



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 25, 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 admitted.
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 are opposed 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 take to negroes the right to vote.
6. That the bold annihilation 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 entitle 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 memories 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 PRESIDE.—The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are but few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the earth. The learning of the university may fade from recollection, its classic lore, may moulder in the halls of memory; but the simple lessons of home enameled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid pictures of after years.

THE LOVE OF ARBITRARY POWER is always found, where bigotry is found. The human mind, amid its endless inconsistencies, is indeed capable of being animated with a love of religious liberty and yet of being at the same time ignorant of the nature, or somewhat indifferent to the cause of civil liberty. Instances of this kind, though very rare, have sometimes occurred, but the converse never has; no man was ever a religious bigot, and at the same time a friend to civil and religious liberty.

AGAINST THE UNION AND FOR THE NEGRO.—The dis-Union majority in Congress, are true to their antecedents. When we were a united and happy people, blessed with peace, prosperity and amity, they and their associates attacked the Union of the States, and the Constitution of our fathers; the one was denounced, the other vilified. Concord, amity and forbearance, the silver cords that bound our people in a common destiny, were rudely sundered, and in their stead came a career of hate, vituperation and bloodshed; love for the Negro prompted its inception, anxiety for his freedom nerved them in their progress, and a desire for his social elevation roused them to renewed exertion. As the peculiar friends of the Negro they nullified the plain provisions of the organic law, and violated laws enacted under its requirements. As his zealous advocates, they now violate the elementary principles of the Constitution, and refuse representation to people who are true to the laws and faithful to the government. They were against the Union at the beginning, and they are but consistent in opposing it now. They are for the Negro, and against the poor white man, and their policy of to-day is but the reflex of their sentiments in the past. Their true rallying cry is: UP WITH THE NEGRO AND DOWN WITH THE UNION. They are dis-Unionists in thought, dis-Unionists in word, and dis-Unionists in deed.

THE DISUNIONISTS REFUSED TO VOTE THE GETTYSBURG HEROES A MEDAL.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th of April 1864, Senator Lamberton, a Democrat, offered the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing the governor of this Commonwealth to cause a suitable medal in gold to be struck and presented to General Meade, and such other suitable testimonial as it may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of this State who wrought for this Commonwealth a great deliverance from rebel invasion, on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg."

Senator Johnson, disunionists, moved to amend by directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of doing so. The Democrats voted against amending the resolution and the disunionists for it. The amendment was carried. The committee did not consider it expedient and never brought in the bill, and no medal was ever presented to General Meade and his soldiers, because of this vote of the dis-Unionists. Lock at the Record page 395.

General Geary.
The person whom the anti-Johnson Republicans of Pennsylvania nominated the other day for Governor was formerly the territorial Governor of Kansas. His name is JOHN W. GEARY. Doubtless he can spell it correctly; but it is certain he cannot write his own name. When he was in Kansas he stole them. Were he to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, of which happily there is small probability, he would have to steal them again. Pennsylvania really deserves a governor capable of writing his own messages. The common school system of that State ought not to culminate in such gubernatorial imbecility.

We print below in parallel columns extracts from Governor GEARY'S inaugural address of 1857, and the inaugural address of Governor HENRY J. GARDNER, delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature two years before, in 1855:

EXTRACT FROM GOV. JOHN W. GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, JANUARY 9, 1855.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: That gracious Being, in whose hands are alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted us to assemble this day intrusted with grave responsibilities and duties.

I know no safer index in official action than a conscientious conviction of duty, none more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy temporary caprice. Principles are enduring, and if disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condemnation will be recorded against those who are false to their requirement.

Let us then be true to our country and our duty. Let the success of principle, not of party, be our desire—the benefit of the State, not of a faction, our aim.—Massachusetts Senate Document No. 3 for 1855.

The is much more of the same sort of bare-faced literary thieving. Perhaps only the more defensible term, for the theft is accompanied with violence. GEARY not only stole the Massachusetts Governor's appropriate sentiments and correct English, but twists them into GEARY grammar and dreary sense—not quite destroying the identity of the passage, however.

