



The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1865.

Advertising Agents.

We find in a large number of our late exchanges complaints of the shabby tricks and deceptions practiced upon them by bogus newspaper advertising agents. Most of these notices point directly to Mather & Co No. 335, Broadway, N. Y. as the most impudent of this class of impostors. Having had some experience, ourselves with this firm, we take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the sublime impudence, the unblushing mendacity and utter worthlessness of the concern. Such another set of mean, rascally, lying, irresponsible, scapgracers cannot be found outside the walls of any penitentiary in the country.

N. B.—The thieves and other felons inside of any of these places, if they knew—as many of them must—the members of this swindling shop with whom they are inferentially compared, would doubtless feel greatly wronged by the comparison. We know we make a lame apology and pay them a doubtful compliment when we say that in the opinion of most newspaper publishers of this region they are gentlemen when compared with Mather & Co.

Pass 'em around.

Triumph of Republican Principles in Jamaica.
We have been carefully watching the Republican press to see what policy would guide its discussion of the negro political situation in Jamaica. One would be led to think, from the perusal of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Forney's Press*, and other Republican journals, that a sort of drunken brawl had occurred in some town in that island, which the police had suppressed in a few minutes.

Notwithstanding the most reliable information is received by every mail of the murdering, torturing, burning, and other unheard of cruelties, committed by the negroes on the white women and children and men in various parts of Jamaica, the Republican papers only notice it as an "outbreak." When we hear that these negro fiends have been organized and drilled by leaders, who no doubt have been instigated to their deeds and plans by these very Republican journals, it is no wonder the advocates of "equal rights," and the "political rights," which the negro is entitled to who "fights," should be stupidly dumb on considering the consequences of their preaching and teaching.

We have been told by the Republican press that the negro is equal to the white man "if he had a chance." In Jamaica, for thirty years, the negro has been educated in schools, taught to read and write, been subject to no disqualification on "account of color." He has had social and political equality for years; he has the right of franchise, been eligible to office; all the rights which the negro-publican party in this country ask for the negro here. Yet, after years of such advantages and privileges, he is still the negro—cruel, relentless, brutal. We defy history to show more diabolical character than this Republican *coup d'etat* in Jamaica has manifested. All that has been done for the negro; his emancipation by England, his humanitarian treatment by its laws and policy, its investment with social and political rights, has left him unfit for any other relation than a supervised and controlled condition. Nay! in the light of the burning homes of the white man, in the agonies of his death, in the cruelties to his defenceless wife, sister, mother and daughter, which *negro equality* has at last exhibited in Jamaica, as its legitimate consequences, we assert that the negro must be a subjugated race. Justice, humanity, God, has so ordained it.

When Simon Cameron addressed the "nigger soldiers" at his mansion the other day, he did not refer to the Republican victory in Jamaica, which negroes, with arms had accomplished. No. Why is it that Greeley, Forney, Raymond, Stevens, Sumner and the negro-publicans are so mute over the triumph of their principles and friends in Jamaica? Why is it? Can it have any influence in preventing the triumph of outrage in the organization of the House of Representatives at Washington in December next?

We assert that the negro-publican press have avoided all mention of the victory of their friends and principles and policy in Jamaica, for fear it will interfere with the triumph of the same friends and principles and policy in organizing the House of Representatives at Washington.

If needs be, rather than obey the Constitution and admit the States of the South, Stanton's negro troops will be called upon to celebrate the Jamaicaism of negro publican politics at Washington.

To such a state of anarchy and revolution has the violation of the Constitution by the Republican party brought upon our country and the white man! God of Heaven! save the liberties of this people.—*Patriot & Union*.

Court Proceedings.
The new term of Court for this County commenced at this place on Monday the 20th inst. Hon. William Elwell President Judge, and Nathan Mills and J. V. Smith Associate Judges were in attendance. Owing to the bad state of the weather, there was not as full an attendance as is usual for this Term; but the small attendance did not seem to diminish the business of the court as there was an average amount transacted.

The following bills were represented to the Grand Jury and was disposed of by them as follows.

Com. vs. William Thompson and Charles Thompson—Indictment Larceny—Robert Myers Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. John M. Carney—Indictment receiving illegal votes. J. W. Crawford Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. James Bunnell—Indictment receiving illegal votes. J. W. Crawford Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. George Shipley—Indictment Larceny—Martha Townsend Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. Patrick Stafford—Indictment assault and Battery. William Riley Pros. Bill ignored—Pros. to pay costs.

