



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, June 6, 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 by the people of the Republic, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.
2. That we are in 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.
3. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.
4. 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.
5. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedom's banner vote message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.
6. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services 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.
7. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

In another column will be found an opinion of the Hon. Wm. Elwell in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. J. Ingham et al, in which the act of Congress in relation to non-reporting drafted men, together with concurrent acts is fully considered. It will be seen that this law has not been correctly expounded by little John esna, and the recent editors of the nigger equality organ of this place. The late disunion Legislature of this state acknowledging the fallacy of the doctrine, that the conscript law of congress had abrogated our State Constitution—with respect to the qualifications of electors—passed an act of Assembly in aid of it, disqualifying forever, all whom the malignity, stupidity, or carelessness of the Provost Marshals had marked on their rolls as deserters. This act, like the one passed by Congress, when it comes to be judicially tested, will no doubt be found in conflict with the constitution, and as worthless, for the purpose designed, as its prototype.

The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

The following from the N. Y. News gives a brief and connected account of the late Fenian invasion of Canada:
The facts of this sad episode in the history of the Irish people may be briefly told. During the last days of May the adherents of President Pober and General Sweeney began to concentrate at several points near the Canadian frontier—Detroit, Buffalo and St. Albans. Those that had assembled at Buffalo were under the command of Colonel John O'Neill. On the morning of the 1st of June, between midnight and day-break, these, to the number of a thousand or more, crossed to the Canadian side, and captured "Fort Erie" without resistance. During the remainder of that day they seem to have been making preparations to advance into the interior, while waiting at the same time for reinforcements.

Early on the morning of the second, Col O'Neill moved with his army in the direction of Ridgeway, a small village about ten miles from Waterloo Ferry. Meanwhile the Canadian authorities, having been informed by the United States District Attorney at Buffalo of the proposed invasion of the Provinces, began on the first of June to concentrate troops near each of the threatened points. The advance of the column that was sent against Colonel O'Neill was composed of Canadian Volunteers—The two armies met near Ridgeway on the morning of the second. After some skirmishing, the Fenians advanced with fixed bayonets, but Colonel O'Neill, finding the Canadians too strongly posted, withdrew his men. The Canadians thereupon advanced. The Fenians turned quickly upon them; a short, sharp fight ensued. The Canadians were defeated, and fell back to Ridgeway, and thence toward Port Colborne.

After resting awhile upon the field of battle, the Fenians, who seem to have been not only without artillery, but without provisions, or supplies of any kind, returned to Fort Erie; having on the way an engagement with some Canadian volunteers near the Waterloo Ferry, wherein they were entirely successful, and captured some 70 or 80 prisoners. Meanwhile the Canadian volunteers, having retreated to Port Colborne, were reinforced there by two thousand English troops and two batteries of artillery. These troops at once moved against the Fenians, who, being without artillery and without provisions, and out of all hope of reinforcements, by the vigilance of the United States authorities on the border evacuated their camps at a late hour Saturday night, and attempted to cross to the American shore. Five hundred of them are said to have been captured in the attempt by the United States, and to be prisoners at Black Rock, under the guns of the United States steamer Michigan. Among these are Colonel O'Neill and his staff. It is said that only a few of the remainder were captured by the British.

The Fenians that were concentrated at St. Albans, Malone and Detroit do not appear to have made any attempt to cross over into Canada.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CITIZENS.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1865.

CHARGE OF
HON. WM. ELWELL,
MAY 24, 1866.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Ingham, John H. Green, Rich. Reynolds, et al } Sessions of Sullivan County.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The important principles involved in this case demand at your hands a careful consideration, both of the facts and the law applicable thereto. Difference of opinion exists and earnest discussions are held upon the question now to be decided. The public mind is somewhat excited upon the subject. But excitement, passion, prejudice and pre-judgment should be kept outside of and entirely excluded from this Temple of Justice. Here duty requires calm deliberation and unbiased and impartial judgment.

The indictment in this case is founded upon the Act of 21 July 1859, known as the Election Law. It charges the defendants in the language of the 11th Section of that Act, which having used threats, practiced intimidations, and employed force and violence, with design to influence unduly, overawe and prevent the prosecutor, James Peterman, a qualified voter of Laporte township, in this county, from voting at the General Election held on the second Tuesday of October last. There are eight counts, charging different offences under the Act, but all arising from the same transaction.

