



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Apr. 18, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HEISTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming 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 by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith re-elected.
2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.
3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery), and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.
4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.
5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.
6. That the bold emancipation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau veto message of President Johnson outlie him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.
7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic service in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.
8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The absence of the editor, in attending to other duties, has enabled us—the Printer's devil—to fill the Democrat, this week, with some very interesting reading matter, among which will be found the President's Veto of the nigger-rights bill; and also the bill itself. Everybody—and his wife—should read them. We expect to be "blowed up" when the editor gets back, as we have noticed that editors, in these parts, of late, have refused or neglected to publish the speeches and messages of the President.

It is said there are 25,000 idle, worthless negroes in Virginia, congregated on the Peninsula between Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, to whom are issued 60,000 rations per month. This is a big bill for Uncle Sam to pay for his adopted children of "African descent." A government ration is now valued at 40 cents a day or \$12 00 a month. Sixty thousand rations would amount to the handsome sum of \$720,000. The "Bureau" is an expensive piece of furniture.

MARCHING ON—The New York Tribune says "John Brown's soul is marching on!" To which Brick Pomeroy replies: "We think so. A number of people think so. John Brown in the body corporate marching on through Kansas stealing horses and other property. He marched to Virginia to steal nigs, and break laws till at last he marched to eternity by a different line. And now we judge his soul is marching on! It marched through the army-stealing all it could reach. It marched through custom houses, post-offices, collectors' bureaus, legislatures and congress, stealing by the gross. It marched away from the White House lately with ninety large boxes in charge, and left the President's mansion gutted. It has marched with its mortal counterpart Ben. Butler from New Orleans to Lowell, and through all the Departments at Washington. Yes, the soul of John Brown is marching on, and we think it time the Devil wrapped a chain about this essence of Republicanism, and anchored the soul of the horse-stealing Ottawatowag."

A Bank Panic.

Considerable excitement has been created in business circles during the past few weeks by a report that the notes of a number of Banks had been thrown out by the Banks of Philadelphia. The following were placed on the rejected list, and were for a short time discredited:

- Crawford County Bank, Meadville.
- Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.
- Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.
- Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.
- Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.
- Lawrence Co. Bank, Newcastle, Pa.
- Clearfield County Bank, Clearfield, Pa.
- Kittanning Bank, Kittanning, Pa.
- Octorara Bank, Oxford, Pa.
- Diamond State Bank, Seaford, Del.
- First National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

The suspension of the Banking House of Culver, Penn & Co., at New York, is given as the cause of the discredit of the Banks in the Oil Region.

The notes of the Venango Bank, Franklin; and Petroleum Bank, Titusville, are believed to be good. Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter quotes them at 10 per cent discount.

The only Pennsylvania Banks that have really failed, and the notes of which, having no substantial security, may be considered worthless, are:

- Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.
- Bank of Crawford County, Meadville.

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF '64

SHODDY AGAINST THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Clymer for the Soldier.

The disunion press is full of lies in regard to the action of Democratic Senators in 1864, before the Senate was organized. After its organization, viz., on the 30th of March 1865, Senator Hopkins offered the following resolution (see Record, page 536):

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payments of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent.

Upon this resolution Senator Clymer, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke as follows (see Record, page 536):

I did not know, sir, that the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins) was about to offer a resolution of this kind; had I been aware of this fact I might have been able to form a more correct judgment as to his intentions in so doing.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER.

