

**THE DEMOCRAT**

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Mar. 28, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**TON. HEISTER CLYMER,**

OF BERKS.

Gold was quoted in New York, a day or two since, at \$1.25.

Billy Burgess tells us in his last issue that non-reporting conscripts are to be disfranchised by a law now before the Legislature. Last Fall he told us that the conscript law had already settled the question; and got several stupid election officers to adopt an act upon his opinions, at the risk of prosecutions, for misdemeanors. Billy don't seem to understand that our Constitution fixes the qualifications of electors, and that in order to disfranchise white men or enfranchise negroes, a change in that instrument will have to be made.

Billy, being a draft sneak himself, is probably opposed to any change in the Constitution, on that point, and in favor of a Legislative enactment which will discriminate between those who used lying, fraud and deception, and those who used their legs to avoid the draft.

Wonder if Billy is in favor of disfranchising those "loyal" fellows in Nicholson, who got out by virtue of his bogus enrollment lists?

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The following correspondence between the Postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, and the President, speaks for itself—it needs no comment—English is the Democratic candidate:

"POSTOFFICE, HARTFORD, Conn., March 22. 'To President Johnson:

"Sir: I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E. English as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defense of your 22d of February speech, and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the Unionists of Connecticut. I am opposing the election of General Joseph R. Hawley, who openly disapproved of your veto and of your 22d of February speech, and declines to support your policy as opposed to the Radical majority in Congress. If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as Postmaster of this city. I have the honor to be, 'Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. S. CLEVELAND."

The President returned this to Mr. Cleveland, endorsed as follows:

"Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore not accepted, but is herewith returned.

(Signed) "ANDREW JOHNSON—'Executive Mansion, March 23."

Office-Holders vs. the President.

Among the Delegates to the late Republican Disunion State Convention at Harrisburg were Algernon S. Cadwallader, and Edward T. Ochs, of this county, the former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Congressional District, and the latter Postmaster at Quakertown. Both are Federal office-holders, the first the most lucrative in the district, and took part in a convention which refused to endorse the President, and which action they sustained by their votes. Their names are both recorded among the "ayes" in the passage of the Anti Johnson resolution which his friends tried in vain to have amended. In speaking of the refusal of the Convention to endorse the President, the *Press* of the 9th inst. says:

"If the amendment of Mr. Carnahan, the U. S. Attorney of the Western district of this State, who was also a delegate from Allegheny, intended to secure a partial endorsement of the President, and had not been withdrawn, it would not have received another vote, beside his own. So decided was the Convention that even the regular resolution on the President, stern as it was in holding him to his early pledges, was opposed by twenty-one delegates, who did not think it went far enough. These negative votes were cast by Radicals, not by Conservatives."

No better evidence than this can be adduced on the subject.

How Messrs. Cadwallader and Ochs can consent to hold places under an administration which they oppose we cannot determine, but they will continue to do it until they are removed, for they belong to a class of whom it may be said, "few die and none resign." A few months ago Mr. McCullough, without cause, and to please the radical member of Congress from this district, Mr. Thayer, removed Mr. Cowell, a conservative Republican and a supporter of the President's policy, from the Collector's office, and appointed Mr. Cadwallader in his place. The latter has not yet been confirmed. We have no suggestions to make to the President, but will say if he expects his policy to succeed, the Federal office-holders should not be permitted to give aid and comfort to his enemies.—*Doylstown (Pa.) Democrat.*

GENERAL CASS.—The health of the venerable Lewis Cass is rapidly failing. He scarcely sits up at all, and his death is daily expected.

The "People" who are to Rule the District of Columbia.

Before slavery was abolished the "Republican" leaders asserted that the negroes, if freed, would be fully capable of taking care of themselves. They seem, latterly, to have vastly changed their beliefs upon this subject. Take, for instance, the thousand and one amendment to the Constitution, and the bills, resolutions, &c., which have been offered or passed in the Rump for the fostering and support of the blacks, among which prominently stands the vetoed Freedman's Bureau bill. As a later instance, take the following from the Rump Senate proceedings of the 20th:

Mr. Morrill, Republican, of Vermont, moved for the appropriation of \$25,000 for the relief of destitute colored people of the District of Columbia. Mr. Sausbury, Democrat, of Delaware, moved to amend by making the expenditure applicable to white people, but the chair refused to receive the amendment. Mr. Morrill said there were 15,000 destitute colored people in the city! Mr. Sausbury offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 additional for the destitute white people. The amendment was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Davis, Democrat, of Kentucky, moved that the corporate authorities find employment for all able-bodied black people, and that \$5,000 be appropriated for that purpose. This was also rejected by the Senate. Mr. Sausbury then moved that the money be expended under the direction of the Mayor, and not of the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Senate rejected this. The joint resolution, as offered by Mr. Morrill, was then voted on, and passed by a large majority!

