



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HEISTER CLYMER,
OF PERKS.

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 the nation owes to the brave men 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 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.

It is now confidently asserted that the President will veto the Colorado bill. The Radical Rumpers are of course rampant.

Stevens the Head Centre, so called, of the Fenian, and who escaped imprisonment a few months since has arrived in New York; and is now reconciling the conflicting parties in this country.

General and Mrs. Grant were treated with marked distinction by the "reconstructed rebels" of Richmond, upon their late visit.

The Southern Methodist Conference at New Orleans has voted to change the name of the church from Methodist Episcopal Church to simply the Methodist Church.

The Conservative Republicans, a very strong faction in the western portion of the State, are distrustful of Geary, and denounce him as the tool of Stevens, Cesa, Forney, Cameron & Co., and are about to hold a Convention in Pittsburg to bring out Gen. Coulter, as their Conservative Candidate for Governor.

THE PROSPECT IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The editor of the *Lacrosse* (Wisconsin) *Democrat*, writing from Detroit, Michigan, says: From present indications Michigan will go Democratic this Fall. She will elect Democrats to Congress from three of her six districts, at all events. Democratic gains are the spring styles everywhere this season.

A petition was presented to the Rump Senate on the 26th, by Sumner, from "thirty citizens of the United States," residing in New York State, praying the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, for saying he would oppose the execution of the Negro "rights" bill. It turns out that all the said thirty "citizens of the United States" are negroes! Things are coming to a pretty pass, ain't they?

GEN. FRANK BLAIR.—The reason why General Frank Blair was rejected by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of St. Louis, has not transpired. Much surprise is expressed at the result, and among others by Lieutenant General Grant who says that to him the country is indebted more than to any other man that Missouri was prevented from seceding. He spoke with earnestness of the important military services of General Blair at that time and has since rendered the country.

THE RADICAL POLICY.—Forney, the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, in a recent letter to his paper, the *Philadelphia Press*, says:

"Immediate universal suffrage is not possible, but that the Southern States will be left unrepresented until they formally bind themselves to the ultimate and complete enfranchisement of their citizens, is certain."

This is the Radical policy.

The Disunion amendment requires the Southern people to adopt it in order to secure representation in Congress; yet, after it shall be adopted, nine-tenths of them cannot vote for representatives. It is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that nine tenths of the Southern people will adopt an "amendment" that shall instantly deprive them of all share in their own government, and place them completely at the mercy of a hostile and alien minority. Men don't willingly chop their heads off. No wonder the negro *Telegraph* says the amendment must be forced upon them with the bayonet, or "all is lost" in power and plunder to the Disunion party.

THE DEERING FAMILY MURDER.

Full Confession of Probst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplice in his bloody work.

After describing the murder of the boy Carey, he says:

"The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and blood thirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family." He disposed of the body of the boy as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie," who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he dispatched him with a small axe he had secured. He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Deering there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went, and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her in the head and killed her. He then went back to the house and brought the children out one at a time, and taking them inside the barn dispatched them one by one with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn crib himself just in the position they were found. He then covered the bodies up and proceeded to wipe out all evidence of his guilt. He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Deering, not expecting that Miss Dolan would accompany him. As soon as Mr. Deering arrived in the carriage he got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Mr. Deering went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Deering did not even take off his gloves before going into the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst who had an axe concealed ready for use. As soon as Mr. Deering entered the door, Probst states that he hit him in the head and fell him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe. Miss Dolan was the next and the last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs and not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst who was in waiting for her treated her as he had done the rest of the family. After carrying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables. He states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount. He states that Miss Dolan's pocket book had very little in it. He saw nothing whatever of the two \$50 compound interest notes and \$20 bill of the same character, that are missing. He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community. Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The confession of Probst is phonographically reported by the *Inquirer*. The facts agree mainly with the report already sent. He said he had no thought of committing the murder at the time of hiring with Deering, but calculated on robbing him of the money which he had seen him counting. He had never said anything about it to any one. He came to this country in 1863, in the ship *Columbus*, from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother are still living at Baden. He is 24 years old. He enlisted twice and deserted, first in the Forty-first New York, and then in the Fifth Cavalry. He planned every way to get Deering's money, but never had a chance. He says: "My first plan was to kill him, and get the money; I could not get the money in any other way; I thought of killing him at the house as they came down in the morning; I got the axe sometimes ready for them when they came down evenings; I got some good chances, but my heart failed me."