Com. vs. Daniel Barton—Indictment assault and Battery. Pros. Phebe Barton Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. William Bardwell—Indictment assault and Battery upon an officer. Ahira Gay Pros. True Bill.

Com. vs. Riley Robinson—Indictment Rejecting legal votes at election. Samuel Spencer Pros. Bill ignored and Pros. pay costs.

Com. vs. Ludd Shoemaker—Indictment assault and Battery. Lydia A. Rogers Pros. Bill ignored and Pros. pay costs of prosecution.

After examining the public buildings the grand Jury reported that they found the County Jail in an unsafe and dilapidated condition, and recommended that a new one be built, they also recommend some few repairs upon the Court House. As there have now two consecutive Grand Juries reported in favor of building a new Jail, it is hoped that our present board of commissioners will have sufficient regard for the interest and credit of the County to take immediate measures, in accordance with the frequently expressed wishes of the people, to have the miserable hovel removed, which now spoils the public square and disgraces the county; and have a Jail erected which shall answer the demands of Justice without violating the principles of humanity, and which shall be creditable to the County and indicative of the public spirit and enterprise of the people. The following is a partial list of cases which were disposed of by the court.

Charles Thompson being brought before the court pled guilty to the charges of horse stealing which was preferred against him by Robert Myers; whereupon the court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred and seventy five dollars to the commonwealth, the costs of prosecution and to restore the property stolen if not already done, to Robert Myers or to pay him the value thereof; and also to undergo an imprisonment by solitary confinement at labor in the penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of one year and ten months. In this case the court directed that the County pay to Samuel Jenkins, who arrested the said Charles Thompson and captured the horse stolen by him, the several sums which the law promises, shall be paid for such service.

Samuel W. Earl vs Catharine Stang and F. W. H. Stang Sci. Fas. Tried by Jury and verdict of \$280,75 given for plaintiff.

C. F. Wells and wife vs John Leflo and Edgar Marsh. Court gives Judgment for plaintiff for want of appearance.

P. B. Baliwias and Wm. A. Dana doing business under the firm of Baldwin and Dana vs. S. D. Bacon—verdict given for plaintiff of two hundred and eighty dollars and thirty two cents.

N. C. Martin assigned to C. P. Miller vs. Daniel S. Avery. In this case after the Judge had given his charge to the Jury the plaintiff took a non suit.

Com. vs. Daniel Barton—Indictment assault and Battery, Phebe Barton Pros. The Jury found defendant guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty five dollars and the costs of Prosecution.

Com. vs. James Bunnell—Indictment receiving and taking illegal votes, J. W. Crawford Pros. This case arose from taking the vote of John Davis who had served over two years in the army and held a commission under the government and who was an alien by birth and had never been naturalized, but claimed a right to vote under act of congress and proclamation of the President relating to aliens serving in the army of the United States. It was admitted by the Counsel and declared by the court in his charge to the Jury that there was no law as claimed giving an alien the right to vote without first being naturalized according to law. The Jury returned, after some time spent in deliberation, with a verdict, defendant not guilty but pay the costs of prosecution.

Asa S. Dana vs. Tunkhannock Bridge Co. The Jury was called in this case and several witnesses examined, when the plaintiff asked leave to amend declaration which was granted. Defendant then claimed surprise and asked for continuance which was granted by the court and jury withdrawn.

John Fassett vs. Laura Garey administratrix of Ambrose Garey deceased. After the jury had been sworn and several witnesses examined, the defendant and drew plea and judgment given for plaintiff.

On Friday noon, court adjourned.

At a meeting of physicians in Washington on Thursday of last week, to adopt measures against the cholera, it was shown that at the last visit of the pestilence to that city as many died with medical attendance as without it.

President Buchanan's Vindication.

(From the New York World.)

We print without curtailment the eighth, ninth, and the eleventh chapters of Mr. Buchanan's book, giving the history of the last eventful months of his administration. From want of space we reluctantly omit the intervening tenth chapter, making a chasm in the continuity of that part of the book which relates to and refutes the charges of reprehensible negligence and feebleness in his failure to confront the nascent rebellion with a strong display of military menace and preparation. Mr. Buchanan's book contains a rapid discussion of the causes which led to the rebellion, and an ample one of the ineffectual measures attempted in the memorable winter of 1860-61 for its peaceful prevention. We will not offer even a slight skeleton of this part of its contents, which relate to events on which men will continue to differ, and which do not concern the reputation of Mr. Buchanan more than of hundreds of others. But the charges discussed in the striking chapters, we reproduce as met by such an overwhelming array of evidence, that they can never be repeated by persons having any pretensions to truth.

