

certain States shall not be represented.—We impose taxes upon them; we send our tax gatherers into every region and portion of the States. Their people are fit subjects of Government for the collection of taxes, but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told no, you must pay taxes, you must bear burdens of Government, but you cannot participate in its legislation which is to affect you through all time to come. Is this just? Is it fair? [“No.” “No.”]

I repeat I am for the Union. I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the councils of the nation all the representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal.—A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere profanation of the oath makes no difference as to the principle. Whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty, it is a mere matter of detail, about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. [Applause.]

I know that some do not attach as much importance to this point as I do, but I regard it as a fundamental one. One principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers. If it was good then it is good now. If it was worth standing by then, it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts.

I am aware that in the midst of the rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. We know that sometimes, in great necessities, and under great emergencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done, in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away, if it was violated in some particular in order to save the Government—which may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution—now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it, to re-read it, to understand its provisions thoroughly, and now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution.

Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our father. It is now unfolded. It must now be read, it must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here, to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after an encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and thereby preserve the Constitution and the Government of the United States. [Great applause.]

It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under, and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazoned characters, as though it were in the heavens, and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand them and, understanding, abide by them.

I tell the opposers of this Government I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, “You that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined, cannot destroy that great instrument, that great chart of Freedom.” Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. [Laughter.] But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of the people, these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques and cabals, and conspiracies, and machinations, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.] All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination.

Here, by way of exclamation, let me say, that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day, as you are. I wish there were a vast amphitheatre here, capacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on; if they could see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free Government; when they came to understand who was for them; who was for ameliorating their condition and for elevating them by preserving their Government, if the combatants could stand between them, and there could be a regular set-to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would

sustain its friend and the friends of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended [“Go on; go on,”] but we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When, I ask you, have I usurped authority?—Who is it in this country that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or the woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said (pardon me for being a little egotistical, but we are engaged in a friendly and familiar conversation) “That man Johnson is a lucky man, [Laughter.] They can never defeat him.” [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my good luck. It is in doing right and being for the people. [Great applause.]

The people, somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated, and under-estimated, generally, get to find out and understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know who is their friend. They know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God, I can lay my hand upon my bosom, and say with heartfelt satisfaction, that in all the positions in which I have been placed—and I have been placed in many that were as trying as any in which mortal has been placed—I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me [No, no, and applause.]—Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can those who assail me, put their finger upon any one? [No, no.] In all speeches that have been made no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration, I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this, to I trust, a better world, and I came into his place and there is not a principle of his, in reference to the restoration of the Union, from which I have departed. [None.]

Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the chieftain of the White House has little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear, does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family—it is very small; for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am akin to everybody—the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back and more than enough has no charms for me. The proud and conscientious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children, and to the innerman, is all the reward that I ask. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me—or I will go with you—and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of the country. I beseech you to stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him.

Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and, perhaps, incoherently, the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking only to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States.

I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when the country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you, endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

B. Butler Disgracing.
The New York Express states that Beat Butler has paid Messrs. Smith & Bros., of New Orleans, \$80,000 in gold, which, they alleged, he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all costs and Sheriff's pounce, making an aggregate of over \$150,000.

No wonder it was said Ben had a good receipt for sore eyes.

Mr. Vallandigham fired a hundred guns in Dayton in honor of the veto, and hung out a flag from his window. Which flag the despatch omits to state.—N.Y. Tribune.

The flag used by Mr. V. on this occasion was the identical one the Tribune so effectually apostrophized not long ago as a “flaming lie” and “hate-polluted rag”—a good old-fashioned American flag, with not a stripe erased nor a star dimmed, which the aforesaid journal proposed to get rid of in the following manner:
Destroy it, ye who can,
Deep sink it in the waves!



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Mar. 7, 1866.

The Hon. Hoister Clymer, of Berks, was nominated as a candidate for Gov. of the State, at the Democratic State Convention held at Harrisburg, on Monday last.

We publish entire this week, the President's speech, delivered on the 22d of February. It is a plain straight forward manly effort, breathing throughout a spirit of exalted patriotism, and devotion to the Constitution and the whole Union. While he condemns in unmistakable terms the men who have been opposing the government at the Session end of the line of disunion; he pours s just as heavy a fire into the ranks of the traitor abolitionists, who are endeavoring to effect the same end, though in a more sneaking and under-handed sort of way. He does not fear to denounce these men by name. He has nothing to conceal from the great masses to whom he looks for aid in the maintenance of liberty and the re-establishment of law. He has boldly thrown himself into the breach of disunion, which Stevens, Sumner, Phillips, and other kindred spirits are attempting to widen, and with a determined resolution worthy of his great predecessor, Jackson, undertakes the greatest work that ever devolved upon the shoulders of any ruler—that of restoring single handed the Union of these States, and making the years of war through which we have passed effective toward the object for which we fought.