Geary begins his theft by paying two compliments to the Deity in place of the one which he steals. "Gracious Being" becomes "the all-wise and beneficent Being." With this change we find no fault, for it may signify that the man who now solicits Pennsylvania's suffrages has the hotentot and the Thug, whose religions are also of a very rudimentary sort, tho' it is possible in the act of sin to propitiate its rewarder by ampler ascriptions to his awful name. But the next disfigurement which Geary practices upon this stolen property is villainous. Governor Gardner's Yankees were permitted to "assemble," "intrusted" with grave responsibilities. Geary must needs "convene" his legislators "charged." And so he goes on, butting his stolen substantives with superfluous adjectives, in the hope that the loaf will be swallowed ere it is known to be stolen. "Principles are enduring," was the phrase at the Hub; but Geary strains over the sentence and finally proclaims that "principles and justice are eternal." We will not quarrel with Geary over this transmutation, though it is a rule of truth as well as of rhetoric not to stretch the language beyond the breadth of the fact. Justice probably is eternal, but Geary must see that in the present instance it has been only nine years in coming around; and as for principles, which, he says, are eternal too, it is quite enough for him to prove that the stock which he had in Kansas in the winter of '57 will last him to the Fall of '66, to satisfy honest Pennsylvanians whom to cast their votes for.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK AND PORTLAND.—A man died at Portland, Me., yesterday of cholera. He is said to have been one of five who escaped from the steamer England at Halifax. The British steamship Virginia arrived yesterday at New York, from Liverpool April 4th, with 1043 passengers. She has had thirty-eight deaths on the passage, and is anchored at Quarantine. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamship England is infected. The Virginia will be immediately sent to the lower bay to the usual quarantine anchorage, which is twenty miles from the city.

TRUE.—Whenever a set of ministers take hold of a cause and assume to be leaders of it, by virtue of their ministerial office, it will always be found that more harsh language, uncharitable conclusions, bitter aspersions of character, and motives, sneers and ridicule, abound than with or among any other class of men. For proof of this, the reader need only refer to the language of the war clergy for the last few years.

"The Sober Second Thought."

The Democratic party although not always successful, have the satisfaction of knowing that when defeated they have always won down battling for the right.—Time has always brought a vindication.—The "sober second of the people" as Martin Van Buren on a memorable occasion expressed it, has always been sure to sustain in the end those measures which at first, through misrepresentation, they had been induced to defeat. We have no better evidence of the truth of this than what is passing before us at the present time. Since the day when Congress passed a law exempting National Banks shares from taxation, the Democracy have not only contested the constitutionality of the measure, but have contended, that it was setting up in our midst, a new aristocracy, a privileged class, who, under this law would be exempt from bearing their share in supporting the Government." For daring to constitutionality of this law, for denouncing Congress for passing such a measure. Democratic presses and speakers were denounced without stint as "disloyal."—What has the sober second thought done. Why only the other day the Supreme Court delivered an opinion deciding that shares in national banks are taxable.

Another Republican measure, the "test oath" is also virtually decided by a vote of five to four in the same Court to be unconstitutional.

So also in reference to military commissions, those Star Chamber Courts instituted to perpetrate murder under the guise of legality, they too have had their day. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Bowles, Hays and Milligan, three men as a cotemporary says, who were charged with miscellaneous "disloyalty," with membership in the "Sons of Liberty," a society organized and run by Republicans to give color to the charges against Democrats made by such villainous time-servers as HOLT and STANTON, and were tried by one of these lawless commissions, and sentenced to be hanged.—Their punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life. They petitioned the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judges of the Circuit being divided in opinion certified the cases up to the Supreme Court on the three questions: On the facts stated ought a writ of habeas corpus to be issued? 2. Ought the petitioners to be charged from custody?—Had the Military Commission jurisdiction to try and sentence the petitioners? The Supreme Court decided that the writ should issue, the petitioners be discharged and that the Military Commission had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence "MILLIGAN and others in the manner and form," as in said petition and exhibits are stated.

So it has been and so it will be. The principles of the Democratic party stand the test of time and of courts. Yet the law-breakers and revolutionists who call themselves Republicans fancy they will continue to govern the country.—Ex.

The Fanatics Thwarted in New Jersey.

When the radical revolutionists in the United States Senate expelled Senator Stockton from his seat, they fully expected that the New Jersey Legislature would immediately fill his place with a Disunionist of their own stripe, who could be relied on to help over-ride the vetoes of President Johnson, and, if necessary, to vote for the impeachment of the President and his removal, by revolutionary violence, from office. But in the New Jersey State Senate, Mr. Scoville, though elected as a Republican, manfully and honestly refused to be come a party to the unparalleled outrage. He voted with the Democrats in that body against going into joint legislative convention; and, in the face of a whirlwind of abuse and denunciation, firmly maintained his position until the final adjournment of the Legislature, and the matter goes over to the new Legislature, to be elected this fall. The next Legislature, beyond all doubt or question, will have an overwhelming majority of Johnson men, and Senator Stockton will be returned to the seat from which he was unjustly expelled. In this case the revolutionists have been thwarted, and a righteous judgment has overtaken the authors of the great crime enacted in the United States Senate in the expulsion of Senator Stockton.