We will simply remark that these "fifteen thousand destitute colored people" for whom \$24,000 of the people's money has thus been appropriated, are the same to whom this same Rump Congress desires to entrust the municipal government of Washington, by making voters of all male negroes of the age of twenty-one. It is true that poverty should be no bar to political qualification; but this confessed destitute population of fifteen thousand has but lately arrived from every part of the South; the negroes composing it have no knowledge of civil government, and can have no interest in the welfare of the city; for the most part they are constitutional vagrants; many of them are vicious and criminal; and almost all are lazy and worthless, as their nomadic tendencies clearly indicate. They won't work when work is offered, though they could get work if they possessed energy or industry enough to go in search of it. Laying race and color altogether aside, therefore, are these the people to whom to entrust the government of the Federal Capital?—*Pat. & Union.*

Election News.

Spring elections are not to be taken, in all cases, as a proper index to the sentiments and feelings of the people; though in many instances they are made the test. They are generally made so in large towns. In Easton, Pa., the election was contested, and resulted in a Democratic gain of 155 since last fall.

In Norristown the vote was precisely as it was last fall.

In York, Pa., the Democratic increase was 144 votes.

The Democratic gain in Bedford, the home of John Cessna, is 46.

The election in Harrisburg resulted in the triumph of the Democratic ticket, by 247 majority. Last year the negroes gained the city by 3 majority.

Danville, Montour County, Pa., elected a Union Democratic Mayor, over a Loyal League disunionist,—by an increased vote of 144 since last fall.

"THE RADICAL HOUNDS."—The New York Times, edited by Weed and Raymond observes:

The firmness of the Executive is just as essential to the salvation of the country this year as it was when the radical hounds were on Mr. Lincoln's track four years ago. In another article on the "Secret Directory of Fifteen," the Times says in concluding a review of the effect produced by its sessions and schemes:

Meanwhile affairs in the South will inevitably grow worse. The loyal people, deserted by Congress, will gradually lose heart, and imperfectly reconstructed rebels will as surely become more violent. The industry upon which depends so largely our ability to avert a commercial crisis remains paralysed.

For these evils the country will hold the Radical faction responsible. And if disasters overtake the Union Party anywhere in the North, the result will be attributable to the scandal which the Radicals in and out of Congress are entailing upon it for their own mischievous purposes.

LOOKING FOR A BERTH.—While the boat was lying at Cincinnati, just ready to start for Louisville, a young man came on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the clerk in a suppressed voice: "I say," he exclaimed, "me and my wife have just got married, and I'm looking for accommodations."—"Looking for a berth?" hastily inquired the clerk,—passing tickets out to another passenger. "A berth? thunder and lightning no!" gasped the young man, "we ain't but just got married! we want a place to stay all night you know, and a bed!"

THE SO-CALLED "CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."—Which is intended to do all that Congress can legally do to elevate negroes to the right of citizenship, has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and will soon be presented to the President. It declares all persons born in this country, except Indians not taxed, to be citizens of the United States, and provides for securing them in the enjoyment of their civil rights of person and property, including voting and holding office of course. But why exclude Indians? Were they not the original owners of the soil.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—This bill now awaits the President's veto. The bill provides that—

"There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among citizens of the United States, on account of race or color, or previous condition of slavery."

And specifically declares that—

"The same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute or ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

The President has probably said enough upon the subject of the powers of Congress and the rights of States to indicate that he will veto this bill upon the ground of unconstitutionality. It is with the States, respectively, to determine the civil status of their citizens. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent them from so doing, and there is nothing therein in any way warranting Congress in the assumption of such power. Neither a full Congress nor a fragment of one is qualified or empowered to pass such a bill.

The second section to the amendment abolishing slavery, empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to make its abolition effectual; but this bill goes beyond the power granted. Instead of confining legislation to the securing of freedom to the freed negroes, the Rump undertakes to confer civil rights, under the false plea that the possession of such rights are necessary to secure freedom to the late slaves. As well might it be said that suffrage and full political rights—the right to hold office and serve on juries, &c.—is necessary to secure freedom to the blacks.