But he is equal to it all. He has stretched out his hand to the people for help—and not in vain. The voice of gratitude and encouragement—the People's voice—has made the welken ring in every commonwealth within the circle of our glorious Union. And when the storm is past, and his great work completed, the patriot statesman will find in the plaudits of a thankful people a well-deserved reward for all the toils and trials which are now before him.

Genes from Abolition Mines.

We select the following sentiments from the many put forth by the leaders of the Republican party, as worthy to be read and remembered by those who still have faith in the Union and Constitution.

“I have said, and I say again, that in proportion to the growth of disunionism, will be the growth of Republicanism. The Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, and a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. I am for its overthrow. Up with the flag of disunion that we may have a free and glorious Union of our own.”

No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval, or higher satisfaction—the tribunal of Heaven and the verdict of mankind, than when several years ago, on the Fourth of July, in the presence of a great assembly we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States.”

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

“I have labored sixteen years to take sixteen States out of the Union.”

Wendell Phillips.

When we were in the very midst of the war, this same Mr. Phillips said in a public speech:

“Thank God, for McClellan, for Cameron—thank God for defeat. With a man for President, we should have put down the rebellion in ninety days, and left slavery where it was.”

“This talk of restoring the Union as it was, and under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become sick of it.—There are many things which make such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is.”

Thad. Stevens.

“From this time forth I consecrate the labors of my life to the dissolution of the Union; and I care not whether the bolt that rends it shall come from Heaven or from Hell!”

Fred. Douglass.

“All nations have their superstitions, and that of our people is the Constitution.”

Horace Greeley.

NICHOLSON, March 5th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:

For fear that the good people of Tunkhannock, and the rest of the readers of the North Branch Democrat, will think that the oil excitement in Nicholson, is dying out, I will now state that there is no abatement in the excitement, there being over \$6000 subscribed, and no doubt will soon reach \$10,000—for the purpose of sinking a well, which experiment will surely take place this ensuing season. Our next meeting will be held at Stone's Academy, in Nicholson village on Saturday the 10th inst at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time a permanent organization will take place, by an election of the Officers.

E. N. BACON, Sec'y.

[For the “North Branch Democrat.”]

Selfhood.
Many have shown wherein true developed manhood lies; many have spoken of womanhood; but many will here first learn of a state of human perfection far beyond mere manhood, or womanhood; a state and degree of fullness of life far above the general attainment of humanity. Do you think one tenth of the great mass of educated, thinking people, are in the state of mental perfection that were best denominated Selfhood? If you do think this, you are very misled by their apparent capacities of self government.

You will like this position, so boldly taken, defined and defended, before you sanction it by saying it is a true one that can be defended. This can be done by others more elaborately; by myself need not and plainly. Wherein does selfhood consist? In independent, and orderly action of all of each human mind's forces of manifestation. The man or woman who can withdraw the entire force of mind from all extraneous influences, and think and act, independently of selfish motives, (so called, but in reality impulses of propensity,) and other's opinions, has reached selfhood.—Are you conscious of a dereliction of the, when you attempt the analysis of any subject, to others ideas, and peoples opinions of you.

Then you have not attained that independent and untrammelled use of your soul that when you have reached and enjoyed you will alone comprehend as self-government. This selfhood is not a mere finical idea. It is a blessed state of mental perfection realized by many souls enchained by humanity. Deeply conscious of your imperfect attainment in this sphere of soul power, I yet force you to notice this truth of human life, and defend my position by the words of our most divine teacher, Christ:—“Be ye also perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect.” Be satisfied with no illusions range of thought, reason, or imagination before you can command the entire forces of your moral, intellectual, and physical being; making all subservient to your soul.

Fancy not, that you are destitute of the particular faculties of mind that may enable you to reach this state of human perfection; (yet no one think a Methodist is preaching perfect holiness;—I am adverse to the sect.) A phrenologist will tell you that large Conscientiousness, Concentrativeness and Firmness, with fair or large Self-esteem, make this self-government more easily perfected; but phrenology is misunderstood when any one presumes upon its teaching that the mind of man shall depend in its manifestations upon any individual soul's peculiar conformation of skull. Mind, or more properly, soul, governs the skull, and human organs of mind, in their growth; and the skull governs nothing but the true phrenologist's opinion of an individual. General society is but little adapted to this growth of soul and mind; its feverish excitement, and conventional notions, deteriorate the activity of genius, all know. Few persons of thought, genius or power shine in, or affected to like society, or the general assemblage of moths that congregate around the taper, (it cannot be called a light) called society, scorching and destroying the genius of thousands gifted with minds above mediocrity.