A CASE UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A despatch from Lafayette, Indiana, dated the 11th inst., says: "A colored man named Barnes brought suit against a prominent citizen this morning to enforce a contract. The defendant, for answer, that the negro came into the State in violation of the 13th article of the constitution of the State of Indiana, which, under pains and penalties, prohibits negroes from coming into the State, and debars them from all rights to enforce contracts, &c."

The plaintiff demurs to the answer, maintaining that the 13th article is void and of no effect, because: 1. It is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. 2. It is in direct conflict with the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. 3. It is void under the first section of the civil rights bill, which gives to all persons born in the United States full right to make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant appeared to the Circuit Court now in session.

"The case was submitted to-day, and after argument of counsel it was taken under advisement. Judge Gest will probably render a decision to-morrow. Under the section of the civil rights bill he can only decide in favor of the negro, for the reason that an adverse decision would subject him to the penalty of \$1,000 fine and imprisonment."

We have spent over four billions of dollars to fight the South into the Union, and now the fanatics in the rump Congress are doing all they can to keep the Southern States out of the glorious old Union.

More Guarantees Required

The Black Republican faction, both in and out of the rump Congress, are constantly harping on the necessity of demanding strong guarantees from the Southern States, before admitting their Representatives to seats in the National councils, that they will comply with all the conditions that may be imposed upon them. The Providence (Rhode Island) Post pertinently asks those fanatics who thus attempt to justify their revolutionary course, whether there is not as great a necessity for the sober, reflecting, truly patriotic and intelligent portion of the country at large, irrespective of party, to demand from those disunionists some strong guarantees against their disturbing the peace of the country, and bringing about the destruction of all popular government? Says the Post:—"Judge from their respective attitudes before the country to-day, is South Carolina more liable to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union or destroy it, than Massachusetts? While Northern disunionists like Stevens, Sumner & Co. are howling over the grave of a defunct Confederacy, panting for the blood of more judicial victims, and coveting the property of an entire people, may not the great and growing West and a 'reconstructed' South demand guarantees against the revolutionary and intolerant propensities of New England, when her protective monopoly and fishing bounty policy, and, we may add, her 'great moral ideas,' are assailed and denied her? The object of this prate about guarantees is too palpable to be concealed from the intelligent people of the United States. The dominant party who, during the war, subverted the liberties of the people, and robbed them through shoddyism, are naturally desirous and determined by foul means, for they know of no other means, to perpetuate themselves in power. They see the fatal hand writing on the wall, and are endeavoring like Belshazzar to disregard its warning voice, stultifying themselves in 'wail and wassail,' hoping, by elevating the stupid negro to the level of white men in America; for whom this great and glorious Government was formed by our forefathers, to perpetuate themselves in place and power. It behooves, therefore, every truly patriotic man in the country to stand by the Constitution as he is pledged to us; to stand by Andrew Johnson so long as he stands firm upon that sacred pedestal, and rescue the country from the errors of fanaticism. 'To your tents, O, Israel!'—Banner of Liberty.

Ho! for Protection!

To look over the Black Republican newspapers, says an exchange, one might suppose that the interests of the country are about to perish completely. We must have protection, heavy protection.—British goods must be excluded or we are ruined. Well, where does this cry come from? Farmers, what are you making now? Counting all, do you clear six per cent, above the cost of your farm, revenue taxes and other expenses? Mechanics, what are you making? Do you realize six to ten per cent, upon your investments and labor? Can you stand it at present rates, without fainting by the way? Then you are well off. We judge you are, for we have not heard you ask for protection. Well, the manufacturers—those of Puritanical New England particularly—are about used up. They have been declaring dividends for the past three or four years, only to the amount of from TWENTY FIVE to FORTY per cent, and they cannot live at that! Think of this, farmers and workmen; you who are clearing at most but six to ten per cent. Then, again, look at what the negroes are getting!—Twelve to fifteen millions of your money to buy pewter spoons and shin-bone soup for them, and roast beef and plumb-pudding for the bureau. Now, if you can stand that, certainly you can stand a little more, to put the Yankee millionaire manufacturer on a level with the protection awarded to the negro, so "do not grumble, do not object; you are a generous people, and can bear another straw or two to help these poor creatures who are not able to help themselves. You give freely to lunatic asylums, why not to Yankee millionaires, who do not know what a pewter spoon looks like?"—Ex.

SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, the United States Minister to Russia, who is well known as one of the original abolitionists has written a letter to the editor of the Louisville Journal, in which he declares his intention to support the President. The letter has just reached us from the West, and is as follows:

"St. Petersburg, Russia, }
March 13, 1866. }
"DEAR SIR:—I deem it my duty to denounce the course of Sumner and Stevens. If one man remains loyal, he is the State. I stand by the President's veto of the freedmen's bureau bill. Let the States give the freedmen all civil rights, and by degrees extend to them the right of suffrage. Or else let an amendment to the Constitution make one rule of suffrage for all the States. This attempt of Congress to interfere with the rights of the States after the war-power unknown to the Constitution, and subversive of the whole theory of republicanism, as based upon the old Constitution of the United States.

"Your obedient servant,
"C. M. CLAY.
"G. D. PRENTICE, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

The fanatics are the worst anti-temperance men in the nation. If they could succeed in their effort to make the country believe that Andrew Johnson was in liquor when he made his tremendous 22d of February speech, there might be millions of sober men who would take to liquor.

THE CASE OF DAVIS.—There is high authority for saying that the efforts now believed to be in progress, by the Military Bureau of Justice, to secure the trial of Jeff. Davis by court martial will prove abortive—all such trials being stopped by the Peace Proclamation, and the President and Mr. Seward being opposed to such a proceeding.

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.

Township Officer's fees were increased by a late law of the Legislature to \$1.50. This increase of pay we learn does not apply to election officers.

Dentistry.—L. T. Burns, Dental surgeon, has permanently located at this place and offers his services to all who may require them. See Advertisement in to-days paper.

Remember that one of the newest and most complete stocks of goods in town, is now to be seen at the new store of BUNNEL and BANATYNE. Bear in mind, also, that their prices are as low as the lowest, and usually a little more so.

Fancy Store.—Mrs. Lease has just returned from the city with a new and elegant assortment of Gloves, hosiery, collars, laces, trimmings, buttons, perfume, and other "fancy phinias," both for ladies and gentlemen—with a host of toys and "mix nax" for the little ones.

A Visit to some of the Millinery shops in town has bewildered us. Such a profusion of Gypsies, Yachts, Derbies, Seaside, Sunshades, (Heaven's name!) has well nigh made us crazy in thinking of them. We will not attempt to describe what we saw. The Ladies must, go and see for themselves.

Admitted.—N. H. CONKLIN Esq. was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county, at the last term. We learn from the examining committee in his case, that he acquitted himself most creditably under a very rigid examination.—We understand that Mr. Conklin intends making the west his future home. With his talents and energy he cannot fail to be successful anywhere.

W. E. LITTLE was also admitted as an Attorney in our courts. The examination in his case too, was most satisfactory to the committee, and bespeaks for him eminence in his profession. He will, for the present, continue in the office of his father, R. R. Little Esq. at this place.

Observing a custom which is so ancient as to be almost a law, among lawyers, our young friends including the judges and all the members of the bar, including several from abroad, on a collection of good things at Stimples' saloon; where, besides a feast of all delicacies of the season, there was also "a feast of reason and a feast of soul." May they long live and enjoy many such happy reunions.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Jos. S. Hayden is agent for the "American Gazette," a history of the late rebellion by Horace Greeley. It is indorsed by the Generals Grant, Sherman and others. Mr. H. Seymour, lately Governor of N. Y. State says it ought to be in every family.

All parties indorse it as accurate. It is the best that can be bought.

I canvass now in Wintham, North Branch, Forkston, M. Hopson, Washington, &c.

JOS. S. HAYDEN.

Scottsville Wyo., Co. Pa.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

(Reported for the Democrat.)

The April Term of Court for this County commenced on the 16th inst with the Hon. Wm. Elwell President Judge, Hon. Nathan Wells, and Hon. John V. Smith; Associates, in attendance.

The following indictments were before the Grand Jury, and disposed of as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Henry Wall, Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy; Eliza Coulbough, Prosecutor. True bill.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Kiley; Indictment, Larceny; John S. Capwell, Pros. True Bill.

Commonwealth vs. Eugene Townsend; Indictment Assault and Battery; Sidney Lator, Pros. Bill ignored, and prosecutor to pay the cost.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hoover; Indictment, Larceny; John Halstead Pros. True Bill.

Commonwealth vs. George W. Stark; Indictment, Assault; Lucy A. Carey, Pros. Bill ignored and prosecutor to pay the cost.

Commonwealth vs. Alvah W. Letter; Indictment Larceny; Ziba Reynolds, Pros. True Bill.

After examining the public buildings and making the customary report in regard to the unwholesome and filthy condition of the jail, the Grand Jury were discharged.

The following cases were disposed of by the Court.

Allen Jayne vs. Wm. H. Cortright; Rule to show cause why the judgment rendered in this case should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

On motion of Geo. S. Tutton, Esq., N. H. Conklin was admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts of this county.