On the part of the Commonwealth it is shown, that the prosecutor was a qualified voter as alleged in the indictment. Residence in the State and district, assessment and payment of taxes, as required by the Constitution and laws, have been clearly established by unquestioned testimony.

It is also alleged and proved, if the witnesses are believed, that while the prosecutor was in the act of offering his vote at the last election, he was seized by the defendants, T. J. Ingham, John H. Green and Richard Reynolds. Mr. Ingham challenging his vote, declaring that he arrested him as a deserter and commanding all persons present to assist him. His authority was called for. He showed a paper, but declined to read it. The vote of the prosecutor was taken from his hand by one of the Inspectors and laid upon the table. Under the direction of Mr. Ingham the prosecutor was then taken into the room where the Election Board was sitting and there held until his right to vote was decided. His vote was refused. He was then taken under guard to the house of Mr. Ingham, where he was kept for upwards of two hours and then suffered to go at large upon his promise not to trouble those who had arrested him.

According to the testimony of Wm. L. Burke, a witness for the Commonwealth, and Benj. L. Cheney, a witness for the defendants, Mr. Ingham declared in the afternoon before the arrest, that he would have the prosecutor arrested if he attempted to vote. Mr. Griffith testifies that Mr. Ingham declared after the arrest that he had so told the prosecutor before he offered his vote. This is a brief outline of the evidence relied upon by the Commonwealth. On the part of the defendants it is alleged that the prosecutor had forfeited his rights as a citizen by deserting from the military service of the United States. In support of this allegation, they produce here an exemplified copy or extract from books in the War Department, which show that James S. Peterman, of Laporte township, Sullivan county, was drafted on the 18th of January, 1865. In one column of the extract is the word "held." On the right of the word, and opposite the name, is the word "deserter."

It appears that in the latter part of February or fore part of March, 1865, A. G. Wilbur took Peterman to the Provost Marshal's Office at Troy, in Bradford county, where he was examined and held to service. "He escaped from the office," says Provost Marshal Manville, "and did not again come into my custody."

It appears generally from the evidence upon both sides that from the time of the draft to the time of offering his vote, and since, the prosecutor has been at home, openly about his business, and at no time in the service.

Does the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1865, under these facts deprive the prosecutor of all rights as a citizen of the United States and disqualify him as an elector in the State of Pennsylvania?

In order to understand this Act it is necessary to examine the statutes which preceded it. The first Act passed by Congress, in regard to desertion, which is now in force, is that of 1806. 1 Brightly's Dig. 75. I refer to the 20th Article of War which is in these words: "All officers and soldiers who have received pay or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States and shall be convicted of having deserted, the same shall suffer death or such other punishment as by sentence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted."
Before the sentence of a Court Martial can be executed it must be approved; formerly by the Secretary of War, but now by the 21st Section of the Act of 3d March 1865, by the Commanding General in the field. 2d Brightly, 41.
The Judge Advocate officiating at any Court Martial is required by the 90th Article of War to transmit the original proceedings to the Secretary of War to be filed there. The party tried is entitled to a copy thereof.
The laws upon the subject of desertion remained unchanged (except by the Act of 1830, by which the death penalty was forbidden in time of peace) down to the passage of the Act of 1865. As I understand that statute, it merely made the fact of a person failing to respond to a draft or notice, evidence upon which a Court Martial might find him guilty.
These are its words: "Any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter and shall be

arrested and sent to the nearest Military Post for trial by Court Martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to Military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

I have thus traced the legislation upon this subject from the Act of 1806, down to that of 1865. We find therein full provision made for the arrest, trial, conviction, sentence and punishment of persons guilty of Military offences, especially of desertion.

No tribunal either Civil or Military, no officer or person has power to punish for the offence, until the party accused has an opportunity of being heard. He is presumed innocent until he is proved to be guilty. He is not to be punished without record evidence of his conviction.

He is entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses necessary to his defence. Preliminary to his trial he may challenge, for cause, any member of the Court convened to try him. Each member of the Court is required to take an oath that he "will duly administer justice according to the provisions of an Act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States without partiality, favor or affection."

Such are the forms and safe-guards which the law has wisely and with great particularity provided, to protect the soldier against unfounded accusations, and to secure to the government the services due from him or to punish for his desertion.