I presume he designed to perform an act of simple justice to those who, on the tented field, are struggling for the maintenance of this government. He himself intends to place this meritorious class of our fellow citizens, so far as relates to their pay, upon a footing with those sleek, well-paid, well-fed, truly loyal and most discreet gentlemen who, in this time of trial, are idling sunny hours in the courts of Europe as our foreign ministers, while the soldier is enduring the pains, the trials and the dangers of a campaign. Contemplate the picture: the one class clothed in purple and paid in gold; the other clad in homespun and paid in greenbacks! The one surrounded by all the luxury which gold can buy; the other in their individual persons and in their families, enduring all the want and misery which paper money ever entails! An unprejudiced observer, sir, would not, it seems to me, be likely to attribute any sinister or improper motive to one who attempts to equalize in some degree the condition of these two classes. Surely, sir, the disparity between one hundred and sixty dollars a year—the wages of the soldier—paid in greenbacks—and the salaries of our foreign ministers, ranging from seven to twenty thousand a year, paid in gold, is of such magnitude that it should not be "disloyal" to attempt to equalize it.

TALK AND NO WORK.

To me, sir, it is strange passing strange, that those who profess so much love for the soldier, who are eternally parading themselves as the "soldiers' friends," who would make the soldier believe that every one outside the pale of their political communion is his enemy, whose whole stock in trade is to yell that they are "loyal," and to boast that they love the soldier better than wife or child, should here-to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. By your deeds you shall be tried. Honeyed words of flattery cost nothing. To sustain this resolution and the enactment of its purpose into a law, might impose some slight additional taxation upon your "loyal" gentleman, and that would cost something. You cannot afford that. Oh no! Fulsome praise, laudation without stint—that you can give, it is in your line; but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the bare necessities of life—which, owing to the vicious system of finances inaugurated by Republican rulers, have been raised to fabulous prices—you turn your back upon him and brand at "disloyal" every man who dares to advocate his claims. That is a species of disloyalty of which I, for one, am neither ashamed nor afraid. If it be "disloyal" to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful; to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, or then I am disloyal. It is a kind of disloyalty of which you, gentlemen on the Republican side, will never be accused by those who know you. Where the spoils are, there will your hearts be also.

USURPATION OF THE SENATE.

Possibly, sir, the Senator from Washington offered the resolution with an additional motive—that was, to relieve himself, and those who act with him politically, from the base and unfounded charge that we were opposed to an increase of the pay of the soldier. When this Senate was unorganized, as we then believed, and as you subsequently admitted by proceeding to elect a speaker, a resolution was offered on the opposite side of this chamber, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote for a bill increasing the pay of the soldiers. We then voted against it, as under similar circumstances we would to-day. We told you then that by no vote of ours would we ever recognize your high-handed act of usurpation. We told you we would vote against any and every resolution, even should you offer one asserting the divinity of God himself. We stood up for a principle, and we triumphed. You offered the resolution, as you offered others, for the purpose of making clap-trap capital against us amongst the soldiers and others. You padded our vote throughout the States as a high crime and a sin, when you knew in your hearts that every representation you made, as to our position, was simply false. But the resolution of the Senator from Washington has unearched you. It has stirred up a fearful commotion amongst the ranks of the faithful. You gnash your teeth in impotent rage, and are swollen up with undischarged bile. You rave and fume and sweat—all to no purpose, gentlemen. We intend to expose your duplicity, and we have done it. Hence those tears. I advise you to cover your intentions in some more skillful way, or I shall again draw aside the flimsy veil which shields you from open contempt.

PAY THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

But, sir, what will be the effect of the

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Provisions as Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

The Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate and House of Representative, and which the President has vetoed, provides as follows:

Section 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by the white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. Any person who shall derive any inhabitant of any State or Territory of any right secured by this act, under color of law, regulation or custom is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

§ 3. The United States District Courts shall have exclusive cognizance of all offenses against this act, and also concurrently with the United States Circuit Court, of all civil and criminal causes affecting persons whose rights are secured by section one. Any suit against such persons, begun in any State court, may be removed for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court. In exceptional cases the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the States wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

§ 4. The District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, is to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act; and it is made the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the States and the Superior Courts of the Territories, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

§ 5. The Commissioners are empowered to have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Circuit and District Judges, and Territorial Judges, both in term time and vacation.