Charles S. Schooley vs. Susan Schooley, Charles proved the incontinence of Susan and the Court granted a divorce.

Court awarded a Subpoena of Divorce, in the case of O. P. Freeman vs. Ann Freeman.

Commonwealth vs. James Roberts and A. W. Gardner, bail. Defendants not appearing to answer, the Court directed that the recognizances be forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Kiley; Indictment Larceny. John S. Capwell, Pros.

This case caused some amusement, and the verdict of the Jury was received with some astonishment. It appeared that the Prosecutor early one morning discovered the theft, making tracks from his barn, with about a tushel and a half of corn on his back. On being accused of the theft, she confessed her guilt and implored the forbearance of the pros. He concluded to search her house however, and so doing discovered about four bushels more of corn concealed beneath a pile of coal, and a number of cobs what looked as if they had once had corn on them. For the purpose of redressing the wrong the public had received by this theft Mr. Capwell had Mary arraigned at the bar of the court to answer.

The witness for the defense directly contradicted this version of the story. She was a daughter of the deft, and deposed that on the morning in question she was aroused from her slumbers by the screams of her mother and her exclaiming that "John was abusing her." She ran down in her night clothes and found John in her mother's room with a part of his toilet suspiciously disarranged. John pleaded innocence of all carnal intent, and said that he was just looking for his horses, presuming probably that he had partaken somewhat of the inclination of their master and had wandered into Mary's bed chamber. Mary threatened to take him up for this attempt upon her virtue; and for the purpose of covering the scandal, this prosecution was brought against the guiltless Mary by the virtuous John.—In the opinion of the spectators the lady had the best of the case, but the jury could not see it, and returned a verdict of guilty. Mrs. Kiley concluded not to receive the sentence of the court, and therefore turned her back and fled from the scene of her trial.

Commonwealth vs. Irving Billings; Indictment, selling liquor to minors. Geo. Perigo, Pros. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutor pay the cost.

Same vs. Same; Selling liquor without license. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor pay the cost.

Commonwealth vs. James Schooley; the defendant was under three indictments: one for selling liquor on Sunday, for selling to minors, and selling

without license. Deft. plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and to suffer an imprisonment of twenty days.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Shipley; Indictment, Larceny. Benson Corey, Pros. Deft. plead guilty and was sentenced to separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year and three months.

Farmers Union Ins. Co. to the use of Peter Letch, vs. Bradley Wakeman; Action of Debt on bond and mortgage. In this case Judge Elwell being interested, Judge Williams of the Tioga District presided.

Verdict rendered by the Jury, under the direction of the Court, for the Defendant.

The Court granted Tavern Licenses to the following named persons:

Bernard N. Finney

Wm. C. Gaylord

George Perigo

S. C. Mathewson

J. J. Spaulding

Thos. B. Wall

Sam'l Clark

A. L. Bacon

Wm. H. Cortright

H. W. Dowdner

Levi Townsend

J. D. Labar

Giles Townsend

Wm. O. Gardner

P. B. Dalwin

Michael Sisk vs. Wm. O. Gardner; Action of ejectment. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Com. vs. Alvah W. Letter. Indictment Larceny. The jury in this case returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

Com. vs. Henry Wall. Indictment; Fornication and Bastardy. Verdict, guilty, and the Court sentenced Henry to pay for his fun to the tune of twenty dollars to the Overseers of the Poor of Northumberland twp., thirty dollars to Eliza, for lying in expense; to pay one dollar per week until the bastard child attains the age of seven years, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

On motion of Geo. S. Tutton, Esq., Wm. E. Little was admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts of this County.

Court adjourned on Thursday the 19th.

Special Notices.

THE MASON & HAMILTON CABINET ORGANS, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, from \$50 dollars to \$600 each. Fifteen gold or silver medals, or other first premiums, awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON Brothers, New York.

v5n51y.

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 are all will depend upon your punctuality, for the early commencement of it being a well.

E. N. BACON, Sec'y.

Nicholson April 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

I hereby given that I have recently purchased the farm upon which Miles A. Sickler resided, in Overfield Tp., which with all the personal property—horses, wagons, case, hags, bae, farming utensils, household furniture &c. on said farm, lately 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.

Falls, April 16, 1866. v5n3git.

EXECUTORY 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

SARAH D. FITCH, Northumberland Pa., April 10th 1866. v5n356w.

Estrays.

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

FOUR YEARLINGS.

1 red bull, 2 red heifers, 1 den 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. v5n353w.

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, Catarrh of the Lungs, 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.

v5n21-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 oblige by not sending this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 8