

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and extending the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve: 1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress...

The State Legislation will adjourn to-morrow.

A law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days was defeated in the Legislature a day or two since, by a majority of two to one.

The President in an official order has directed the heads of the different departments, in their appointments to give the preference in all cases where the party is qualified, to maimed and disabled soldiers and seamen.

The Nigger-civil rights bill which was vetoed by the President has been passed by a two thirds majority in both houses of Congress—nowithstanding the President's objections. As he has, after deliberate examination, declared the bill unconstitutional; it remains to be seen how he will reconcile the execution of this law, with this oath to support the constitution.

Resignation of Senator Clymer.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1866. HON. DAVID FLEMING.

Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania: SIR: I hereby resign my seat as Senator representing the Sixth Senatorial district of this Commonwealth.

I had intended to forward you my resignation on Tuesday, the sixth day of this month, but on examination of the election laws I found that if a resignation takes place at any time before the last fifteen days of the session of the General Assembly, it would be the duty of the Speaker to issue his writ for a special election. As by a joint resolution the day of final adjournment has been fixed on the 12th day of April, 1866, I have deferred informing you of my intention until this day, in order that my district may be spared the expenses incident to a special election, which it is now too late to order.

You will believe me that I sever my long connection with the body over which you preside with the feelings of deep personal regret, constrained thro' by the new relations which I bear to my fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be Yours, very faithfully, HEISTER CLYMER.

The Manner of Voting.

The following act, regulating the manner of voting, has passed the Senate and House, and gone to the Governor for his approval:

SECTION 1. The qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written or partly printed or partly written severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all the judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including Senator and member of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "county"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for and labelled "township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. PEACE—LAW—LIBERTY.

By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamations on the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law.

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida—except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

And whereas, By another proclamation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia.

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked; and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional government and in arms around the Capitol that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz: Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate.

And whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions.

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, In view of the before-recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

And whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important restoration of the national unity. And whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government, that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to be

come friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates.

And whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, are made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united.

And whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance.

And whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for rebelling or invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion.

And whereas, The policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the 24 day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetyeth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The end of the War—Its Object.

To-day (8d) is the anniversary of the occupation of Richmond by the Union forces, followed by the surrender of Lee on the 9th (Sunday). The people rejoiced because they thought the result would bring peace and Union. Now the leaders of the Republican party seem to regret the result, and are striving to keep up a state of war, and prevent a return to Union.

They even pronounced their own President because he is for the Union, because he insists that the fruits of war and victory shall be what both parties avowed they should be, as is shown by a resolution unanimously adopted in both branches of Congress, which we again quote from the official record of July 24th 1861:

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee—I ask the consent of the Senate to introduce a resolution. The Secretary read the resolution as follows: Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Honest conviction is my courage, the Constitution is my guide.—Andrew Johnson.

Such usurpation two centuries ago would have cost an English King his head.—Thaddeus Stevens.

It is usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power! Men may talk about usurpation and beheading, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness.—Andrew Johnson.

There are earthquakes about us; I tremble and dare not yield.—Thaddeus Stevens.

Yes, fellow citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground swelling of popular judgment and indignation. The American people will speak, and, by their instinct if not otherwise, they will know who are their enemies.—Andrew Johnson.

Pennsylvania Tea Company.

Another tea company has been incorporated in this State. A plant, resembling the genuine Chinese tea plant, grows in luxuriant abundance in Clinton and other counties, and thousands of acres of land which have hitherto been considered valueless, have been taken up, and the necessary machinery put up for the manufacture of tea. It is believed that tea is equal to the Scotch or Oolong can be made in this State. Prof. Bonsall, who spent several years in the East India Tea Company, is at the head of this new enterprise. Hon. James W. Quiggle, of Philadelphia, is at the head of another company, which was incorporated under a liberal charter about four years ago.

There is no rinderpest or cattle disease of a serious character in Montgomery county.

The Views of Mr. Lincoln on the Scheme of the Disunionists.

The following important letter on the views of Mr. Lincoln on the Radicals and the question of restoration has been addressed to President Johnson by ex-United States Marshal Lamson, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and former law partner:

MR. PRESIDENT—Among the numerous allegations made against you by the ultra Abolitionists, I hear none repeated so often as this—that you have deserted the principles upon which you were elected, and turned aside from the path in which your lamented predecessor would have walked if he had lived. It seems to be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used by the Radicals for all their purposes, including the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the indefinite postponement of Union and harmony among the States.

I need not say to you or any well informed man that the masses of that powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoln and you in the canvass of 1864, were sincerely attached to the Union and devote believers in the Constitution. They everywhere asserted that the object of the war was to re-establish the Union with the least possible delay, and one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention pledged you both to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in all the States. It is true that the party included some malignants who hated the Union and tried to destroy it before the war began, and their pretended love of the Union during the war was more than suspected to be insincere and hypocritical; but they kept prudently silent. Mr. Thad. Stevens was, to the best of my knowledge, the leading man in the party, shameless and impudent enough to avow his hostility to the Union. He was not the exponent of our views, and he represented not even a fractional part of the honest millions who cast their votes, spent their money and shed their blood to bring back the government of their fathers.

