



# The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1865.

We, this week, present the *Democrat* to its readers, dressed in a new suit of clear readable type. That on which we have printed our paper for the past four and a half years, had come to be considerably "worse for wear"; so that with our best efforts and under the most favorable circumstances—all printers at least understand "circumstances"—our paper lacked that neatness and clearness in type which we desired. In short; new type was necessary. We procured it. The improved appearance of our papers speaks for itself.

There is one thing further we desire the types to say. It is, that type, paper, ink, and labor in these times, are all very expensive articles. And in order that a paper may live, move, and have a being, its friends must pay up their subscriptions promptly. Ready pay is the very lifeblood of every paper. We hope to receive such encouragement from our friends as will enable us, at the close of the present volume, to considerably enlarge our paper. Besides furnishing new type to the paper, we have recently made large additions to the job type of our office. We have incurred debts for these improvements which must be paid. Will our friends aid us in this, by sending in their job work, Advertising and Subscriptions? At least will they pay us what they owe us?

**Congress—Formal Introduction of Sambo**  
Congress convened on Monday 4th. None of the Southern members were admitted, not even "loyal" Maynard of Tennessee, the home of the President; all were excluded and debate chopped off with a vim that shows clearly that the original secessionists—the descendants of the Hartford Blue Lights—are determined to prevent a union, if possible.

The organization was effected by the elections of the old officers. This done Sambo was next introduced in the Senate by Ben. Wade, in a bill conferring upon him the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia.—Mr Sumner introduced—

"A bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist one-half of persons of African descent in sections where one sixth of the population are Africans, and the same proportion in petit juries, where the matter tried relates to any injuries inflicted by a person of African descent upon a person not of such descent, or vice versa for challenge or exclusion, such race is made ground for challenge or exclusion."

The bill was ordered to be printed. Sumner introduced the following form of an oath.

"I do hereby swear that I will at all times hereafter use my best endeavors to maintain a republican form of government in the State of which I am an inhabitant and in the Union of the United States; that I will at all times recognize the individual unity of the republic, and will always discountenance and resist any endeavor to break away or secede from the Union; that I will give my influence and vote at all times to sustain the national credit; that I will always discountenance and resist any law making any distinction of color or race, and that in all ways I will strive to maintain a State Government completely loyal to the Union, where all men shall enjoy equal protection and equal rights."

The bill was ordered to be printed. Sumner also offered a bill to enforce the constitutional amendment, and another to confer the right of suffrage on negroes in Washington.

Thad. Stevens, in the House, offered the following joint resolution:

"That a joint committee of fifteen shall be appointed, one of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the conditions of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received in either House from any of the so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the committee without debate."

Bill Kelley of Philadelphia, also introduced his friend and associate, Sambo, to the House.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND.**—The publisher of this beautiful magazine has issued a magnificent number for January. The steel engraving, "THE FOREST GLEANER," is a perfect gem of beauty. We do not know where the publishers of the Lady's Friend get such beautiful designs for their engravings. Then we have a gorgeous colored plate, "THE HAND BANNER SCREEN IN CHENILLE ON VELVET," which the ladies say is magnificent. THE LARGE DOUBLE COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE is as usual superb—we had almost said unequalled. Another engraving, called "Stephen Wharten's Will," which illustrated a fine story, is very suggestive. Then we have a beautiful plate of Children skating, intended to illustrate the winter styles of children's clothing; with numerous other plates illustrating Hair Nets, Winter Dresses, Borders for Jackets, various new styles of Bonnets, Winter Casques, Paletots, Jackets Embroidery, Chemises, Night Dress, and Ancient Head Dresses, Patchwork, &c. &c.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

## FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

### OF

## ANDREW JOHNSON,

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the People, for the preservation of the United States is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal has cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people.