It is probable, should the bill in question become a law, that it will soon be asserted thereafter, that full political rights are necessary to secure full freedom to the negroes, and then there will be another bill passed, securing the blacks full equality with the white people.

Such acts of legislation should be nipped in the bud; first, because they are unconstitutional; and second, because they are the entering wedges to the disruption of all constitutional guarantees, and the despicable machinery with which politicians are working to erect a centralized, demagogic-ridden despotism.—*Patriot & Union.*

The New Hampshire Election.

The Concord Patriot, of the 21st inst., furnishes the following, as the result of the recent election in New Hampshire:

We give the vote of all but a few small towns at the late election and a nearly complete list of the representatives chosen. It will be seen that the vote is very large—being about 65,500—about 36,050 for Smyth and 30,500 for Sinclair. The Democrats have added about 3,400 to their last year's vote and the Radicals about 900 to theirs. Smyth's majority is less than 4,600, while it was 6,070 last year, making a Democratic net gain of fully 1,500.

But let it be borne in mind that this is the gain upon the Governor vote of last year. The soldiers in the field did not vote for Governor then, but have done so at home this year; and they did vote last year in the field for members of Congress. Therefore, to show the real gain of the Democracy in this election, the vote should be compared with that for members of Congress. The majority against us, on that vote was 7,968, and their majority against us now is 4,600, and the real Democratic net gain is therefore full 3,350.

The Democrats have elected 113 representatives so far as heard from, and the Radicals 206. If the towns not heard from have chosen men of like character as last year, the House will stand 120 Democrats to 206 Republicans; Republican majority 86. Last year the House stood—Democrats 114, Republicans 214; Republican majority 100; Democratic net gain in the House 14.

Bring back the Stolen Property.

Rev. C. C. Pinckney, of Charleston, S. C., makes the following public, for the restoration of the plate of his church that was stolen at the time of the sacking and burning of Columbia, February, 1865:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4, 1865.

Among the calamities which have befallen many of our churches in the past year, is the entire or partial loss of our church plate. My own Church (Grace Church) had a full and handsome communion services, which was sent to Columbia for safety. It was lost in the sack of that city by Sherman's army on February 18th last. The communion plate of St. Michael's, Charleston, the gift of Queen Anne, and that of Trinity Church, Columbia, was all stolen, or destroyed in the fire on that occasion.

It has occurred to me that you might do something to aid us in the recovery of some, at least, of these vessels, endeared to us by use and by so many religious associations. They have probably been offered for sale in the larger cities of the North. They may have fallen into the hands of some who are willing to restore them on just terms, to their rightful owners. Each piece of plate of my own church was distinctly marked "Grace Church, Charleston." The others were, I presume, in like manner engraved with the names of their churches.

The record book of St. Michael's Church more than one hundred years old, was carried off. It was seen in the hands of parties going North from Charleston. It is a very valuable book. The members of the Church will be under obligations to you, if you assist them to recover it.

Yours very respectfully,

C. C. PINCKNEY.

On reading the President's Message to Congress, a Senator exclaimed: "Well, if a man educated on a tailor's work-bench can write such a document as that, of what use are universities and colleges."

Bounties.

The following is from the thirteenth "plank" of that windy concoction called the Republican platform:

"Resolved, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowance to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country."

Certainly the Rump will not "fail." Hasn't it already passed a bill for the liquidation of the claims of hundreds of "wealthy speculators"? Hasn't it given the Negro Bureau twelve million dollars to buy rations for Sambo, Cuffee, and the rest? Hasn't it made a free gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Lincoln, and closed its eyes and ears about missing spoons and bed linen? Hasn't it given the Disunion Fifteen thousand dollars to prove (if they can) that the Union oughtn't to be restored? Hasn't it donated fifteen thousand dollars to a Miss Somebody for writing out a list of missing soldiers?—Hasn't it given some Italian fellow forty thousand dollars for painting some abominable caricatures upon the plastered walls of the rotunda? Hasn't it paid one hundred thousand dollars for Ford's theatre for a lumber room? And hasn't it passed a Negro Bureau bill which was designed to cost the hard-working taxpayers several hundred million dollars?