§ 6. United States Marshals and their deputies are required to obey all warrants issued under this act. In case of refusal, they may be fined, one thousand dollars each, for the use of the person whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. The Commissioners are empowered to appoint county assistants to execute warrants, and the latter may call for assistance upon bystanders, or summon a posse comitatus or the military and naval officers.

§ 7. Any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting, or attempt to rescue prisoners from custody, is subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the United States District Court of the proper court of criminal jurisdiction if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

§ 8. The District Attorneys, Marshals, and deputies, and Clerks of district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the fees allowed for similar services in all other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process issued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person arrested, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the commissioner—to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

§ 9. Whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of the act, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge Marshal and District Attorney of the district to attend at such place within the district and at such time as he may designate, for the purpose of more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer when any such requisition shall be received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

§ 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation enforce the due execution of this act.

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§ 11. That all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE FENIANS.

Warlike Preparations on the Maine Border

EASTPORT, Me., April 10.—The British war ship, Pylades, arrived here yesterday, and went to St. Andrews.

The British Consul and United States Marshal are at Maybee's Hotel; also prominent Fenians.

Communications between St. John and the Western towns on the British side were destroyed last night by the Fenians. The garrison at Campo Bello has been increased. Earth works were being thrown up all day yesterday.

Two more English war ships are reported steaming to the northeastern headland of Campo Bello.

A Fenian vessel, with howitzers and other arms, was not allowed to go out of the harbor at 12 o'clock last night, by order of the officer of customs, it is supposed in the English interest.

Firing of small arms and rockets is continually occurring, and there is a perfect panic. There is bad feeling on either side of the Bay.

CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

One Hundred and Sixty Cases—Forty Deaths.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamship, England, which arrived here from Liverpool, this morning, had one hundred and sixty cases of cholera on board.

There were forty deaths during the passage.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Capt. Grace, of the steamship, England, reports that on Tuesday the first case occurred, since which 160 more cases have broken out, and fifty deaths have occurred.

She was ordered off by the government, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease, and the engineers being sick, it was impossible to proceed. She now lies below the light house. Part of the passengers will be placed on board the hospital ship, and shanties erected on the beach for the sick. There will be no communication with the ship. The authorities are doing all in their power to relieve the unfortunate passengers.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It will be borne in mind that this gross infringement on the rights of the States, was passed over the Veto in the Rump Senate by a vote of three less than half a full and lawful Senate of 72 members; and fifteen less than the Constitution requires.

Two-thirds, (48) are required to pass a bill over a veto. The following was the vote:

- For the Negro Bill, 33
- For the Veto, 15
- Absent—sick (Dixon), 1
- The Stockton out, 1
- Southern Senators kept out, 22

Majority in favor of Veto, 6

The people can judge whether a bill thus passed over the President's Veto, should have any binding force.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

The Abolition journals are howling furiously at President Johnson for a few removals from office of persons who have spoken abusively of him or his policy. What would they say if he should do as Mr. Lincoln did, send them to some hostile? It is a fact, however, well to be noted, that these papers make more fuss over a person thus turned out of office, more complaint of its tyranny, &c., than the Democratic papers did when Lincoln was sending hundreds to prison because they used what his Majesty was pleased to term "disloyal language."

EXIT SAMBO.

The Tribune gives a melancholy groan as it writes: "Orders have been issued, and are ready to go out that will deprive, by the 1st of May, every colored soldier of the right to wear the United States uniform, not one being left in service." And, alas! has it come to this? Must Sambo doff the blue and return to the dull duties of the shovel and the hoe? or are these discharged darkies to be regarded as peculiarly "the nation's wards"? It is a cruel, a wicked shame to turn adrift these "gallant soldiers" who "bore off the palm," and without whose aid we could not have saved "the life of the nation." Just think, for a moment, of having a "dead nation" on our hand, and all for the lack of a few nigger soldiers.