There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid, it is to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the words of the Confederation. "TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not of all events in modern times the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for this validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many district conventions which is more wonderful than that after earnest contention and long discussion all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason and ensure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government and so to maintain the homogeneity of all. Does the loss of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of self preservation have always been inserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country while yet President, to the people of the United States, was that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the people of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from the struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of all absorption of the State Governments by the General Government. And many from a dread that the States would break from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked—legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority" was, at the beginning of this century enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights; but it is not the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and Executive Departments, no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be

made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certainly the government of the United States is a limited Government; and so is every State Government a limited Government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration General, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the right of man.—The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion on the equal right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States with proper limitations of power are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of the States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States.—The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relations makes us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the U. States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my view of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the numerous questions and overcome appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchangeable principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in occupation of every State that attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, Military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people asquishers and vanquished, and would have envenomed hatred rather than restored affection. Once established, no precise limits to theirs was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony, and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Governments, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such, as, for myself, I could never, unless on any occasions of great emergency consent to exercise. The willful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the states whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants ceased to exist. But the true theories, that all pretended acts of secession were from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or they can engage in lawful commerce with any Foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects to refuse to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been re-open-

ed, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency.—The blockade has been removed and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The Courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a benefactor?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defense over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States, has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this, the great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict, must work together in harmony. It is not to much to ask in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of Slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy and uncertainty prevail.

This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not to much to ask of the States that are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country, it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in obedience, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those Courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished, and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judiciously settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will have the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedom electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movements towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, they continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinc-

tion of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes those diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors according to its own judgment and, under his system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the vivid war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voter, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States.—They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment the freedmen, if they show patience and many virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had the power to intervene. When the tumult or emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindest usage from some of those on whom they have hitherto most closely depended.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

### AFLOAT, Dec.

"Through what alternate wastes of woe  
And flowers of joy my path may go,  
How many a sheltered calm retreat  
May woo the while my weary feet,  
While still pursuing, still unblest  
I wander on, nor dare to rest."

MR. EDITOR:

Did you ever do what you supposed to be a laudable act for the sole purpose of gaining the approval of your fellow men?—It maybe that you have as I understand the time that when you were neither a politician nor an editor. If so, and when you expected to meet an approving smile in return for your pains, you have met with frowns and reproaches instead, then you can perhaps form a faint idea of my present situation. For I have found to my sorrow that the people of Forkston—the place of my last writing—are like the man we have read of, who found a huge ingot of gold to large for him to manage alone, and rather than share it with others, watched his useless treasure until he died with hunger. Instead of giving me the thanks that were really due me for making the discovery of their hidden treasures known to the world, they heap curses upon my ancient and venerable head, for inviting, as they say, to their midst a swarm of greedy speculators to deface the beauties of nature and to corrupt the morals of their people. Loud were the anathemas, and bitter the curses uttered against the sneaking old Israelite, and well it was for my Abrahamic brethren that none of them wandered in that direction. With feelings of pity for the ungrateful gentiles, I shook the dust from my feet and turned my back upon the gates of their city.

Wo unto ye gentiles, think not thus to escape a full retribution for the time shall come when thou wilt be overrun with operators, and greenbacks in great profusion shall be showered upon you.

To their fate I left them, and renewed my wanderings along the classic banks of the Mehoopany. At length being somewhat wearied and feeling in a mood for contemplating the scenes around me, I seated upon an inviting spot, and watched the hurrying waters as they rushed by on their ceaseless journey. I had been thus employed but a short time when looking up I saw a man approaching, seated upon a wagon preceded by a cigar, and followed by a huge load of the fruits of the slaughter; the smoke from his cigar, which floated around his head, hid his face from my view until he came very near, when to my great joy I discovered him to be, an old friend and fellow Israelite, who kindly offered me a seat by his side to help me along on my journey. I was much interested in his constant talking; but my admiration for the noble spirit of the man knew no bounds when he informed me that he was traveling over the country for the philanthropic purpose of ridding the people of their commodities and paying them in return much more than he could expect to realize for them himself; truly we were fellow sufferers, for his good intentions are no more appreciated by the people than are my own.

WANDERING JEW.

### 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.

**R. E. Baker**—everybody knows Baker, the boot and shoe maker—has removed his shop to rooms over Wheelock's Store. Those wishing any thing in his line will find him prepared to attend to them on short notice and upon reasonable terms.—Look out for his advertisement next week.