Of course "Congress" should not fail," but as not one dollar has yet been allowed for soldiers' bounties, and not a single effort has yet been made for that purpose, it is likely that the "boys in blue" will have to wait until the "boys in black" have been served. Then, if any shall be left from "de dust table," "Congress" may not "fail" to consider the matter.—*Patriot & Union.*

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA PAYS TO SUPPORT THE NEGRO BUREAU.—General Howard, who has charge of the Negro Bureau, asks for an appropriation of \$11,500,000 for the coming year, to support that institution. The expenses of the whole government did not cost much, I am, more than this before the year of 1812. What amount do our readers suppose that Pennsylvania pays to clothe, feed, and educate negroes? We will tell you. In 1865 this State paid a little more than one eighth of an entire internal revenue of the country, and will pay about the proportion for 1866. This gives Pennsylvania's share of expenses of the Negro Bureau, about \$1,500,000. What think you, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, of paying a million and a half of dollars annually to support negroes? How long are you willing to be thus taxed? Remember that GEARY is a BUREAU man.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.—President Johnson, in conversation the other day with a friend who assured him of the hearty approval of his policy by the people, irrespective of party, remarked, with great truth in reference to the obstacles which Congress is throwing in his way, that—

"The members have now been in session for three months without accomplishing anything practical in the way of restoring the South, and while continuing to oppose the Executive plan, they fail to bring forward one of their own."

And why not? Because they don't want the South restored to the Union. It is no cause of joy to the radicals that the rebellion has failed.

In the early period of the war, Democrats were persecuted, mobbed and cast into dungeons as traitors for saying that the war was being carried on by the "Republican" party not for the Union, but to secure freedom for the negroes and votes for their party. When it became evident that the South would have to succumb to the "Republican" leaders threw off the mask, and boldly declared that the war was for the African and his race. They are now backing up that declaration by opposing the restoration of the Union. Secret enemies are always more to be feared than open ones, therefore it is that the traitors now holding powers are more apt to destroy the Government than those who openly defied its authority, fought it and are repentant.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A New York paper recommends Stevens, Sumner and other radical Abolitionists in Congress, to get up an amendment to the Constitution compelling the Negroes to work for a living, and intimates that this would be placing them as near on an equality with the white man as they should be placed by Congressional legislation. White men have to toil in order to support themselves and families, and we can see no good reason why the negroes should be kept in idleness and fed and clothed at the public expense.

Our Republican friends are all trying to ride two horses. They pretend to endorse the President, and yet they support General Geary for Governor, who was the pet candidate of Forney and Stevens—the calumniators of the President—and is known to be violently opposed to "the government." They seem to be in favor of either Thaddeus Steven or Andrew Johnson; it don't matter which if they can only keep on the winning side.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 5th of April as a day of fasting, humiliating and prayer, because of recent events adverse to the Yankee party. The plunderers are desired to mourn for the loss of the flesh pots.—Their sorrow will be genuine, this time, no doubt.

The negro-suffrage, anti-Johnson organs claim a "brilliant victory in New Hampshire." Here is the brilliancy: In the fall of 1865 they had 7,900 majority; in the spring of 1866 they have 4,400—a loss of 3,500 in less than half a year! At that ratio of "brilliance" next year they will be swept entirely off the slate.

The largest alms house in the world—the Freedman's Bureau.

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.

A Special Court—will be held at this place on the 9th of April. Good time to pay the printer.

The Court House.—The interior of the Court House is now being materially changed—we think for the better.

Groceries—are now being sold at Bunnell & Banatyne's new store, at the very smallest imaginable advance upon cost. Store in S. Stark's brick block.

All Those who are indebted to me on book account, are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

F. M. BUCK.

Look Out!—for a Total eclipse of the moon, visible here on the 30th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M.,—also a total, eternal eclipse of the black Republican nigger equality party, on the 9th of Oct.—visible everywhere.

T. L. Ross Esq., late of the firm of T. L. Ross & Co., of this place, died a few days since, at the residence of his brother, in New Jersey. Mr. Ross, who was one of our most enterprising and successful business men, has been ill for many months, of that insidious and fatal disease—consumption. His family have lost in him a dutiful son, a kind husband and loving brother; and the community at large, one of its most worthy and estimable citizens.

Announcement.

The Subscribers would respectfully announce to the people of Wyoming County, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods formerly owned by T. L. Ross & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand, under the firm of Ross Mills & Co., where goods can be had at greatly reduced prices. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ROSS, MILLS, & Co.

Tunk. March 27th 1866.

Our Subscribers who design changing their places of residence this spring, should not fail to notify us of the change and direct us where to send their papers. We do not wish to send papers to any office that are not received by the persons to whom they are directed. Besides, the subscriber who fails to order the change, will be held responsible for the subscription until payment of all arrearages and discontinuance.