After describing the manner of murdering Cornelius Carey and Mrs. Deering and her children, he gives the following explanation of the killing of the infants: "Then I went over to the house and took Annie and told her that her mother wanted to see her in the stable. She did not say a word. I took little baby—I took it on my arm. The little girl walked along side of me. I left little baby on the first corner as you go into the stable, playing on the hay. Then I went to the same place that I killed the others; she looked around like for her mother, who was in the hay; she did not say anything; I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat same as the others; then I went back and got little baby, and struck it on the head in the same place there; I hauled them into the same place."

After describing the killing of Deering and Miss Dolan, the fiend says he took out Mr. Deering's pocket book, but only got seventeen dollars, including a counterfeit three dollar note. He saw nothing in Miss Dolan's pocketbook but postage stamps. He was not lying now. He thought they had much money. After securing other articles, revolver, &c., (afterwards found in his possession), he washed and dressed himself, putting Deering's clothes on, and then eat some bread and butter. The scoundrel frequently laughed while detailing his confession of these horrible crimes.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Czar of Russia, on the 16th ult. A shot was fired at him as he was entering his carriage, but the ball missed its mark. The late treatment of Poland probably renders a little tempering of the Russian Government in that way.

"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a wagish deacon to his minister: "I see the sleepers are very sound."

A Word or Two with the Tollers of the North

Workingmen, it is decidedly "hard sledding" now-a-days—the wages of a day, of a week, seem to melt away like the dew before a mid-summer sun. You break a greenback ten, it is dissipated, vanishes. Dollars are transformed to cents, and your money seems to go but such a very little way.

In some places, combinations are being formed, and increased pay demanded for labor, for men say, and say truly, that they must live, and mechanics and all who sell the labor of their hands, fight a continual battle with capital.

And new movements and experiments constantly arise and are tested. From the Mississippi to the Atlantic shore, thousands have proclaimed that eight hours must be considered a fair day's work, but at the same time they protest against a reduction of wages, which have doubled and trebled, in some instances, within the past five years.

Yet there is more complaint than ever. Families once comfortably supported on a dollar and a half a day, now struggle to keep "the wolf from the door" with three of Mr. Chase's pretzels for dollars.

There is suffering everywhere in the great cities, and yet as a people, we are enjoying an apparent prosperity. We have had no great financial crisis to press still harder upon the laboring classes, as in 1857.

Our western towns are overrun with young men seeking work, anxious and willing to turn their hands and apply their brains to almost any honorable avocation, and yet failing to find the desired employment. They are white men, however, of that race whose fathers fought and struggled for seven long years to give their sons a government and country of their own.

Taxation burdens the people of the country and presses hard upon the industrial classes. Business men are taxed on everything they do, or whatever they transact; stamps stick and adhere to all papers, checks and bills.

The number and diversity of the taxes are legion. There is hardly a thing that escapes taxation, and on many articles they are levied two, three, a half dozen times, under as many forms and pretenses.

You cannot scratch a match but it will say "tax" to you, or eat a meal without paying a tax for the privilege, or wear a coat until it has been doubled in cost through the taxgatherer's art.

It is anything but amusing, is it not?—You realize in all the relations of life, at home, abroad, in your places of business, everywhere, that it is a fixed fact from which you cannot escape this year, the next, or even during your life.

It is about time you seriously considered why this is the case—why you are to "groan and sweat under a weary load," you and your children after you. It is the price you are paying to make the negro your equal—to bring you down to the level of a servile and inferior race—and the men of the "Rump" Congress, are hourly riveting your chains tighter and firmer.

They found the negro a useful animal, adding to the wealth of the country, while benefiting himself and others, they have converted him into a useless, unproductive pauper.

They found the country at peace—they gave us war; without debt or taxation—they gave us both; pushing on in a career of boundless prosperity and unlimited grandeur, they stopped its progress, and sullied its glory with blood and havoc.

