# The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.


☞ We acknowledge ourselves under obligations to the editor of the *Republican*. for quoting so liberally from the old files of *Democrat*, for the past three or four weeks. He will doubtless find it greatly to his advantage, and far more satisfactory to his readers, to make up his paper hereafter entirely from the *Democrat*.

We protest, however, against his mixing up and diluting our articles with his namby pamby milk and-water nonsense. By publishing them without comment, he would avoid the contrast, and appear less ridiculous. Besides, the association is rather too humiliating to us.

☞ The nincompoop editor of the nigger equality organ of this place well knowing that our sense of propriety forbade us to advocate claims to the suffrages of the people, through the colums of our own paper, for the past few weeks previous to our election attacked us with impunity. Oblivious of the fact that there were other candidates equally opposed to his infamous doctrines, he poured out all the vials of his wrath and invective upon a "Northern Rebel aspiring to office", as he styled us.

It is difficult to estimate exactly the influence exerted over the result by his frantic appeals to the people, to defeat us. Judging of it by a standard he would doubtless fix himself, we do not hesitate to declare that our majority was thereby reduced hundreds—perhaps thousands. Being so reduced, we received, as will be seen, no greater vote than the rest of our candidates.

Shame on you, Billy! How could you do so naughty a thing?

### The Election.

So far as we have been able to learn, the entire republican vote, not only in this county, but throughout the State, was polled at the recent election. By means of their secret leagues, or some other instrumentality, they are enabled to make sure of the attendance of every member of their party at the elections, while we have the most indubitable evidence of unaccountable neglect on part of democrats to turn out. This neglect seems even more apparent in some other counties of this State than in Wyoming; and yet, in some of the townships in our own county, nearly or quite one fourth of the democratic voters failed to attend the recent election. Acting under the impression that it was not an *important* one, they have allowed the republicans to carry the State, by a comparatively small majority, when by doing their duty to themselves and the Country we should have triumphed by a much larger one. This was a terrible mistake, while the miserable issue of negro suffrage continues to agitate the country, no election can be unimportant. The denial of the republican State Committee that negro suffrage was involved in the contest will be found to have been a cheat. Indeed, Greeley so declared it before the day of election; and rebuked the Committee on account of its dishonest attempt to disguise the real issue. That attempt, however, will not prevent them from insisting that Pennsylvania has decided in favor of Negro Suffrage; and yet, had the republicans placed themselves fairly and squarely upon that issue no sane man believes that they could have carried the State.

The democratic party of this State may thank itself for its recent defeat. Little Wyoming is all right yet; but the vote was too close to justify such neglect in the future as characterized the action of the democracy in some of the townships at the late election.

THE New York *Tribune*' affects to speak as an oracle of the abolition party, and endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of the peaceful restoration of the Southern States. It does not endorse the policy of the President. From an article which appeared in its colums a few days ago, we cut the following passage:

"Now we reject to the scheme of reconstruction which the copperheads and the unconverted rebels are crowding upon the public as President Johnson's that it puts this large majority of Unionist completely in the power of the rebels, whose actual majority it converts into a virtual majority it converts into a virtual majority by vallifying the black Unionists politically, and thus reducing the white ones to impotence."

The pretense that "Copperheads" and "rebels are "crowding upon the public" a scheme of reconstruction," is insidious and shamelessly untrue. What the *Tribune* misrepresents and denounces is the measures of the President for restoring the southern States on the basis of the Constitution.—The "scheme" of reconstruction is distasteful to Greeley, Stevens, Sumner, *et id omne genus* because they desire the established North as well as South of a despotic oligarchy, which will allow them to rule the country in the same manner in which the infamous "Council of Ten once ruled Venice.—They do not desire to see constitutional rights established anywhere, and will oppose all who strive to have the republic again united.—*Philad. Daily News, Sept. 28.*

☞ Judges Dryden and Bay, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, who were ejected from their seats by military violence, in June last, have resigned.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF DR. MUDD.—The officers of the steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans on the 22d ult., report that during the landing of prisoners at Dry Tortugas, Dr. Mudd attempted to escape, and was found in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott, and put to hard labor wheeling sand. The quartermaster of the Scott arrested for aiding Mudd in his effort to escape.