An accusation—a court—a trial—a conviction—a sentence—an approval of that sentence and a record showing all these must precede the punishment.

We come now to the Act of 3d March, 1865, which it is claimed deprives a person who has deserted or failed to report, of all rights as a citizen. The 21st Section is in these words:

"In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the Military or Naval service of the United States, all persons who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof."

In construing this Act we are not to consider it by itself, but as part of a system. The Act of 1865, 20th Article of War before mentioned, the 13th Section of the Act of 1863, and the Act of 1865, should be construed as though they were embodied in one Act; upon the well established rule of construction, "That several Acts in pari materia and relating to the same subject are to be taken together, and compared, in the construction of them; because they are considered as having one object in view and as acting upon one system. It is to be inferred that a code of statutes relating to one subject was governed by one spirit and policy was intended to be consistent in its several parts and provisions." 1 Kent, Com. 464. Dwarrit on Statutes, 699.

Construed in the light of this just rule, the Act of 1865 does not impose the sentence of the law before conviction. Its penalty is in addition to those already imposed upon the crime of desertion. The fact of desertion being established in the manner provided by law, forfeiture of citizenship follows as a consequence.

It was never intended that a person against whom name upon the roll shall be written the word "deserter," or against whom proof may be made by witnesses, shall be all his life, upon all occasions, and in every place, prepared to rebut what might seem to be a prima facie case against him, or else suffer the severe penalty of disfranchisement.

Officers of elections derive their authority from the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. Their duties are simple and clearly defined. If they are to perform the duties now claimed for them, and to decide questions of desertion and citizenship under Acts of Congress, they ought to be subject to challenge, for cause, and to be sworn as required in the case of Courts Martial. If they have the right to hear the accusation, they surely must also hear the defence. This sort of trial involves inquiry into the validity of the draft—of the notice given—of the non-reporting or other desertion—of inevitable accidents, sickness, insubordination and other matters constituting a defence—all these matters involving a multitude of facts and nice questions of law, would be heard and decided in this collateral manner, and the penalty of disfranchisement inflicted without the approval of any officer in the Military service.

I hold, and so instruct the Jury, that the Judge and Inspectors of elections have not the power to try questions of desertion—neither upon a certificate from the War Department, nor by the oaths of witnesses, nor any other evidence short of the record of conviction and sentence of a Court Martial, approved as required by the Acts of Congress.

Under this view of the law, the question as to the right of Congress to pass laws depriving the citizens of States of their rights as such, does not necessarily arise. The only delegation of power by the States to the Federal Government upon that subject is contained in that clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress the authority "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." The mention of this precludes the idea of a general power over the subject. It has never been held, nor I think heretofore understood, that the power now claimed, existed any where in the Constitution of the United States.—The right of suffrage in the States is a matter entirely for State regulation.

We hold that under the facts as proven, the Act of Congress does not deprive the prosecutor of his rights as a citizen of this State, and that he was a qualified voter at the time of making the threats and using the violence complained of.

If you believe from the evidence, that the defendants, or any of them, threatened the prosecutor to arrest him, in case he should offer his vote, and this threat was made for the purpose of preventing him from voting—or if they seized his person, called him a deserter, and held him in cus-

tody while the question of his right to vote was under consideration by the officers of the election, for the purpose of intimidating, over-awing, undue influencing, or preventing him from voting, such of them as participated in these acts, are guilty, as charged in the first count of the indictment.

In deciding these questions the credit due to the witnesses is entirely for the Jury. In regard to the main points the testimony is not conflicting.

You will take into consideration in settling upon your verdict, the fact, that the prosecutor lived in the neighborhood, within five miles of the place of holding election—that from the time of the draft to and on the day of election he was openly about his business at home and elsewhere.

You will consider the threats made before the vote was offered—the time when the arrest was made—the fact of the prosecutor being allowed to go at large upon his promise not to make trouble. You should also consider the declarations of Mr. Ingham, that he intended to take him to Harrisburg and his consent to let him go, alleging pity for his family as the reason for so doing.

If this arrest was honestly and fairly made, with the intent to restore Peterman as a deserter to the service of the Government, and not for the mere purpose of preventing him from voting, then the purpose is not such as is prohibited by the Act.

But if the real design was to deprive him of his vote, to terrify him and operate upon his fears by threats, and failing in that to over-awe him by an arrest, making use of the facts in regard to his enrolment an alleged desertion as a pretext and cover, then all who participated in the transaction are guilty.