**The Play Bills** announce a Dramatic Entertainment at the Court House to-morrow, Thursday evening. Our town is celebrated for giving good houses to exhibitions of all kinds. Many of them, we are sorry to say, of questionable utility and morality. We hope it will show its discrimination in this regard, by patronizing what is really useful and agreeable. Great pains have been taken by our young friends to furnish an entertainment attractive, rational, and at the same time strictly moral in its tendencies.

Lets encourage them by giving them "a rousing house."

**One of the Humanitarian Movements** of our Times although little known as such, can hardly be over-estimated in its importance upon the well-being of our widely scattered communities.—The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful physicians are hardly available to them. vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can bear from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defers this inquiry. He brings not only his own, but the best skill of his time to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low price, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will buy instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly, accomplish the end in view, which cure. Do we over-estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.

### TOWN TALK.

"If there's a hole in your coats  
I trolly ye tent it,  
A chieftain among you taking notes,  
And, faith, he'll prent it."

Thanksgiving day—a day of fasting and prayer—a day of drunkenness and rioting.

A day appointed to be spent in prayerful thankfulness for the bounty and mercy of the Creator—a day passed in fighting, drinking, and blasphemy.

Religious services were held in the Presbyterian Church in the morning, at which the congregation were treated to a sermon made up in part of religious matter, personal explanations, and a dash of the everlasting nigger.

In the afternoon a couple of would-be "bloodes," but who possess neither brains or money enough to succeed, regaled themselves by pulling each other hair a little. But it was like the parties a small potato affair.

Shortly after, a strapping, loud-mouthed disciple of St. Crispin had his posterior kicked for some of his insolence, by a little hope-my-thumb fellow, whom we should have thought would need a step-ladder to have reached him. He also, had his face slapped in the evening, for imposing upon a mild-mannered drunken man. The poor spirited "cuss" took it all with the utmost meekness.

In the evening a "hop" came off at Wall's Hall, in which the "beauty and the chivalry" participated. It is customary for various reporters to describe the toils of the ladies, and comment upon them, in such cases, but in the daylight "peep through the windows" that we took, we did not see any that were really worthy of going into ecstasies over, some few of the gentlemen's feet were somewhat disposed to tangle up; and the hero of last week's love adventure, rendered himself considerably disagreeable towards the close; but on the whole it passed off quite pleasantly.

Friday evening a little fracas occurred between a blow-hard by the name of Hank Wall, and the Chief of Police, in which victory perched upon the standard of the gallant chief.

A number of other little incidents occurred, but we will close the record this week.

"Bring me another horse!" I am thy fathers ghost! "Go 'way from me child!" First appearance of the Tunkhanock Thespian Association.—Stupendous attractions! Grand combination of talent! Debut of 16 brilliant performers! Wallace, Davenport, Owen, Emma Waller, Adah Isaacs Wrenken, hide your diminished heads! Your days are past. No more will your names be the best eulge in the pack of theatrical management. The "Tunkhanock Thespian," or as a lady is emulation of Mrs. Partington called it, "Erysipelas Association," are about to burst, with unparalleled brilliancy upon the theatrical world. Next Thursday evening is the time appointed for this grand performance. Twenty-five cents admission. No dead heads. No half price. Children at the breast, one dollar;—unless they take seats with the Orchestra.

### Married

STEMPLES—PACE—The 10th inst., by Rev. C. R. Lane, Mr. Jacob Stemples and Miss Catherine daughter of Mr. Michael Pace, all of Tunkhanock Township.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND**—The Best of the Month—devoted to Fashion, and Pure Literature. \$2.50 a year; Two copies \$4; Eight (and one gratis) \$16. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES given as Premiums, Sent 15 cents for a sample copy to DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Single numbers for sale by the News Dealers.

### NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Wyoming National Bank. That an Election will be held at the Banking house in the Borough of Tunkhanock, on Tuesday the 9th day of January 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of Electing a board of directors for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL STARK, Cashier.

### Auditor's Notice,

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, an auditor to distribute the money paid by the Sheriff, in Sale of the Real Estate of Nelson W. French, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Tunkhanock, on Thursday the 11th day of January 1865, at 1 P. M. of said date, at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said funds.

WM. M. PIATT Auditor.

Tunkhanock Dec. 12, 1865.