They found a Union of States, they are fast transforming it into a despotism. They want more war; they pant for battles and slaughter; they are eager to look again upon the desperate conflicts of armed men.

While you, laboring men, are ground down by taxation; struggling for life and bread for yourselves and wives and little ones, at the same time you are supporting a pampered and favored class in idleness—and you have got to do it—your masters have willed it and you cannot avoid or dodge the responsibility.

In the State of Georgia there are to-day forty-three thousand negroes fed at the expense of the Government. They have been so fed for weeks and months.

In the whole South the number exceeds four hundred and thirty-four thousand!

The cost amounts to millions of dollars every month, hundreds of millions yearly and you mechanics and toilers of the North and West pay the bills. Oh, you are a patient, long-suffering, dull and willing people, and your masters at Washington, as they heap the burdens upon you, laugh at your folly and enjoy your humbleness.

Then the bureau agents and government employees, tax collectors and internal revenue commissioners, squeeze from you other millions, living in luxury and ease while you are crushed to the very earth.

Day by day as you grub and toil about your various occupations, unable to spare a day, hardly an hour from your labor, the galleries of Congress swarm with negroes, listening, with open mouth, and in lazy attitudes, to the proceedings, the debates, and business of their friends of the "Rump."

Negroes saunter about the streets, they loiter in the sun, they eat bread wrung by your hard toil, and are nightly sheltered by your bounty. And the same is the case all over the Southern country.

You are pleased that it is so, are you not? You must be, for you encourage it by your votes, and continually elect to office those who are determined on degrading white laboring men to the negro race, and making you the slaves of an aristocracy of bond-holders.

A single incident illustrative of the present condition of affairs at the South will suffice. A gentleman called on Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, a few days since desirous of engaging 200 hands to go to Arkansas, whom he would pay at the rate of \$20 per month to men, and \$10 to women, together with food and houses, and cost of transportation. The General was willing that the contract should be made, but the negroes must be free to do as they pleased. The result was—and it is by no means strange that it should be so—that not a man, woman, or child, would leave their present happy condition for one of

How do you like it—how long do you intend to continue to support these idlers—maintain in comfortable laziness these hundreds of thousands of paupers? War is over, peace is declared, there is work enough for the whole of them—there is not a pretext to be offered, or a reason advanced, in favor of a longer continuance of this system.—*La Crosse Democrat*

A Pair of Patriots.

I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding. This talk of restoring the Union as it was, and under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities that I have heard repeated until I have become sick of it. There are many things which make such an event impossible. The Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is.—*Thaddeus Stevens*.

Let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exacts no passive obedience, and no man who is not wholly lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon the manhood which is shown in the heaven-directed contumacious, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a "judgment" which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law. The whole dogma of passive obedience must be rejected—in whatever guise it may assume, and under whatever alias it may skulk—whether in the tyrannical usurpation of king, parliament, or judicial tribunal.—*Charles Sumner*.

These are the worthies who assert that the Southern people have no right to be represented in Congress because they are not loyal.

Dr. Cheever, one of the leading radical disunionists, lately delivered a discourse before the Anti Slavery Society in New York in which he announced the Republican programme in a bold and outspoken manner. He takes the ground that the right of suffrage is the right of all Christians, irrespective of birth, race, color, or bearing. He says:

"The test of true Republicanism now is to hold the negro up and distinguish NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE WHITE MAN. If Republicans cannot do that, a monarchy is preferable. The negro is our plumb-line of reconstruction. Our national coin is base spelter if it is not virgin gold for the negro. The Christianity that can't stand this had better go down."

There you have it in a nutshell. A Republican, radical, disunion leader openly prefers a monarchy unless the negro is allowed all civil privileges, the principal of which is, the right of suffrage. It is not often these radical leaders so openly proclaim their love of monarchy, but in the case of Cheever, we must give him the credit for having frankly proclaimed the designs of the leading men of the Republican party.