The patience with which Mr. Buchanan has submitted to obloquy when he had such means of vindication, is accounted for in his preface by his unwillingness, while the war lasted, to do anything which might embarrass President Lincoln. His book was written soon after his retirement from the Presidency. Had he been taken away, its posthumous publication would have vindicated his memory; but we congratulate him that he has lived to publish it himself, in time to receive from his contemporaries that justice which will be done him by history.

Mr. Buchanan's message of December 1860, has been misrepresented at the North, but it was correctly understood at the South, and so offended the secession leaders in Washington that his intercourse with them was completely interrupted during the last two months of the administration. His ideas in respect to coercion were repeated with great clearness and compensation by Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, (now President,) in a speech delivered by him that winter, from which Mr. Buchanan makes a pertinent extract. He always upheld the authority of the Federal Government to compel the inhabitants of the States, by military force, to obey the laws.

President Buchanan has been persistently accused of feebleness and imbecility in neglecting to put strong garrisons in the Southern forts; in failing to assume toward the South a high attitude of military menace; and in not preventing Secretary Floyd supplying the South with arms taken from Northern arsenals. These charges have been industriously circulated by common rumor, and more than once made in print by so renowned an officer as General Scott. All these charges are triumphantly refuted by the ex-President—everybody will regret to see with how much damage to the reputation for accuracy of their chief author.

There was certainly a discreditable and imprudent imbecility in that threatening crisis, but it lay at the door of Congress not of the President. The blindness and infatuation of that body was as disgraceful as it was astonishing. With State after State seceding, and the whole South full of the bustle of military preparation, no law was passed authorizing the President to raise an additional soldier, or appropriating a dollar to pay one. The incoming administration was left as helpless and destitute as the outgoing; and when Sumter was fired on and captured, President Lincoln was compelled, in the stress of the emergency, to raise troops without the authority of law.—Why did not President Buchanan do the same? For two sufficient reasons: the crisis justifying so bold a step had not come; and even if it had Congress was in session and could have supplied the authority.

President Buchanan, as early as the 8th of January, sent a special message to Congress laying before them the alarming state of the country, and submitting to their decision the necessity of efficient military preparation.—On the 10th, this message was referred to a special committee of which Mr. Reynolds was chairman; he reported a bill on the 30th and killed his own bill by withdrawing it, the same day, with the approbation of the House. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, chairman of the Military Committee, afterwards reported a bill for putting the government in a state of preparation, and this was killed by the House. Still another bill was reported, but action on it was postponed till the last day but one of the session, when the House refused to suspend the rules to take it up.—Mr. Lincoln had previously arrived in Washington, fresh from making speeches, in which he declared that nobody was hurt, and it was by the motion of his intimate friend, Mr. Corwin, that action on this subject was finally defeated. The friends of the new President must have been, at that time, very confident of a peaceful settlement, and have deemed all military preparations needless, even as a precautionary measure.

It was the purpose of President Buchanan to collect the revenue at Charleston at all hazards, even if he had to establish the custom house on a vessel of war, at the mouth of the harbor. But the collector of that port resigned on the passage of the ordinance of secession, and no steps could be taken without a successor. The President on the 2d of January, sent to the Senate the name of Mr. McIntyre, of Pennsylvania, but that body never confirmed the nomination, thus leaving the administration destitute even of the civil machinery for executing the laws.

Mr. Buchanan had determined to hold Fort Sumter, and took such measures to that end as the laws would permit him. Early in December, the war steamer Brooklyn was ordered to Hampton Roads in readiness to sail on any day at a few hours notice, with three hundred disciplined soldiers, provisions

and munitions to reinforce Sumter. Assistant Adjutant General Buell was dispatched to Charleston with verbal orders to Major Anderson, which he refused to writing at Fort Moultrie, requiring him to make a resolute defense of Sumter if it should be attacked. When the South Carolina members of Congress tried to obtain from the President a pledge that he would not reinforce the fort he firmly refused. The letter addressed to President Lincoln by Secretary Holt (who held over a few days for Mr. Cameron), describing what had been done in reference to Sumter proves that the fort was not reinforced only because Major Anderson had declared reinforcement unnecessary till, to the utter astonishment of the administration, that officer discovered that less than 20,000 men would be of no avail. However it may reflect on Major Anderson, Secretary Holt's letter as a complete vindication of Mr. Buchanan, so far as regards Fort Sumter.