The *Tribune* has the following particular

The prisoners at the Tortugas are allowed the liberty of the island, except on the day of a vessel's departure. At night they are expected to sleep within the fort. The night previous to the return of the Thomas Scott, Dr. Mudd slept outside the fort, in a shed and the next morning he quietly walked on board the steamer, immediately disappeared into the lowest deck and sent a firemen for Quartermaster Kelly. This was the last that was seen of him. Soon after he was missed from the fort, and an officer and squad sent down to search the vessel, On the very bottom of the vessel lay a platform resting on two cross-beams; the officer thrust his swotd under one side, and a colored soldier inserted his bayonet under the other. The roar of pain that immediately rose told that both sword and bayonet had reached their mark; the platform was raised, and Dr. Mudd arose and returned to his status of a captive prisoner. He was immediately taken to the fort and the thumb screws applied to him, and under the pressure of pain he acknowledged that Kelly, with whom he had formed an acquaintance within a few days, had agreed to help him to escape on the promise of receiving Mudd's gold watch. Kelly was thereupon marched to the fort, a drum head court martial held, and he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and hard labor in the Tortugas. The vessel then sailed without Mudd or Kelly, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for confirmation.

### Crowding the Mourners.

The heavy majority in the new State of Colorado against putting negroes on a civil and political equality with white men, followed by the refusal, by a decided vote, of the people of Connecticut to admit negroes to an equality with themselves, is crowding the Radical mourners rather hard just now. The people are determined that this shall remain a white man's government, and that there shall be no civil and political equality of the white and black races in this country

Colorado and Connecticut have applied two breaks to retard the progress of the Radical negro-equality locomotive. The action of these two States will result in great good to the country. It will encourage President Johnson to press to consummation his restoration policy, while it will, at the same time, give the Radical to understand that the people will not submit to their scheme for governing the South, and placing whites and blacks on an equality.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

### Brownlow and the Colored Soldiers.

Parson Brownlow, it seems, has been in collision with soldiers of the colored persuasion, and don't like it. The following is a description of the affair, from the Governor's own pen:

"One half of all the colored soldiers in uniforms, in East Tennessee, have no respect for that Uniform, and do not appreciate its dignity and importance. Two of them in full uriform, sometime since, upon a narrow sidewalk in this city, knocked the writer of this article into the gutter, throwing him upon his hands and knees. He was trying to get out of the way and they saw it, but being feeble, and leaning upon a staff, he moved too slow for their ideas of progress. I made no complaint, but concluded that these colored ruffians had not "learned to respect the uniform of the army" and went my way—not rejoicing—but feeling in the left knee that I was worsted in the encounter, which I had not brought about, but sought to prevent Soldiers and officers wearing the Federal Uniform ought all to be gentlemen, no matter what their color, but the only two colored soldiers I ever encountered did not prove to be of that stripe. I have no wish to try them again—I might light upon others less refined who would run me through with a bayonet Being denied a white man's choice, I only ask a negro's privilege of getting out of the way!"

### Connecticut Against Negro Suffrage.

Connecticut has voted on the question of striking the word "white" from her Constitution, and the popular verdict is against negro suffrage and equality. The amendment is defeated by a large majority. There was no mistaking the issue in that State. The Republicans took open ground in favor of negro suffrage. Their journals all urged the adoption of the amendment as of vital importance to the success of the party in the great struggle for negro suffrage and equality. They were assisted in the canvass by a large majority of the clergy, who appealed to their congregations to vote for the amendment. All that wealth and influence could do, was done in favor of the measure. The politicians declared that if Connecticut withheld the elective franchise from the African, it was in vain to insist upon negro suffrage in the Southern States, preliminary to the admission of their representatives to Congress.

The voters of Connecticut turned a deaf ear to these appeals, and refused to strike the word "white" from their State Constitution. By so doing, they endorsed the President's restoration policy, and took ground in favor of reunion with the Southern States under the Constitution. It is plain that the people are disgusted with the radicals. They wish for repose, that the country may recover from the effects of the struggle from which it is emerging. Hence the defeat of the negro party in Colorado and in Connecticut.