The case is now in your hands. Render your verdict under the law, and in accordance with the facts, regardless of consequences to either the prosecutor or defendants. In the Quarter Sessions of Columbia Co., on the 5th of December, 1865, in the case of The Commonwealth

vs. Charles Eck, } Indictment against the Defendant, an Inspector of Election, for knowingly rejecting the vote of Henry Fry, a qualified voter of Roaringcreek township. The defence set up was, that Fry had been drafted and did not report, and was therefore not a voter.

JUDGE ELWELL charged the Jury upon the construction of the Act of 1865, in the same manner as above, the charge however containing this additional passage:

"If the penalty of disfranchisement can be inflicted without a conviction, simply because the law imposes it as an additional punishment of the crime, then an acquittal by a legally constituted Court Martial would be no protection to the party anywhere except before another Court Martial. By the rules of the Common Law as well as by the 67th Article of War, 1 Brightly 81, no officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

If instead of holding a record of conviction to be the only evidence admissible to establish the guilt of the party whom it is sought to disfranchise, other proof can be heard, then he may be subjected to repeated trials, each tribunal, Magistrate or Election Board, deciding for itself. If they are permitted to inquire into the facts, they would not be bound by a decision of acquittal.

In every other case where it is alleged that a party has become infamous by the commission of a crime, not only the conviction, but the judgment of the Court must be shown in order to disqualify. 14 John. Rep. 182.

Any other rule applied to the Act of Congress under consideration would lead to gross injustice, and be the means of punishing many an innocent man. There is nothing in the law itself which requires the extended construction which is sometimes claimed for it. It is highly penal and should therefore be construed strictly.

Death of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

This brave soldier, ardent patriot, and honest man, died at his residence at West Point, yesterday, in the eightieth year of his age. Winfield Scott was born in Petersburgh, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786, and was educated at William and Mary College, in that State. After completing his term in that institution he studied law, and entered upon the practice of that profession, which he abandoned in 1808, upon being appointed a Captain in the Light Artillery arm of the service and ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In July, 1812, Captain Scott was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and ordered to the Canadian frontier, where his term of actual service commences. At the battle of Queenstown Heights, he was taken prisoner but exchanged, and joined the forces under the command of General Dearborn, with the rank of Colonel. In May, 1813, Colonel Scott participated in the combined land and naval attack upon Fort George. He commanded the advance, and although severely wounded, pulled down the colors with his own hands. In the spring of 1814 Colonel Scott was made a Brigadier-General, and for some time devoted himself to disciplining the troops, a task which he executed in the most thorough manner. On the 5th of July the battle of Chippewa was fought. The American forces were under the command of Brigadier-General Scott, and after a fierce contest they drove the enemy from the field at the point of the bayonet. The battle of Lundy's Lane was fought twenty days after that of Chippewa and here again Brigadier-General Scott distinguished himself and won additional honors. He was wounded twice in this sanguinary battle. After the treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States, Brigadier-General Scott declined the office of Secretary of War, and was then promoted to the rank of Major-General.

In 1862, Major-General Scott was employed in superintending operations against the Sacs and Fox Indians. The war ended by the capture of Black Hawk. The Florida war broke out in 1835, and in this contest Major-General Scott was also engaged. During the Canadian re-

billion of 1837, he acted a most important part, and by wise action and prudent counsel did much to prevent the United States from becoming embroiled in the difficulty. In 1841, by the death of General Macomb Major-General Scott became Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. The war between Mexico and the United States broke out in 1846, and on the 9th of March, 1847, Major-General Scott landed in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, assumed command of the army of invasion, and began his advances upon the capital. Vera Cruz capitulated on the 29th of March; on the 17th he defeated General Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo; Jalapa was taken on the 19th of April, Puebla on the 22d, and Puebla on May 15th. The army remained inactive until the 10th of August in the same year, when with his little band of heroes, amounting to not more than ten thousand men, Major-General Scott started for the city of Mexico. The battles of Contreras and Churubusco were fought on the 20th, with entire success. Molino del Rey, a strongly fortified position, was carried on the 8th of September, and on the 13th the united army attacked and carried Chapultepec. This opened the way to the city, which was entered on the 14th, after a spirited contest at the Belen gate. On the 2d of March, 1848, a treaty of peace was negotiated, and Major-General Scott soon after left the country and returned to the United States. In 1855 the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General was revived, in order that it might be conferred upon Major-General Scott, and was so framed that it should not survive him. Lieutenant-General Scott was dispatched to the Pacific coast in 1859, in order to adjust the difference between the United States and British America as to the boundary line through the Straits of Fuca, a mission which he accomplished in a satisfactory manner. In the early part of the recent strife in our country, Lieutenant-General Scott performed the duties of his high position, but his failing health admonished him to retire, and on the 1st of November, 1861, he resigned his commission, and on the 9th of the same month sailed for Europe for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. Upon his return Lieutenant-General Scott retired to private life, and passed the remainder of his days in that calm and dignified manner so agreeable to the war-worn veteran.