Now when for twelve months not an arm on all God's earth has been raised in hostility to our flag, when the outside limits of our authority have been stretched to make the conditions more severe our brethren of the South have yielded it all, what excuse is there for those who once boasted of their independence to continue to follow the lead of the disunionists of New England. When the object for which all the sacrifices of the last five years were ostensibly made is in our easy reach, is it possible that the "Republicans" of Pennsylvania will allow themselves to be made the instruments in the hands of those who are the original disunionist?

THE DISUNION DEFEAT IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on Friday, (9th) sine die, without electing a Senator to fill Mr. Stockton's place. To Mr. Scovel the Republican presiding officer of the Senate, who acted with the Democrats, is mainly due this signal defeat of Disunionists. After the adjournment, Mr. Scovel was waited upon by a great many distinguished Democrats and Republicans, who congratulated him upon his patriotism.

OPPOSED TO PEACE.—In the Pennsylvania House, yesterday (4th), Markly, Democrat, offered a preamble announcing the President's proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end; and a resolution halting the return of peace, and embodying a request from the Representatives that the Governor cause a salute of thirty six guns to be fired in honor of the event. The House refused to have the resolution considered! EVERY VOTE AGAINST THE RESOLUTION WAS CAST BY REPUBLICANS! Every vote endorsing the proclamation and halting the return of peace, WAS CAST BY DEMOCRATS.

It is more evidence needed to prove the so-called Republican leaders are opposed to a return of peace! Don't they, by such action, declare unmistakably that they are hostile to a restoration of the Union?—Nothing more is wanted to show to the people of Pennsylvania the disunion proceedings of the leaders who are now running John W. Geary as their candidate for Governor. Will the intelligent people of Pennsylvania follow in the wake of such creatures who, though having subsisted on the plunder of war for five years are not yet satisfied? We hope not.—Patriot and Union.

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.

The Sitzer Bros. are just receiving a fine stock of new goods at the store formerly occupied by Dr. Rhoads, on Bridge street, which they propose to sell at astonishing low figures. Give them a call.

\$20,000 in Dry Goods clothing, fancy goods, &c. &c., is offered by John Weil, at cost. Sales will be made at auction, on every Saturday afternoon, commencing on Saturday next. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

Merchant Tailor—Henry Barham & Co., have opened a Merchant Tailor establishment, two doors below the bank, where those in need of substantial and well fitting garments, can get them on short notice and at fair prices. Mr. Barham's reputation as a cutter is too well established to need commendation at our hands. Look out for his advertisement next week.

Married

HENRY—ALMSBEY—In Windham, at the Residence of the bride, March 29th, by James R. Robinson Esq. Mr. John Henry of Forkston, to Miss Phoebe Almsbey.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

An additional assessment of \$5.00 on each share of Stock, in the Nicholson Oil and Mining Company, was ordered by the Board of directors at their last meeting, (March 31, 1866), to be paid within 30 days from said date. Stockholders, all will depend on your punctuality, for the early commencement of striking a well.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

I hereby given that I have recently purchased the farm upon which Miles A. Sickler resides, in Overfield Tp., which with all the personal property—horses, wagons, cows, hogs, bees, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. on said farm, I have purchased at Sheriff's sale. I have left in the possession of the said Miles A. Sickler to be kept by him during my pleasure. All persons are forbidden molesting, purchasing or in any way interfering with said property, as they will do so at their peril.

FULLER SICKLER
v53344.
Falls, April 16, 1866.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Fitch, late of Northumberland Township Wyoming County, &c., 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.

Estrays.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Falls Wyoming County, Pa., on or about the 27th of March last,

FOUR YEARLINGS.

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. v53356.

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.

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, Emaciation, Catarrhs, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to send 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.
v521-1 year.

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 please by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
531 Broadway, New York
v521-1 year.—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 Tunkhanock.

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

\$90 A MONTH—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles out. Address O T GAREY, City & Building Biddeford, Maine.

NOTICE. is hereby given that D. D. Spaulding of Nicholson, has filed his petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wyoming County, and will make application at the next term of said Court for Tavern License.