It is proved that on the 12th of March Gen. Scott advised President Lincoln to abandon Fort Sumter, which Mr. Buchanan had steadily refused to do. "His voluntary surrender," says he, "would go far towards a recognition of their independence."

With regard to putting strong garrisons in all the Southern forts, a sufficient reason why it was not done is, that there were no available men for the purpose. Our small army was on the western frontiers, where it was inaccessible for the emergency if it could have been spared; where it had been employed for many years; and where by Gen. Scott's emphatic and repeated testimony, existing in official documents, it was sufficient for the demands of the service against the Indians. To have distributed the six hundred and odd men General Scott was able to scrape together for the inauguration among the Southern forts, would only have exposed the government to derision. Gen. Scott's own recorded opinion that, if we went into the war, it would require three hundred thousand soldiers, under young and active generals, to subdue the South, makes his accusation about not manning the forts sufficiently ridiculous.

No part of Mr. Buchanan's defense is more lucid and triumphant than his refutation of the standing calumny about his permitting Floyd to supply the South with arms. This charge is riddled till not a shred of it is left. We will not recapitulate the heads of the evidence; and if justice did not require its production, we would fain cast a thick veil over it all, in tenderness to the reputation of Gen. Scott. If it were any man of less consideration that received this terrible dissection the exposure would be as amusing as we find it painful. Like so much else in President Buchanan's book, it is conclusive and unanswerable.

MR. EDITOR:

The first view that the traveller gets of Tunkhannock, when approaching from the East, is a beautiful sight indeed. Its pleasant dwellings peeping out between the branches of its many shade trees make a picture to be admired by the artist, and sought after by the weary traveller seeking quiet and repose. Not the least of its attractions, at this distance, is the Court House standing upon a commanding position overlooking the town, which to the observer conveys the idea that in this spot when justice is administered, peace and good order must reign supreme. The fine looking brick school house, standing upon one of the most eligible spots in the vicinity, looks well for the town, and shows a regard for the well training of the rising generation. It would be well if the stranger would stop here, and not approach nearer, for the inviting prospect is like the mirage that misleads the weary traveller upon the sandy desert, for distance lends enchantment to the view. If it could only be examined as the astronomer views the planets without the power of near approach to its beauties, it would be sung by the poet and immortalized by the historian.—Gladly would I pause here, but as my natural inquisitiveness led me to inspect the place more closely, the fear of deceiving your readers compels me to give them the result of my closer inspection. Many of the beautiful residences which I imagined I saw from the distance, and I must say the most of them proved to be mere dilapidated ruins in many cases inhabited by their able owners, who exist, I cannot say live, without the least regard to health, comfort or pleasure. I take pleasure in here remarking that there are some noble exceptions to this last remark. The school house which added so much to the beauty of the place, upon close inspection, I found to be merely the walls of what might be a fine building, with hardly any window on the outside, or furniture within. The streets generally are in the worst possible state of repair, lined in many places with filth; and where had once been sidewalks, there now remains a lot of rubbish that makes them impassable and dangerous, and compels the pedestrian to take the middle of the street regardless of mud through which he must wade, and which is thrown upon him by passing teams. A better situation for a town cannot well be imagined, than the spot on which Tunkhannock stands, being in a beautiful valley or basin, surrounded on every side by large mountains with thoroughfares formed by the river on the North and South, the Tunkhannock creek on the East, and Bowman's creek on the West, opening it to the surrounding country. But nature, who does not make towns, has made the location, and left the rest for man to do. Why is it that with all these advantages, the people will be so blind to their own interest as to neglect to make the few additions necessary, when left by the creating hand of nature, to make this one of the most pleasant and beautiful spots in the world?

WANDERING JEW.

The Board of Aldermen in Washington have resolved in favor of a special election to settle the question of negro suffrage in that city, in the event of Congressional action on the subject.

Local and Personal.

Explanation.—The date on the tinted address label attached to this paper, shows the time to which, as appears on our books, the paper has been paid for. Every subscriber should take an occasional look at it.

Donation.—The friends of the Rev. C. E. Lane, are respectfully invited to attend a conference at his house on Thanksgiving-day. Afternoon and evening, Dec. 7, 1865. All are cordially invited to attend.