The peculiarity of a genius greatly consists in his originality and personality; and any man who owns this is ethically held to have a richer possession than the universe of materiality can give; practically, however, it has proven one of the cheapest articles human nature produces. For good society is a phantom which lures many a man of talents, and virtue, into a nonsensical sacrifice of personality and self, for the conversation and sympathy of mental pigmies and flats. They have the frivoliety and small talk, and smaller ideas, common to these, and are not troubled with the individuality they have sold, but so far from it, deride those who are “so singular” as to have retained their originality of soul, and independence of action. And he who resolves to not barter his individuality for the sympathy and support of this unthinking mass of humankind, may nerve his heart—they cannot touch his soul—bear contumely, persecution and malice from those who can not appreciate his higher range of capacity of mind; who will call him a fanatic dreamer, and accuse him of being imaginative; for those who can not comprehend any important original truth, invariably call it an imagination. I bring this before you, since if you cultivate your personality of soul, you will soon experience new ideas, feelings, and views of whatever may have been before your thoughts, previous to this change, when “old things shall pass away, and all things become new.” But your newness and fullness of life shall compensate you for all the popularity you may have lost:

“Should the palm tree bend its crown to chide the birch at its feet?
Should the nightingale account it worth her pains to vindicate her music?
No, many an injustice, many a sneer and slur, is passed aside with noble scorn by lovers of true thought;
For the great mind will be said to note such littleness in brethren.
The while it is comforted and happy in the firmest assurance of desert.”

Tupper.
So you may pity those who have sacrificed their personality, or soul, for this life, for the mess of pottage, which their ease and popularity with your despiser, may justly be termed. Many, who shut their minds resolutely to all the greatness of soul that they have lost, and content all truths but those of a practical character, or the grand doctrine that “One and one make two,” in monied matters, are commiserated; for are not all the glories, sublimities, and beauties of the universe, which they in common with you are placed in to know and enjoy, a sealed book and veiled picture to them? And to you a treasure that God is never abundantly thanked for.

No difference shall mere earthly privation make in your serene soul. God be praised! yet shall be your utterance when the waters of Marsh overwhelm your soul, and embitter your human feelings. You shall be enlisted in discovering Nature's laws and divine beauties, and time shall not fail to bring its reward of virtuous approbation. To all sorrowing and striving mortals you shall become a teacher of the faith you shall then have in God's goodness; and to the sorrowful one who is bereft of all hope of joy in the human rela-

tion of family and home, teach his heirship in the home our Father has given us—this world, this life; say to all such:

“The world is false
And I shall force thee to acknowledge it.
The sighing wind hath stores of healing balm,
The twittering bird leaves melodies of joy,
And as night that lives its need of happiness.”
And you shall rejoice in your newness of life, your selfhood, with joy unspeakable, and your soul acquire a fullness of joy, a depth,
“Like wells that by the wasting of their flow!
Have had their deeper fountains broken up.”

L. A. WETHEL.

What Lincoln would have Said.

Fred. Douglass, in a lecture at Baltimore, in the lecture at the Commercial, has said that “had Mr. Lincoln lived, loyal black men, returning from a two years' campaign, covered with the dust of battle, would not have been insulted as they were by President Johnson by having a sermon preached to them about going to work and proving that they were entitled to freedom.” Possibly not. Judging from a remark he did make respecting the black men and their freedom, Mr. Lincoln would have been more expressive though less elegant than his successor in the terms of his “sermon.” It will be remembered that Mr. Carpenter, the artist, who knew so much of the inner life of Mr. Lincoln, recently furnished the Independent a series of articles thereon. In one of them he tells of Lincoln's interview at Hampton Roads with the rebel Vice President, and the other Commissioners, as the late President related the facts to him. They were discussing the question of emancipation, when Mr. Stephens expressed his conviction that the negro would not, if suddenly given his freedom, labor or be of much use to himself or any one else, and asked what would be done with him. This was Mr. Lincoln's answer, for which see the Independent, “Root, Hog, or Die.” The Rochester Union says there may be a question of taste involved in the different modes of “sermonizing” adopted by the two Presidents, but their creed seems to be pretty much of one and the same piece.

MASSACHUSETTS REBELLIONS.—The spirit which dictated the passage of that ordinance of secession which still stands unrepealed on the statute book of Massachusetts, is again at work in that State, as will be seen from the following:

The United States District Court a short time since decided that certain prosecutions in Massachusetts should be transferred to that court, under the provisions of a law of Congress, and directing that further proceedings in the State courts should be stopped. The Supreme Court of the State at its present session at Salem took up the case and declared that the decision of the United States Court was not law and should not be obeyed!

If this had happened a few hundred miles farther south it would have been “flat rebellion.”