REVENUE STAMP.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently passed judgment upon the validity of a deed having no revenue stamp affixed to it. The Court considered that the absence of the stamp did not invalidate the deed, and questioned whether Congress intended so to frame the Revenue laws. The Court was of opinion that a United States statute undertaking to invalidate an instrument which is valid by the laws of the State would be unconstitutional. The Government could impose a penalty for not affixing the stamp, but could not make the instrument worthless because the stamp was not affixed.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—The following act passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by Governor Curtis:

"That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months in the war to suppress the rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service, and their property and the widows and orphans of such persons and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita tax levied for paying bounties in the several counties of this Commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines."

REBELLION IN THE CAMP.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, (a Republican disunion paper) circulates a report to the effect, that Gen. J. K. Moorhead, has been in Washington, conferring with President Johnson, as to the best means of defeating Geary for Governor. This will be a damaging movement for Geary, when we consider that Gen. M. was the most prominent candidate before the late Republican convention, and was only prevented from securing the nomination for Governor by a coalition of all the other factions against him. Hence, he may desire to have revenge.

President Johnson, it is said, has recently got off a pretty fair joke. A Connecticut office-seeker closed a recent application for office with an inquiry whether the breach between the President and Congress could not be repaired. The President wrote in reply, that he is not so much in the line of "repairing breaches" as he formerly was.

GENERAL CASS.—This veteran statesman now at his residence in Detroit, is gradually sinking, and his friends think he cannot live much longer. He is in the 83d year of his age, his disease is softening of the brain from years of labor in his country's service. He passes most of his time in sleep, and is but seldom able to converse rationally with his family.

The Issue between the Executive and Congress.

EXETER, May 12, 1866.

The issue between Congress and the Executive, briefly and precisely stated is simply this: Congress enacts unconstitutional and revolutionary acts which strip States of local independence, a right reserved in the Constitution, destroy the very essence of our nationality and tend to coerce a social miscegenation, a cause more deplorable than war, famine or pestilence.

In view of this disregard of the Constitutional limitations for legislative power, and its consequent evils, the President reminds Congress of the superior beneficence of constitutional rule which has made this country the home of the oppressed, the glorious land of civil and religious liberty, and implores it with the pathos of a patriot not to substitute for its wise provisions, the feelings and wisdom of a partisan faction, actuated by feelings of envy and hate.

It cannot be that any citizen who has a just idea of his rights under the Constitution of his country—who desires to preserve civil liberty for his children—can hesitate as to his duty, nor fail to be fired with a just and unappeasable indignation! Democratic principles based upon the Constitution, and canons of constitutional interpretation cannot change as long as the Constitution remains.

But questions do change. It is not now a question of interpretation of the Constitution, but a question whether unwritten higher laws shall ever ride and nullify its plainest provisions at will. Our opponents do not construe but defy and trample on that instrument. They claim the existence of a pure and imperial not a constitutional Democracy, where the will of the multitudes of a section is the sole higher law.

They seek not merely to narrow the lines of State rights, and enlarge the limits of Federal power but scoff at and deny States rights altogether and claim for Congress supremacy over the States in all cases whatever. Under these grave circumstances it is a crime to offer an opposition based on canons of constitutional interpretation only.

The real issues, fundamental and essential embrace a contest for the Constitution, as the supreme law; for the Union; immediately and unconstitutionally restored, leaving all other questions to the subsequent arbitrament and decision of the States and the people.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill is the most terrible blow to the general prosperity of this country that the ingenuity of devils incarnate could originate. It simply elevates the negro and prostrates the white man; that is all and nothing more, yet what momentous results will this change produce? Its passage over the President's Veto, and its acceptance by the people will encourage Congress in usurpation. The power thus obtained, will be used for its own aggrandizement. Its interest, to which principle is yielded, will prompt Congress to refuse representation, by which its power would be effectually crippled, until the grand object of securing permanent power and rule, is accomplished. Once in the possession of despotic power it is not in their nature to yield it without a struggle. And to regain their Civil Rights it may be necessary for the people of the United States to wade through seas of blood and witness those scenes that attended the French Revolution. Whether this be the case or not it is certain that harmony and security as a nation, and our happiness, prosperity and liberty as individuals is secured only by a strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof.