Lieutenant-General Scott contributed several valuable books to the military literature of the country. In 1825 he prepared "General Regulations for the Army," a work much needed at the time, and in 1835 Congress ordered his "Infantry Tactics" to be published for the use of the army. In addition to these literary efforts in the line of his profession, Lieutenant-General Scott at different periods wrote upon other topics and exhibited considerable ability. His long life, however, was mainly spent in the service of his country, and his fame and deeds are now part of the imperishable history of the nation.

THE WORKINGS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Yankee Slave-Drivers in the Southern States. Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON—both distinguished officers, and both Republicans were directed by Mr. STANTON, to make a tour of the Southern States, to investigate and report upon the workings and doings of the Freedmen's Bureau.—They were directed to cast behind them all feelings, and to report facts and facts only, without color or bias. They entered upon their duties at once and after a laborious and thorough investigation, they made their Report. The exposures brought to light by this Report are really frightful. The villains connected with the Bureau as its officers or agents, have been guilty of every conceivable crime, from MURDER and RAPE to petty larceny. Nearly every officer connected with the Bureau has seized large tracts of land, and is engaged in the production of rice, cotton, tobacco, lumber, turpentine, tar, &c. They require the negroes to work for them at starvation prices, and compel them to receive Government rations at exorbitant charges, for wages. The blacks have been whipped unmercifully, tortured, and even murdered for the most trifling offenses. Never in the worst days of slavery were such atrocities heard of. Indeed these Northern masters have committed crimes against the poor defenseless blacks which no Southern master or overseer would have dared be guilty of. The Report states that the blacks implored Generals Steedman and Fullerton to have the Bureau abolished. They say they never had it so hard before, and never were thus abused by their former masters. They, with one voice, ask to be let alone. They do not wish to become voters, but they do want to work for themselves and thus supply the wants of their families. They have no confidence in the officers of the Bureau, and look upon them as heartless deceivers, swindlers and cheats. They want them away, so that they can go to work for their old masters, at liberal wages.

The Freedmen's Bureau, then, it is evident to all, was organized and is kept up for the express purpose of enabling a set of New England Yankees to speculate on the labor of the poor blacks, who are now "enjoying the inestimable boon of freedom," as Sumner would say. We are beginning to think that Thad. Stevens was not far from the truth when he said, in a recent speech, that "slavery still exists in the Southern States." The slaves—that portion of them who can work—have merely been transferred from Southern to Northern masters, who are working harder than they ever worked before, and giving them no pay except rations at exorbitant charges, and these rations are stolen from the Government. No wonder, all New England howled when President Johnson strangled the bill extending the "powers" and enlarging the "influence" of the Freedmen's Bureau. No wonder he has been denounced ever since by every rascal of his party.—To run the present Bureau costs the Government some twenty two million dollars a year; under the vetoed bill it would have cost, it was estimated, a hundred millions a year! What "a traitor" is Andrew Johnson for putting his foot upon this darling scheme of the "loyal thieves." How he did spoil their calculations.—Ez.

ARRIVAL OF TWO CHOLERA SHIPS.

The British steamship Union, after a passage of sixteen and a half days from Liverpool, arrived at the New York quarantine on Tuesday, with 434 passengers, fifteen of whom were down with the cholera. Thirty passengers and two of the crew died of cholera while on the passage. The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, also arrived at the New York quarantine yesterday, with 758 passengers. During the passage thirty five persons died on board of cholera, and twenty eight are now lying sick. Some of the emigrants on the Union are believed to be the passengers who embarked a few weeks ago at Liverpool on the Helvetia, which was compelled to return on account of the cholera breaking out on board. The New York Tribune is of the opinion that the disease on board the Union is unusually virulent, and adds:

"Our quarantine arrangements are notoriously bad. When the Union arrived, the only hospital ship we have was half filled with convalescents from the Virginia. These had to be removed to make room for the sick from the Union. Beside this, the treatment of the disease on hulks is attended with danger, and the mortality list is always greater than when the patients are removed to the shore."