# WYOMING COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, FOR 1865.

## OFFICIAL.

| OFFICERS. | Braintrim | Clinton | Eaton | Exeter | Falls | Forkston | Lemon | Mehoopany | Meshoppen | Monroe | Nicholson | Northmoreland | North Branch | Overfield | Tunk. Boro | Tunk. Twp | Washington | Windham | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Auditor General,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. W. H Davis | 40 | 25 | 48 | 16 | 111 | 47 | 40 | 48 | 137 | 58 | 147 | 90 | 49 | 46 | 82 | 142 | 71 | 64 | 1261 |
| *J. P. Hartranft* | 53 | 112 | 107 | 17 | 47 | 52 | 55 | 138 | 69 | 75 | 90 | 68 | 30 | 17 | 64 | 61 | 91 | 68 | 1214 |
| *Surveyor General,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John P Linton | 38 | 27 | 49 | 16 | 112 | 47 | 41 | 47 | 136 | 57 | 148 | 90 | 49 | 46 | 84 | 142 | 72 | 61 | 1262 |
| *Jacob M. Campbell* | 53 | 112 | 107 | 17 | 46 | 53 | 55 | 138 | 69 | 77 | 89 | 68 | 30 | 17 | 61 | 59 | 92 | 68 | 1211 |
| *Senator,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silas E Shepard | 58 | 26 | 48 | 15 | 113 | 49 | 41 | 49 | 142 | 58 | 147 | 105 | 50 | 44 | 86 | 143 | 70 | 66 | 1310 |
| *Geo Landon* | 35 | 10 | 100 | 16 | 45 | 49 | 54 | 133 | 61 | 71 | 87 | 47 | 29 | 17 | 58 | 58 | 89 | 56 | 1114 |
| *Representatives,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mason Parker | 38 | 26 | 47 | 16 | 110 | 47 | 41 | 45 | 133 | 58 | 149 | 89 | 50 | 45 | 58 | 131 | 73 | 63 | 1219 |
| C. S Gilbert | 38 | 26 | 47 | 16 | 110 | 47 | 41 | 45 | 133 | 58 | 144 | 89 | 50 | 45 | 57 | 133 | 73 | 63 | 1215 |
| *P. M Osterhout* | 51 | 111 | 90 | 16 | 49 | 51 | 55 | 143 | 71 | 77 | 87 | 67 | 29 | 17 | 91 | 71 | 85 | 69 | 1230 |
| *J. T. Camero* | 51 | 112 | 101 | 16 | 49 | 53 | 55 | 143 | 72 | 77 | 85 | 67 | 30 | 17 | 73 | 65 | 91 | 69 | 1226 |
| *Commissioner,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lewis Cook | 40 | 26 | 49 | 16 | 110 | 47 | 41 | 47 | 136 | 58 | 147 | 89 | 49 | 46 | 81 | 142 | 69 | 62 | 1255 |
| *C. D. Vose* | 54 | 112 | 106 | 17 | 47 | 53 | 55 | 138 | 71 | 76 | 90 | 69 | 30 | 17 | 63 | 61 | 94 | 68 | 1221 |
| *District Attorney,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harvey Sickler | 33 | 26 | 49 | 17 | 112 | 47 | 39 | 49 | 133 | 59 | 147 | 90 | 49 | 44 | 91 | 142 | 72 | 62 | 1261 |
| *A F Ely* | 55 | 110 | 107 | 16 | 48 | 53 | 56 | 138 | 72 | 77 | 90 | 67 | 30 | 18 | 57 | 56 | 93 | 67 | 1210 |
| *Auditor,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. Benedict | 35 | 26 | 52 | 16 | 110 | 47 | 41 | 49 | 135 | 57 | 146 | 90 | 49 | 46 | 81 | 143 | 71 | 64 | 1258 |
| *Ed Provost* | 58 | 1.2 | 102 | 17 | 48 | 53 | 54 | 138 | 68 | 76 | 90 | 69 | 30 | 17 | 62 | 59 | 86 | 68 | 1207 |
| *Co Surveyor,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alfred Hine* | 55 | 109 | 106 | 17 | 45 | 53 | 53 | 134 | 70 | 72 | 89 | 68 | | 16 | 65 | 62 | 91 | 66 | 1171 |

☞ The Democrats in Roman, and the Republicans in *Italic*.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

CONDITIONAL PARDON OF STEPHENS, CAMPBELL, REAGAN, AND OTHER PROMINENT REBELS.

The following was issued to-day:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, October 11.

Whereas the following named persons to wit: John A Campbell, of Alabama; John H. Reagan, of Texas: Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi lately engaged in rebellion against the United States government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and applied to the President for pardon under his proclamation; and whereas, the authority of the federal government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid states to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody, it is ordered that they be released on giving their respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate, to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them; and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated and not depart therefrom: John A Campbell, in the State of Alabama; John H Reagan, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, in the State of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, in the State of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, in the State of Mississippi; and if the President should grant his pardon to any of said persons, such persons' parole will thereby be discharged.