S. H. S.

Letter from Mr. Clymer.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clymer to a committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Sharon, Mercer county:

READING, April 12, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 9th inst., asking the question "whether I am or not in favor of making a general railroad by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, somewhat similar to that existing in the neighboring State of Ohio."

If, after repeated and persistent made by me during a long service in the Senate, to secure the passage of a general railroad law, my position on that question is not understood, I fear that nothing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.

I have been, am now, and will continue to be in favor of a general, free railroad system for this State, similar to that of the States of Ohio and New York; believing that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to develop any and every section of this State without let or hindrance.

Until the people of this Commonwealth establish this system, many of the richest and fairest portions thereof, will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and intercommunication to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil, will be useless and unprofitable not alone to their owners, but as well also to the whole people who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

HEISTER CLYMER.

The Old Capitol Prison was offered for sale at auction last week. The only bid offered was \$6,000, and the trustees put in their reserved bid of \$24,000 and kept it. Why don't the trustees make Stanton a present of it for a country residence?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* and New York *Times*—both able and influential Republican journals—are strenuously opposed to the amendment of the "Reconstruction Committee" of Fifteen.

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 Dry Spell is upon us, which has been of such long duration, as to begin to be called a drought—an unusual occurrence at this season of the year.

Hoes, without eyes or rivets, and other farming tools of the best manufacture at Bunnell & Banta's store.

Notice.—The pews in the Methodist Church will be sold on Monday, the 21st day of May, 1866 at one o'clock P. M. All persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to attend.

Ice Cream of the richest and most delicious quality can now be had at Mrs. Lease's toy and fancy store. We've tried it, and know whereof we speak.

Jack Frost visited this part of the vineyard on Monday night, but so far as we learn, did but little injury to fruits or vegetables. We notice the weeds—its only occupants—in our garden look as fresh and luxuriant to-day, as before. The early worms gets snapped up by the bird.

A Gale of wind occurred at this place on Sunday last, not so violent however as in some other parts of our county. We hear of the unroofing of several barns and of fences being blown down in various localities. No damage was done here except the tearing off a small portion of the roof of what was once the bridge—which, considering its present condition, is not a very great calamity to the public.

The Side Walks, which our Borough authorities decided to be laid, by the 1st day of June, are hardly yet begun. Many seem to suppose that the idea of good walks in this town is a mammoth "goak," and that the ordinance was all for fun.—We assure our readers that the Town Council are entirely earnest in the matter, and that the walks directed to be built, can be built by property owners at less expense to them than by the street Commissioner. "A word to the wise &c."

The Circus at this place on Monday last called together a goodly number of people, though not near so many as that of a year ago. The stock and fixtures of the concern are good and exhibit a decided improvement since their last visit here. The performances, many of them by the same persons, were, to our taste, better than before.

The trained dogs and monkeys advertised, were no where to be seen unless they were shown in a side tent containing one monkey, something that resembled a scalded whiffet, a nigger wench and two stupid albino nigger girls.

Any of our readers afflicted with SCROFULA or Scrofulous complaints will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it.—But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which Dr. Ayer treats every subject he touches; whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it; he masters what he undertakes, and none who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.—[Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.]

Married.

HOLLENBACH—LOTT.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. C. R. Lane, Mr. Daniel V. Hollenbach and Mrs. Pauline Lott, both of Tunkhannock.

Special Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph S. Vow, late of Forkston Township dec'd., 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. JOHN G. SPAULDING, Adm'r.

Forkston, Pa., May 16, 1866.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Flummerfelt in his life time, late of Meshoppen township dec'd., and to all that certain term or lot of land situate in Meshoppen township aforesaid, bounded North by land of George Felkir and Jacob Arms, East by land of James Jennings; South by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Arms; containing about one hundred and seven acres, more or less, will be sold to the highest bidder at public vendue, at the premises above described, on the 9th day of June, 1866 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r.

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, 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.

EXECUTRIX'S 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., April 10th 1866.

SARAH D. FITCH, Executrix.

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, 831 Broadway, New York.

v5n21-1year—S. M. P. & Co.

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.

v5n21-1year—S. M. P. & Co.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL,
MESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA.
WM. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom. WM. H. CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863