Married!

VOSE—BANATYNE.—In Sterlingville, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Legg, Milton L. Vose, late of the 143d Regt. Pa. Vols., to Miss Savana Banatyne, of Sterlingville.

BRAMHALL—BURN.—By the same on the same day, Charles A. Bramhall of Wyalusing Pa., to Miss Mary C. Burn, of Sterlingville.

MORLEY—HERMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Easton, Pa., March 9th, 1866, by the Rev. John Jayce, Mr. Alonzo W. Morley, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Miss Luitia Herman.

COLLUM—VALLETTE.—In Newton, March 31st, by Mr. Andrew T. Collum of Newton, to Miss Eliza Vallette, of Falls.

Died.

REYNOLDS.—In Nicholson, March 10th, J. W. Reynolds, aged 51 years.

The church and community have sustained a heavy loss, by the sudden removal of a worthy member and citizen. May God bless the bereaved family.

D. W.

Special Notices.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis Avery, late of Overfield Township, Wyoming Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Overfield, Pa., Feb. 20th 1866.

vs27 6w.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts and widows' claims, having been filed in the Register's office of Wyoming County, on the 16th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

Final account of George B. Sprague, Executor of the last will and testament of Eliza Pollock, late of Nicholson Township, deceased. Filed Jan. 11, 1866.

Final account of Thomas Hough, Executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Lettner, late of Overfield Township, deceased. Filed February 6, 1866.

Final account of Peter M.eyer, administrator of the estate of Catharine Moyer-deceased, Filed March 6, 1866.

Final account of D. D. DeWitt, administrator of the estate of Amy Rosenberg, late of Eaton Township, deceased. Filed March 19th, 1866.

Widows' claims in the estate of Lewis Avery, late of Overfield Township, deceased. Filed Feb. 27, 1866.

O. L. PARRISH, Register.

Register's office March 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "NICHOLSON OIL AND MINING COMPANY."

At a meeting of the directors of said Company, held at Nicholson village, on Saturday the 10th day of March, 1866. It was ordered that an installment of twenty per cent be assessed upon each share of said stock, and to be paid within thirty days from said date to the Treasurer (amount \$5 on each share) said meeting adjourned to meet at Pierceville, on Saturday the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

E. N. BACON, Sec'y.

A. C. BLAKESLEE, Pres't.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

vs21-1year.—S. M. P. & Co.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

vs21-1year.

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

of TEMPLE LODGE No. 246, A. Y. M., will be held at their Hall, on Monday April 24, at 8 P. M.

W. LaMonte, Sec'y.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wyoming County, and will make application at the next term of said court for Tavern License.

S. B. Mathewson,	Clinton Township,
Thomas B. Wall,	Tunkhannock Borough.
Phil B. Baldwin,	"
H. W. Dowdney,	Braintree Township.
John D. Labar,	"
Wm. C. Gaylord,	Northmoreland "
Giles Townsend,	Mesheppen "
Wm. H. Cortright,	"
Samuel Clark,	Mechopany "
Barnard N. Finney,	"
George Perigo,	Nicholson "
Wm. O. Gardner,	"
A. L. Bacon,	"
Levi Townsend,	Falls "
Emmanuel Overfield,	Washington "
	ZIBA LOTT, Clerk

CLOCKS!

Watches!

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 the 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.—Purses, Fans & Umbrellas repaired.

Also, Accordeons and other musical instruments tuned and put in order on short notice.

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

PARABOLA SPECTACLE.

THE BEST HELP FOR THE HUMAN VISION EVER INVENTED.

Tunkhannock, Mar. 7, 1866—M.

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

Certainly this sentence is true for ever and those who do not reflect upon will perceive very soon the bad consequences.

BUT WHAT TO DO NOW THE SEASON 22. To let prune and tie up the grapevines and flowering shrubs, trim fruit trees, small fruits, &c. Particular attention is called to the renovation—besides the trimming of the old apple trees by top and root pruning, grafting and other operations if needed. Almost every neglected but sound fruit tree can be forced to bear better in quality and quantity by removing the causes of its trifling productiveness.

The subscriber is ready to perform every work in the line of the fruit-growing business in Tunkhannock and the next neighborhood.

ADOLPHUS MEGGENHOFEN

Tunkhannock, Pa., Mar. 5 1866.

AGENTS WANTED!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD to circulate 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 as 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 inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on books.

"Life and Death in Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the war will find this an excellent sale book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one either with or without a History, or