The Republicans call themselves “friends of the Constitution and the Union.” They have tried, during the present Congress, to effect between eighty and a hundred changes in the Constitution, and they are fighting to exclude nine States from the Union; and we who respect and love the Constitution of our country, and who want to see the Union preserved, are called enemies of the Constitution and the Union by these incomprehensible liars.—We say liars because that is just what they are. We have ceased to regard these men as gentlemen; and we have ceased to speak of them as such. They are deserving only of the execration and the kicks of every good man and friend of his country. We would no more take by the hand one of these wretches, like Stanton and Sumner, than we would pick up a viper. Their soul is a pestilence—their life is a curse and a shame to their country. Let such detested villains live only to be hated and despised. When we were in Europe some years ago, Sumner was exhibiting himself both in England and in France as a whip both men. He was, of course, despised by every gentleman, as he will be to the end of his days.—**Old Guard.**

Local and Personal.

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

The Pleasant Days of last week made every one anxious to be out of doors. Bill-playing, wrestling, foot-racing and similar out door sports were freely indulged in by the “gentlemen of leisure,” with whom our town abounds.

Adolphus Mezgenhofen gives notice to the public that their grape vines and fruit trees can be made doubly productive by a proper system of pruning. Adolphus also thinks he is just the man that can do that same thing.

Our Friend P. C. Burns, having purchased the interest and good will of Mr. A. Stoddard, gives his friends and patrons notice in another column, that he is prepared to regulate their time as well as any man this side of eternity. He also asserts that his celebrated Parabola Spectacles, will give a person a good view of the interior of a mill stone, if they will not make one see clear through.

Sarza.—We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtue as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are to have a compound of this excellent alternative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that anything Doct. Arza makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols) designing to make it his “chef d'oeuvre” which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—[American Celt, New York.]

Died.

CAREY.—In Tunkhannock Tp. on the 13th inst. of Consumption, Earl H. Carey aged 63 years 7 mo. and 10 days

Watches!
AND
JEWELRY REPAIRED.

P. C. BURNS,
Takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Tunkhannock and vicinity, that he has opened a

Watch and Clock Shop
opposite Wall's Hotel, where he is prepared to do the most difficult jobs in his line in an APPROVED and SKILLFUL MANNER, on short notice. Having had long experience in this business, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all favoring him with their patronage.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED AFTER A FAIR TRIAL.

N. B. — Parasols, Fans & Umbrellas repaired. Also, Accordeons and other musical instruments tuned and put in order on short notice.

A large assortment of Watches and Clocks of hand or can be ordered at any time. Also the celebrated

PARABOLA SPECTACLE.
THE BEST HELP FOR THE HUMAN EYE EVER INVENTED.

Tunkhannock, July 30, 1866.—G

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENUDITION, I, Express issued out of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Tunkhannock, in Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice, that I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1866, at one o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of land, situate in Washington Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the North by land of Joseph A. Ellsworth, on the East by land of Thomas Ellsworth and James Dunlap, on the South by lands of Milled Haver, on the West by lands in possession of Robert D. Beck, containing about thirty acres of land, more or less, about twenty acres thereof improved, with one log house, and a few fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances, &c.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Keeney and Nathan Wells, Executors of Nicholas Overfield, dec'd vs. George Atkinson and R. H. Atkinson committee of Wm. H. Conrad a trustee.

And will be sold for cash only by

AHIRA GAY, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Tunk. Mar. 5, 66

TO EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON, AND A TIME TO EVERY PURPOSE UNDER THE HEAVEN! (Ecclesiastes III. 1.)

Certainly this sentence is true, ever and anon those who do not reflect upon will perceive very soon the bad consequences of their conduct.

BUT WHAT TO DO IS NOW THE SEASON. To let prune and tie up the grapevines and flowering shrubs, trim fruit trees, small fruits, &c. Particular attention is called to the renovation of the trees of the old apple trees by top work pruning, scamping, grafting and other operations if needed. Almost every neglected but sound fruit tree can be found to bear better in quality and quantity by removing the causes of its inferiority.

The subscriber is ready to perform every work in the line of the fruit growing business in Tunkhannock and the next neighborhood.
ADOLPHUS MEZGENHOFEN
Tunkhannock, Pa., Mar. 5, 1866

AGENTS WANTED!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD is desired for
“The Great One-Volume War History,”

CONTAINING
FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains a much history as any of the one or two volume works on, and yet is sold for only \$4.50 bound either in morocco or sheep.

Our inducement of this work is to be top work pruning, scamping, grafting and other operations if needed. Almost every neglected but sound fruit tree can be found to bear better in quality and quantity by removing the causes of its inferiority.

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CONTAINING
FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

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