rights, let us have re trenchment, reform, law, order, and economy. Let us have EQUAL TAXATION.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. GEN. EWELL RESTORED.—In obedience to an order from Attorney General Speed to the District Attorney of Missouri, the property, estimated to be worth \$60,000, of the wife of the rebel Gen. Ewell has been delivered over to her agents. This property has been labelled for confiscation, and the plea of amnesty and pardon made in her favor had been overruled by the court, and the re-aring was set for next term. This order from the Executive, however, summarily terminates the case, to the great gratification of the lady's friends.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

Every State in the South which participated in the late rebellion has returned to its allegiance, and having in good faith sought with all the means in its power to take itself out of the Union, has abided the issue, and now in as good faith seeks to put itself upon its old footing in the government. The change from a state of war to that of peace and restoration has been swift, and well illustrates the wonderful energy of the American character. Prior to the first of last April the Southern Confederacy reared its head defiantly, and though upon the point of being hopelessly crushed, still threw the gauntlet to its more powerful adversary.—Six months have elapsed, and despite of Radical interference and fanatical opposition, the work of restoration is practically complete. On the first Monday of December there will be nothing to prevent the representatives of the Southern States taking their seats in Congress, and hence a completely restored Union, but the sectional agitation and interference of the Republican party.

The rapidity with which this great work is carried on indicates among other things the fitness of the means which has produced this end. The restoration policy of President Johnson proves its virtue by its success.—We do not of course mean to assert as a general rule that success is the sole proper standard of merit—nor that the end justifies the means. But in this case the astonishing success which attends this restoration policy, the ease with which all difficulties are surmounted—and the astonishing rapidity with which it moves along—all these things in a degree so unusual, speak volumes for the wisdom of this policy.

So far this policy is, we repeat, an astonishing success. The Union is nearly completely restored even in detail—in effect the work is already accomplished. The material prosperity of the South is the next grand question intimately connected with this restoration—its, in fact, a part of it. No one can doubt but that this prosperity will be built up with the same degree of rapidity, and hence the interests of the entire country will be very greatly benefited. The only obstacle to the immediate consummation of this important policy is the factious opposition of the Radicals. But say immediate, for their opposition can but delay—it cannot prevent this consummation.

This opposition is factious—is sectional— is wise for themselves, and hurtful to the country. Visionary in their schemes—they are impracticable in their works, and through perverted fanaticism would bring ruin upon the whole nation. That they utterly fail is not a matter of doubt—and the condemnatory judgment of posterity will be added to their ignominious discomfiture. Yet, meanwhile, they are capable of committing a great deal of mischief, and it behooves the supporters of the Administration to unite their strength in defence of this policy of the President's which is now the sole means of rescuing the country from anarchy.—E. C.

Local and Personal.

Go and See the new goods just received at Wells.

Go and See—The admirers of beautiful and elegant Millinery Goods should call and see Mrs. Barwell's new stock just received and opened at her new store, one door below the Banking office of Wright & Co. Mrs. B. seems to know just what to buy for all classes of customers. See her advertisement in to-day's paper—and see her goods at first opportunity.

The Young Men of our town who have recently formed a Debating Club and Literary Society, announce that they have fairly got started under favorable prospects, and being anxious to acquire a library, respectfully ask the aid of our citizens and others to forward their project. Donations of money or books will be thankfully received. No vote is wanted.

Contributions may be sent to the care of Geo. Mullison Jr. or Byron G. White.

New Establishment.—Mrs. Eliza Lens has just opened, at the shop formerly occupied by Mrs. Barwell, a new Fancy Goods and Toy Store. Besides a large and attractive assortment of toys and confectionery for the little folks; she has Shoes, Hosiery, Head-dresses, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Braids, Bands, Buttons, Combs, Needles, Thread, Yarn, &c. &c., for the older children. Our town has needed just such an establishment, and we bespeak for this one the liberal patronage of the public.

To the Ladies we would say that in looking about for that new and fashionable hat and those elegantly fitting dresses, with which you intend to adorn your dear selves this Fall and Winter; that Mrs. A. G. Stark has just received her new Millinery goods and still commands the services of the most accomplished milliner and dress-makers in the county.—The entire satisfaction she has given her numerous customers, for years past, is a sufficient guaranty as to what she can and will do for them in the future.

The Great Chief Ahwanetunk—with seven other genuine native, wild Indians will give one of their interesting entertainments at Wa's Union Hall in this place—Tuesday evening Oct. 17th.—The games, songs, dances, courtship, war scenes costumes &c.; of the native Indians will be faithfully represented by this troupe, who have been real actors in all of them, are leaving their native forests in the west Mr. F. W. Washburn, who accompanies them as Manager will introduce the school of Grecian games, in which he will be assisted by his wonderful pupil, Master Sawyer. The whole making one of the most complete exhibitions of the kind ever before the public. Go and see them.