A Select School. we are authorized to announce, will be opened at this place, on Monday next, by Miss E. Vose. Her reputation as a thorough and efficient Teacher, is too well established here to need recommendation at our hands. Those wishing to send in pupils, should give immediate notice of the fact, and have them forthcoming, as it is desirable that all classes should be arranged at the beginning of the term.

Meat of all kinds and of the finest quality can be had at all times at the new Meat Market just established in town, by Mr. H. W. Rhoads, late of Scranton. Mr. R. is thorough master of his trade, and sells, if sustained in the business, to permanently maintain a good name, where the public can always get what they want in his line. We have had plenty of butchers and meat shops in town but they seem to have been poorly managed, and of course short lived. The way to ensure a good shop, which is a public necessity—is for the public to patronize any man who keeps one. This Mr. Rhoads proposes to do. Let the public buy their meats of him.

Thanksgiving.—Thursday, the 7th of Dec. having been appointed by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving, the undersigned give notice that their places of business will be closed that day.

Wright & Co.,
E. Wheelock,
Otis Whipple,
Gearhart & Co.,
Geo. Leighton,
F. M. Buck,
E. Buck & Son,
Geo. Williams,
C. P. Miller,
John Welt,
Wm. M. Platt,
Geo. S. Tutton,
Hermann & Cullingworth,
Ransler Ross,
Wm Burgess,
M. Gilman,
Miller and Avery,
Jas. Shaughnessy,
O. S. Mills & Co.,
F. C. & R. P. Ross,
T. L. Ross & Co.,
Benj Newman,
R. R. Little,
D. Biddleman,
A. F. Eastman,
L. H. Stevens,
Henry Barham,
Haas & Stansbury,
P. M. Osterhout,
Sam'l Stark,
Carl Henninger,
H. Sicker,
J. Berlinghoff,
O. L. Peckham,
D. L. Parrish,
J. Campbell.

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 prent it."

The total abstinence society, spoken of by last week, which promised so little in its inception, turns out to be more than "a sick man's dream" or a drunken man's resolve. Its originator, at least to all appearances, has faithfully adhered to his pledge. The reformation of himself, the saving to society of a man—we can now hail him as such—with such a head and heart as he possesses, is worthy of his noblest efforts and his greatest sacrifices.—He whose eloquence in the Pulpit or in the Forum might have rivalled a Channing's or a Choate's; whose reasoning in the Senate might have confuted a Webster's or Calhoun's; and whose wit and sarcasm, would have sparkled as bright and have cut with as keen an edge as a Randolph's, can afford to make the effort. He can well endure the taunts and jeers of the vile herd of "wassailors of high and low degree" in the hope that he may yet be himself again. They, at best, are but cankering filthy sores upon the body politic and will soon slough off into drunkard's graves. He whom God has endowed with capacities but little inferior to the angels, should seek another—a nobler destiny.

Having made very satisfactory progress in the temperance cause, so far as the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants is concerned—the nucleus of a large society having been formed—we find that the lid of Pandora's box was opened long enough and wide enough to allow the escape of another crying, or rather coughing, evil, which has taken up its permanent abode with some of the store-keepers of town. A lady complained to us the other day, after her exit from one of our great dry-goods bazars, that she was "positively sick"—not of her bargains, for she had made good ones—not of the courteous conduct and delicate compliments of the good looking and agreeable clerks, for these were gratifying to her feelings, and flattering to her vanity; but she was sick of the sickening fumes of poor tobacco coming from a filthy pipe, in the mouth of the proprietor, which curled gracefully and odoriferously around his raven locks. If this tobacco worm, in his post prandial suckings of that strong pipe, would take his position on the apex of one of the hitching posts in front of his store, and smoke to all out-doors, his lady customers would not get half as mad, and his lady calicoes would smell much more of madder.