(Signed), ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The Day of Judgment is coming. LIBBEUS C. BERRY has just recovered a judgment, in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, for $300. against the United States marshal for illegal arrest and imprisonment in 1862.

There is a lively time ahead for the Stantons and Butlers.

MAILING MATTER OUTSIDE OF THE POST OFFICE.—The Post Office Department at Washington is notifying the postmasters generally that the penalties fixed by law for carrying letters outside of the mails, when not enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, will be rigidly enforced hereafter in every instance where violations are known to exist. Many persons have been in the habit of mailing their letters on the cars, on steamboats, omnibuses, hacks &c., because it was more convenient to do so than to deposit them in the post office. Sometimes it was especially convenient to do so, after the mails a the post office had closed. But the law against the practice is very plain. The reason of it is that, not only does the Government suffer from the loss of this carrying, but mail agent and mail carriers have no cancelling apparatus to destroy stamps with, and neither have they rating scales with which to determine the amount of postage that should be paid on a letter, and hence it often happens that the uncancelled stamps have been used again and again by dishonest persons.

Jeff. Davis's captured gold has just been counted at the Treasury Department, It amounted to $87 878 in gold, mostly old coinage, $8,822 in silver, one hundred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin, gold and silver, value not yet estimated, and fifty six bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each. The value of the whole being somewhat over $100.000. Some of this money and bullion is claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, as being a portion of their funds carried off at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. No decision has yet been made by the Department on the claim.

### The Result in Ohio.

Returns from Ohio indicate the election of Cox, the Abolition candidate for Governor, by from 15,000 to 20.000.

Last year the Republican majority in that State was nearly a hundred thousand.

### How the People are Deceived.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, in his speech at Clarksville, Md., on the 26 h ult., made the following statement, which shows the vile means made use of by the War Department to keep alive a spirit of hostility to the Union in the Southern States, and to prevent anything like peaceable reconstruction. Mr. Blair was formerly one of Lincoln's Cabinet and as proof of the truth of his assertions:

"Swarms of hireling writers are sent over the South, who go there as the English tourists come to America, with a foregone conclusion against the country, *most of them in the pay of the War Department*, but of the non-combatant species, whose continuance in the service depends on making the impression that secession is not dead, but sleepeth"

This statement explains the stories of "cruelty to the freedmen," "insubordination amongst the Southern people," &c., which are continually published by "loyal" papers in the North. As a pretext for continuing the system of bayonet government in the South, hired falsifiers are sent there for the express purpose of keeping alive a feeling of sectional hatred and distrust.

☞ The Massachusetts radicals are raving over the Connecticut election. The Boston *Commonwealth* calls for the impeachment of President Johnson, and thus berates the Republicans for not using money enough to buy up the votes of the people of Connecticut:

But it is not simply the majority of voters of Connecticut that are in fault for this humiliating result. The Republican State Committe, aside from issuing an address on the subject, literally did nothing to secure a different vote. There was no canvass whatever, not even a speaker, so far as we can learn, was put in the field. This most important issue— worth a score of ordinary party conflicts, was suffered to go to trial without preparations, and without the presentation of evidence on the part of his friends *We have known the State Committee of Connecticut to storm Boston, yet in hand for dollars by the thousand, to carry some contemptible office seekers in office; but here, when the destinies of a continent may be affected by the result*, not a cent, as added, nor a speaker invoked, to lend aid to the great object.

☞ Henry Wilson of Massachusetts has announced that his first motion in the Senate will be the introduction of a bill to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes in the district of Columbia. This is to be the entering wedge The District of Columbia is not a State. Congress is its only Legislature. It has no representation three, but it is under the control of Congress. It is the intention of the radicals to force Mr. Johnson to sign or veto a bill to allow negroes to vote in the District of Columbia.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Mrs Mary E. Ehrgood living between Mulberry and Vine street, on Penn. Avenue was found dead on Wednesday morning. An inquest was held by the Coroner, who returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by suffocation from gas escaping from a stove in her sleeping apartment.—*Scranton Register.*

AFTER THE "LOYAL" CLERGYMEN.—President Johnson has done nothing of late that we like better than his notification to certain reverened gentlemen of the Methodist persuasion, who went down to New Orleans shortly after Butler's occupation, and coolly took possession of such edifices there as suited them, that they must now give those edifices up to those who have a better title to them. The Northern gentleman seem to have been considerably astonished at this notice to quit but we guess they have no alternative but to obey.