Local and Personal.

Ice Cream of the richest and most delicious quality and finest flavor, with a neat and quiet place for Ladies and Gentlemen to eat it, can be found at Mrs. Lease's Fancy Store. Go and try it!

The Canal we learn is now in boatable condition. The break in the dam at Towanda, being so far repaired as to furnish water to the lower portion of the canal.

The Drouth, of which everybody complains for the past few weeks, is at an end. Since Sunday last we have had several fine showers, which, with the warm weather we are now enjoying, bids fair to give us what is promised to all, "a real time, and harvest."

The Brass Band at this place, which was broken up by a portion of its members going into the army, is now about to be reconstituted. Through the liberality of some of our public spirited citizens, sufficient money has been raised, in addition to funds in hands of old Band—to purchase five very fine instruments, to supply the place of those lost and destroyed by the casualties of war. A little more of this "material aid" would place the band on a firmer foundation than ever, and make it one of the institutions of the town.

Quiet has reigned throughout all the town for the past week—a decided improvement upon the Bachelorian orgies of two weeks ago. We hardly know to what, or to whom to attribute this improved state of affairs. The quietude of some young men find they are acquiring respectability, may have had something to do in putting down the brakes. Possibly, a prosecution or two for violation of the license laws, may have made a dent in the beverage that "stimulates," but stops not intoxicates," a little more chary in their habits. Whatever the cause, the effect has been good.

Sarsaparilla.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for venereal complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. A reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and you will find it needs no eulogium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—(Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Married.

CATLIN—HARRINGTON—In Perthston, May 14, by James R. Robinson Esq., Mr. Ashes Catlin, of Folskton, to Mrs Susan Harrington, of Meshoppen. POTTER—ZANER—By the same, in Perthston, on the 27th inst. Mr. Chester B. Potter, to Mrs. Rebecca C. Zaner, of Sullivan Co. Pa. Sullivan Co. papers please copy.

Lost.

Off the stage, on the Public road, between Tunkhanock and Meshoppen, a Quarter Barrel, or bag of Lager Beer. Reg from P. H. Robinson's Scranton Brewery, and striped with red. The finder is requested to return the empty keg to the subscribers, or leave it for them in the vicinity of the place where found.

CORTRIGHT & ELLIS.

NOTICE. The School Directors of Tunkhanock Township are requested to meet at Tunkhanock, at R. R. & W. E. Little's office, on Monday, the 15th June, at 1 o'clock P. M. The citizens are requested to attend. By order of the Board.

Orphans' Court Sale.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned administrators of the Estate of George Rosengrant late of Eaton Township Wyoming county and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, will by virtue of an order and decree of said court expose to public sale, by vendue or out cry on the premises in Eaton Township in Wyoming county on the 28th day of June 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, THERE VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND for farming or mill purposes. One, containing ninety acres more or less, about 60 acres improved, with a frame dwelling house, two barns, corn house and apple orchard. ALSO. One other tract, containing 25 acres, about 15 acres improved with frame house, barn and fruit trees thereon. ALSO. One other tract, containing nearly 200 acres about 80 acres improved, with two frame dwellings, frame barn and shed, one saw-mill, out-buildings, fruit trees &c. thereon. TERMS OF SALE.—One tenth of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, one fourth (excluding the one tenth aforesaid) at time of confirmation absolute, and the balance in one year from confirmation absolute, with interest from time of confirmation nisi, to be secured on the premises. LYSANDER HARRINGTON, Adm'r. of GEORGE ROSENGRANT, Deceased. Eaton, May 29th, 1866.

\$1.500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED \$200 Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and over feed. Warranted for five years. Above salary or large commission for less. The only machines sold in the United States for less & which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Co. and Singer & Co. and Bunker. All other cheap machines are inferior and the seller or user is liable to be arrested for infringement. Call on us for full particulars. Agents for all the States. Call on us at New York, N. Y. or at Chicago, Ill. g21-1 year