The young people of this place have in full blast a Thespian Society or Dramatic club. The very popular play entitled the "Honey-moon" and the roaring farce of "Paddy Miles or the Limerick Boy" are now on the boards, and will shortly be brought out with new and beautiful scenery expressly prepared for these plays by an artist well skilled in scenic representation. Our ear has been at the key-hole during a few of the rehearsals and we can safely say that some of the actors exhibit a talent that would make them stars upon the boards at Niblo's or any other theatre in the country. We never doubted that there were in our midst some of the future Garricks, Forests, Burtons, Laura Keans, Mrs John Drews and Jenny Linds of the world. Perhaps too a miniature Barnum might be found, for surely there is among us a strong sprinkling of humbug which needs but a little dollop of camp out in its exuberance and put to shame all the tricks of that acknowledged chief of humbugs. Look at some of our preachers. Don't they beat Barnum? Behold the mammoth waterfall dangling like a rag-bag tied up in a fish-net at the backs of our Flora McFlimsies. Who suspects, that inside, they are as woolly as—Barnum's woolly horse? But we started to talk of the Drama. From the contemplation of the buskin and the garter of the good old times when the Theatre in its lessons of morality rivaled even the Church, when morality was taught in it—we find ourselves almost involuntarily pecking like a Jack-daw at the follies of the times. Let everybody save a quarter for the dramatic entertainment shortly to be given by the Thespian society of Tunkhannock.

NOTICE.
Whereas, my wife Phoebe has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is therefore to give notice to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
DANIEL BARTON.
Washington, Wyo. Co. Pa. }
August 12, 1865. }

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the C. regular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

Special Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of John J. Sawyer, late of Washington Township, Dec'd, having been granted the undersigned: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and pay the same; and to all having claims or demands against said estate to make known and present the same for settlement without delay to SAMUEL STARK 3d, r. Tunkhannock, Pa., Nov. 29, 1865. v5117-6wks.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Pen-ter Stark late of Nicholson Township Wyoming County, having been granted the undersigned: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and pay the same; and to all persons having claims or demands against said estate to make known and present the same for settlement without delay to SAMUEL STARK 3d, r. Nicholson, Pa., Nov. 29, 1865. Adm' v5117-6wks.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Elias Mowry, late of Mehoopany Tp Dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and pay the same, and to all persons having claims or demands against the same, to present them for settlement without delay to the subscriber at the residence in Mehoopany.
E. W. STURDEVANT, Adm'r.
Mehoopany Nov. 8, 1865

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Koch dec'd late of Forks Tp having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and pay the same and to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay to
DORA KOCH,
JOHN G. SPAULDING, } Adm'n.
Forkston Oct 30th 1865.
v5113 gwks.

SELECT SCHOOL.
A Winter Term of Select School will commence in Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 4th of December 1865.
Tuition, the same as heretofore.
E. VOSE, Teacher.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music for \$50 to \$600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. v5115.

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.
JOEL R. SMITH.
v4-50-6mos.

MEAT MARKET!

The Subscriber announces to the citizens of Tunkhannock and vicinity, that he is now opening a MEW MEAT MARKET
OPPOSITE WALL'S HOTEL ON BRIDGE ST.
where by the strictest attention to the wants of this community; he hopes to receive their patronage.—He has now on hand a fine stock of fat cattle; and will hereafter constantly keep for sale
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage, and Poultry
of all kinds, at prices as
LOW AS CAN BE AFFORDED.
Meat delivered at the residences of customers in town, each day, if desired.
H. W. RHOADS.
Tank. Nov. 29, 1865. v5617d.

TUNKHANNOCK WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE MARKETS.
CORNER TIOGA AND WARREN STREETS, TUNKHANNOCK PA.
Wheat (per bushel).....\$2.30 @ \$2.40
Rye @ 1.00
Corn (old) @ .90 @ .95
" (in the ear) @ .70
Oats (30 lbs.) @ .44
Buckwheat @ .90
Beans @ 1.50
Potatoes @ .65
Butter (per lb) @ .40 @ .44
Eggs (per doz.) @ .30
Lard (per lb) @ .20
Tallow @ .13
Dried apples @ .15
Rags (cotton) @ .4
Hay (per ton) \$9.00 @ 10.00
The following articles are sold by the above named firm, in quantity, at the prices indicated.
Flour (wheat) (per lb.) @ \$12.00
" (rye) @ 7.00
" (buckwheat) per cwt. @ 4.00
Meal (corn) @ 2.25
Chop @ 2.25
Salt (per hb.) @ 3.40
Coal (per ton, no 3) @ 6.25 @ 6.50

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA
Have now opened their large and splendid stock of LADIES FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS, GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES, ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
v5-n12-4m.

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, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tussing, 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,
468 Broadway New York.
Philadelphia Office,
315 CHESTNUT STREET
HARVEY SICKLER, Agent.
v4n49

WAN TED.

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