An Agreeable Surprise.—Passing up Warren Street the other day, and giving a side glance at the windows adjoining the Post Office, we were astonished at seeing in them (we will not attempt to describe, because impossible) what brought us to a dead halt, with eyes and mouth wide open, and one foot in the air. Not dreaming that the sight was "free, gratis, for nothing, without paying anything for it," we involuntarily fumbled in our pocket for a shipplaster, to meet the man or woman who should say, "Ticket, Sir!" The search, of course, was fruitless, or rather, shipplasterless; when some friend relieved our curiosity and our financial embarrassment, by informing us that Mrs. T. A. Miller had then and there just opened one of the largest and most elegant lots of fancy and millinery goods ever brought to town, and took a great pleasure in exhibiting them to everybody without charge.

Homelede.—A man by the name of Carey, living in Greenfield had on his place a small peach orchard which had suffered by the depredations of pious unknown. On Friday evening last, Carey sent his son, a boy of seventeen years, out to the orchard, telling him to take his gun, and it is said directing him to shoot any trespasser. The boy on approaching the peach trees saw something dark moving among them, and at once fired; he then returned to the house saying, "Father I fished him this time sure." Carey instantly went to the orchard and approached the trees near enough to see an inanimate object laying on the ground. He then ran over to a neighbor's, Mr. Snyder, whom he addressed, saying, "My boy has shot something among the peach trees, and I am afraid it is your son." Snyder answered that "it could not be, for his son had just gone down to turn in the cows."—The men, however, proceeded to the spot, where they found the body of young Snyder pierced thro' the breast by three bullets. The scene that ensued, beggars description. The Careys were lodged in jail on Sunday. Young Snyder was twenty-one years old.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated county man, Dr. J. C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed without proof what is seen there beyond disputing.

They make a barrel of solid Pills, about 12,000 doses, per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty million of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but also, much of it is: This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected, and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the tall-man on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just budding into womanhood is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care avails not, she is still fading away. The woe messenger, comes nearer and nearer, every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has, planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick, sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken.

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—[Galveston, Texas News.]

TOWN TALK.

"If there's a hole in a your coats I rede ye tent it: A chiefs among you taking notes, And, faith, he'll prevent it."

New Goods is the order of the day with our merchants, and from every store and shop window one meets the most agreeable display of new clothes stuff. T. L. Koss & Co's store is literally running over with their large and finely selected stock, and their "gay and festive" clerks will induce one to trade whether they are disposed to or not. John Weil, although having almost every thing to tickle the fancy of the softer sex, pays more particular attention to the outward appearance of the ladies of creation, and will make the most ungodly gawk look like a gentleman; always, provided that he has the necessary "spoons," or "equivalent." The millinery business is looming up hugely, and the self-satisfied smile that usually rests upon the face of the fair proprietors, and their general appearance of prosperity is a very good indication that it is a paying business. Mrs. Barwell has just filled up her new and decidedly elegant establishment, with a large stock of goods. Miss Louisa Heppburn has also been making a raid upon the shop-keepers of New York, and returned with a fine assortment as the spoils of her campaign. We understand that Mrs. T. A. Miller is about opening a similar establishment where the "dear demed, delightful creatures" can always find an appropriate covering for their "water falls."

The fine arts deserve particular mention. At Hermans and Cullingsworth's gallery you can procure a picture so natural that it seems if it wanted but to be breathed upon by the Angel of Life to start into being.

We presume Town Talk is not very popular among the young men and maidens fair of this town. In fact we have stood by, and heard ourselves abused in the highest style of the art, by those beings who are supposed to be so "little lower than the angels." The principle reason for finding fault was, that their curiosity had been thwarted, and with a woman that is a deadly offense. One lady accused us of a penchant for gossiping, and wondered "why we did not notice her new door yard fence." "Pshaw, ladies don't distress yourselves a particle about us! We do not care a straw about your approbation, in this respect at least; and we do not write for popularity's sake, but for the purpose of correcting certain abuses that were prevalent in this town. We do not feel disposed to kneel at the feet fatter or fatter the fan, for the sake of gaining the smiles and commendations of that eldest daughter of Mrs. Grundy, whom people have nick-named popularity."

Monday night a number of fresh ones went down on a candidate for a "soft thing," and managed to get quite "larky" over it. About the "wee, wee, wee" hour ayont the town," they adjourned from the "den" to the street, and bringing forth the "ferry, untamed steed," had considerable of a circus.—Naughty boys!

Died.

VAUGHN.—In Methoppen, on Saturday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, James S. Vaughn, aged 51 years.

WANTED.

100 BUSHELS CHESTNUTS, For which the highest market price will be paid in cash. F. M. BUCK.
Tunkhannock, Pa.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing between C. Burr & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are left in the hands of C. Burr for settlement and collection, who will still continue to carry on the Tanning business at the old stand.

The Harness Business

will be carried on by Wm. H. Burr, who, confident of his ability to satisfy the wants of the public, solicits their patronage. C. BURR.
Wm. H. BURR
Methoppen, April 29th, 1865.
v4040f.

TO THE NEUROUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free), on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Directed to N.Y. JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 123 Post Office Brooklyn.