All this you know. I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I claim now to be the same kind of a Republican that I was when I voted for him at his first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this District during the whole of his administration. Down to the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him as well as any one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of reconstruction. I was made entirely certain by his own repeated declarations to me, that he would exert all his authority, power and influence to bring about an immediate reconstruction between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time.

All the energies of his nature were given to a vigorous prosecution of the war while the rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a vigorous prosecution of peace, as soon as armed hostility was ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and he was determined to thwart them. As he himself told me very often, if any corroboration of this statement is needed, it may be found in the fact that the ultra Abolitionists had actually begun the outcry against him before his death, and the moderate men everywhere, North and South, sincerely mourned his fall as a calamity which deprived them of their best friend. If that inscrutable Providence whose ways are past finding out had permitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be as loud in their denunciation of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that man at the other end of the avenue" would not have been one whit less ferocious. Of course he could not and did not anticipate the precise shape of the measure which the Radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction. The Freedmen's Bureau which I recently met his death at your hands was not born in his lifetime; but I pronounce it a foul slander upon his memory to assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution and so plainly intended to promote the one bad purpose of perpetual disunion.

I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my reverence for his memory is intensified by the horrible circumstances under which his high career was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. If there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another, it is the assertion that he would have been the fool and instrument in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, WARD H. LAMSON.

Mr. Beecher, in his lecture on "Reconstruction," made this most happy illustration of the relations of Mr. Lincoln and his successor to the Radicals:

The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeled and whacked by Congress, and he bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses, who merely act when cudgeled, as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dash-board, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes, crying, "Beast, brute;" but since then had cudgeled more carefully.

The shoddies never tired of quoting the Democratic platform of September, 1864—that four years of war had then failed to restore the Union. Nevertheless it was true and more; for one full year succeeding, of profound peace, has failed to bring about a restored Union! All of which is owing to the disunionism of self-styled Republicans.

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.

Change in Town's business places, firms, &c. this Spring, are numerous. Quite a number of new establishments are being opened.

The Milliners are all off to the city after the latest styles of bonnets, and other female fancy fixtures.

A Special Court is now in session at this place. There are but few suitors or witnesses in attendance. An issue between the heirs and legal representatives of E. L. Harding dec'd., is now being tried. His place of residence or domicile is the question at issue.

Signor Blitz, the world renowned magician and ventriloquist, with his wonderful trained birds, will exhibit at Wall's Hall, this (Wednesday) and tomorrow evenings. No one who visits Philadelphia—his home—fails to call upon the Professor and his birds; now that they are with us no one should neglect the opportunity to see them.

In ventriloquism and feats of magic he is without a rival.

Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

Admission 35 cts.

Bank Failures.—Owing to the failure of a leading banking house in New York, several of the banks in the oil region of this State are injuriously affected.

The Bank at this place now refuse to receive on deposit or otherwise, notes issued by the following named Banks: CRAWFORD, Co., LAWRENCE, Co., VERNANO, Co., TIOMA Co., OIL CITY and PETROLEUM.

Four or five others of our State banks have been discredited; but, none except those above named are refused at the Bank. We would advise our friends, as much as possible to hang on to the notes issued by the National Bank and Greenbacks—excepting always as to the amount they may owe the printer.

Special Notices.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of William Fitch, late of Northumberland Township Wyoming County, dec'd., having been granted the undersigned; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment without delay to Northumberland Pa., SARAH D. FITCH, April 10th 1866. Executrix. vs355v.

Estrays. CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Falls Wyoming County, Pa., on or about the 27th of March last, 1 red bull, 2 red heifers, 1 dun colored heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; or they will be disposed of according to law. CHARLES SMITH. Falls Pa. April 19, 1866. vs353v.

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Lost. On the road between Tunkhannock Borough and George Stoekel's, a contract for land, from Henry Drisker. The finder will confer a favor, by leaving the same at the office of the N. B. Democrat, No. 20. Wm. STANG.

Register's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the following accounts and widows' claims, hereinafter mentioned, that the Register's office of Wyoming County, on the 15th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

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

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

Final account of Peter Meyer, administrator of the estate of Catharine Meyer deceased, Filed March 6, 1866.

Final account of D. D. De Witt, administrator of the estate of Amy Rosenberg, late of Eaton Township deceased. Filed March 12th, 1866.

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

O. L. PARRISH, Register. Register's office March 20, 1866.

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 direct by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York. vs21-lyear.—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 directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, 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-lyear.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 531 Broadway, New York. vs21-lyear.—S. M. P. & Co.

NOTICE.

All persons from whom Internal Revenue Tax is due, will hereafter, until otherwise notified, pay the same to Daniel Wright, at Tunkhannock.

F. M. CRANE, Deputy Col. 13th Dist. Pa. Tunk March 6, 1866.

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 Licenses.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Land in Wyoming Co.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the several acts of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed for the Collection of Taxes on unseated lands, the Treasurer of Wyoming Co., will on the second to wit 11th June A. D. 1866, at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock expose to Public Sale the following tracts and parts of tracts of unseated land for the taxes and costs on them respectively.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

Table with columns: ACRES, WARRANT NAMES, TAXES. Includes entries for Eaton, Bowman Francis, Buchanan John, Clark Peter, etc.

FORESTON.

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Treasurer's Office, Tunkhannock April 4