A large amount of property libelled for confiscation in Alexandria, Va., is about to be restored to its owners.

### Good Authority.

The provisions of the act of Congress disfranchising deserters were attempted to be embodied in our State laws last winter, and the election boards were to be created tribunals to decide who were deserters. The scheme failed through the opposition of prominent Republicans. The Hon. A. K. McClure of Franklin co, thus spoke in opposition to the measure:

"There is no power in this Legislature by which we can deprive a deserter of the right of citizenship; and so long as he has the right of citizenship he is entitled to all its advantages.

* * * I doubt not the gentleman from Butler is serious in his opinion that a deserter is not a citizen.* * But unfortunately the Constitution differs with the gentleman most materially.

* * * I can never consent to confer upon any election board in this Commonwealth the right to determine who are and who are not deserters, and thus to disfranchise citizens It is a most dangerous precedent to entrust an authority of this sort affecting the exercise of one of the most sacred rights to an entirely irresponsible tribunal. (See Legislative Record, p. 609)"

Mr. Brown, of Warren, the Republican Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, also opposed the bill, and it was postponed and never again called up.

### Kentucky Restored to Civil Liberty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. 1865.

The President of the United States has issued the followed:

PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas.* By a Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1864, the President of the United States, when the civil war was flagrant, and when combination were in progress in Kentucky for the purpose of inciting insurgent raids into that State, directed that the Proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be made effectual in Kentuckp, and that martial law should be established there and continue until said Proclamation should be revoked or modified; and, whereas, since then the danger from insurgent raids into Kentucky has substantially passed away; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare that the said proclamation of the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hunnred and sixty-four, shall be and is hereby modified in so far that martial law shall be no longer in force in Kentucky from and after the date hereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand [L.S] eight hundred and sixty five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

ONE OF THE BLOODHOUNDS OF ZION.—The Reverend Colonel Jacques who has recently fallen from grace, and is now in the Louisville prison on a charge of procuring an abortion on a woman he had seduced, will be remembered by many of our citizens from a visit he made to this city about a year ago and the attention paid to him by the loyal preachers and others in this community. He was quite a lion among them during his stay in Lancaster, and the loyal ladies especially were delighted with his eloquence and *blood thirsty* piety. He was one of Bishop Simpson's pets, and stood head and shouldiers above many of his co laborers in the ministry of the Methodist Church; but, like others of his class, the cloak of hypocrisy has been torn from his shoulders, and he stands naked and exposed to the gaze of an outraged and insulted community.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

## Local and Personal.

**Ahwanetunk** with a number more savages "played ingin" here last evening. Their exhibition was decidedly the best of its kind we have ever witnessed.

**Our Thanks** are due Mrs, A. G. Stark for the present of a rich and beautiful hat, to our little two-and-a-quarter year old "pet" Could the amiable and kind-hearted doror have seen and heard what we did on our arrival home on the evening it was sent around, she would not wonder that we feel more than grateful. We were met at the door by her,

"Whose little eyes had marked our coming,
And looked brighter when we came."

Such chattering, chirrupping, and crowing, mixed up with the words "hat, bonnet, shaker, feather, &c. &c., all lisped out in indescribable confusion, and with a volubility belonging only to the sex, never before saluted the ears of a doating *dad*.

Of course little Stella thinks *the* place to get hats is at Mrs Stark's—and so does her pa.

### TOWN TALK.

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

☞ We were in hopes that we could say "all quiet," this week, but we are sorry to say that we cannot. After two weeks of soberness and quiet, the bucket of good resolutions was kicked over and the whole mess wasted It seemed as if all nature was smiling at the reformation that was taking place in Tunkhannock. The woods doffed their sober mantle of green and bedecked themselves with their gayest and most variegated apparel, and the pleasant days of Indian Summer gladdened the hearts of all. We do not suppose that all this display was made solely on this account, but have an idea that the leaves of the maples took a deeper tinge of red, (perhaps the ruddy glow that was wont to ornament the now paling noses of some was transferred to them,) and the oaks and beach trees assumed a still brighter hue of orange. If dame nature in her exultation was guilty of this little piece of vanity, she will now "hide her diminished head in shame," over what occurred on Saturday night. Some people would have undoubtedly thought it funny. Perhaps it was. The awkward, uncontrolled motions of a crowd of drunken men, is a most laughter moving sight to a lover of the ridiculous; and it could have been abundantly satisfied then and there. Oaths, shouts, and obscene language could be heard at least a square from the disgraceful scene. The prime mover whose name somewhat resembles that beverage which is supposed to gladden the hearts and warm the stomachs of our Johnny Bull cousins, proved himself to be any thing but a *good* man and citizen. And we are disposed to account for the cloud which since then has hung over the face of that mountain that rears its lofty head east of town, by thinking that a feeling of shame for its unworthy and degenerate mortal namesakes causes it, to veil its face in sorrow, The good natured and obliging landlord would add more to the reputation of his establishment, by not permitting his house to be made the scene of such disgusting orgies.

☞ The Canal seems to be filling up very slowly at this point. The water has been in two weeks now and we have been expecting to hear the welcome taut-a-ra of the boatman's horn for some time, but nary taut, has as yet greeted our listening ear The cold nights and mornings that we are having are very productive of blue noses and cold toeses, and the genial warmth of a good coal fire is decidedly luxurious as well as costive.

☞ We picked up the following delicious little *morceau*, by the author of Maud Muller, which for its elegant and beautiful simplicity and purity, we have seldom seen equaled:

"She rose from her delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As loves first whisper, breathed a prayer.
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid,
The folded linen on the breast,
Just swelling with the charms it hid;
And from her long and flowing dress,
Escaped a bare and snowy foot,
Whose step upon the earth did press
Like a new snow-flake soft and mute;
And then, from slumbers soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from Heaven
She bowed that light and matchless form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven."

## Married

RHODES--REEVE---In Northmoreland on 11th of Oct. by Rev J. G. Eckman, Mr. John B. Rhodes, to Miss Malinda C. Reeve, both of the aforenamed place.

MOORE---WINTERS---On the 21st inst. in the same Place and by the same, Mr Francis B Moore, to Miss Sarah E Winter, both of Northmoreland

### List of Persons Drawn to Serve as Jurors for November Term 1865.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Washington—Thos. Bagley.
Clinton—W. Ingham, John S Capwell.
Forkston—Chas Blerswick, Chapman Hitchcock, John G Spaulding, Albert Garey, Ira Robinson.
Meshoppen—John W. Bunnell, A. W. Felton, Benj Overfield.
Tunk. Tp.—James Avery Nathan Billings, Jacob Sharp,
Falls—Henry Roberts, John M Weiss.
Windham—James G Fassett, Stephen Taylor, Royal Garey, A. J. Garey.
Nicholson—James Stephens, Wm. Stephens
Eaton—Wilmot E Carpenter John W Bouse
Overfield—David Patrick, Samuel Trauger, Alfred Mahon.
Braintrim—Wm. B. Lacey,
Mehoopany—A. K. Farr.
Tunk Boro,—James Young,
North Branch—Daniel Collins, Henry Champin.
Lemon - Nathan Keim, Benj P, Carver.
Monroe—N. L. Parrish
Northmoreland -Joseph Dailey.

GRAND JURORS.

Meshoppen—Ellis Dunlap.
Northmoreland—A. W. Jaques, R C. Hatfield Daniel Frimpter, Henry Webb.
Clinton—S. S. Dekay, Wilbur Gardner.
Monroe—Daniel Morgan, Francis Weaver.
Tunk Tp.—Mark Gardner, Perry Billings, Newman Miller, Ransaler Billings.
Washington—Edgar Bramhall,
Tunk Boro—Henry Shoemaker, J. H. Sampson.
Braintrim—D. M James
Forkston—Houghton Kasson,
Exeter—Benjamin Sickler,
Falls William Weller.
Windham—Jonathan Fisk,
Nicholson—William Driggs.
Lemon—Miles Avery, David Amy.


DR. VANSEVOORT OF BATH NEW YORK.

**Practical and Consulting Physician,**

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES

All persons who are afflicted with any kind of disease, should bear in mind and make their arrangements to avail themselves of the great skill of this distinguished Physician, Dr. Gansevoort is a practical and scientific Physician, and thoroughly understands his business and treats all kinds of Chronic diserses, such as men, women, and children are subject to, extraordinary success. He makes no attempt to cure an incurable disease and flatter no patient in order to get his fee, we can recommend Dr Gansevoort to our readers and advise all afflicted to give him a call. A suppliment will be issued by this paper, giving more particulars of this gentleman and his visits to this place.

Consultations and advice free in all cases, Will visit this place once in three months; Will be at Tunkhannock, Pa, Wall's Hotel, Thursday, Nov 9th 1865.

v5-n11