HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesdy, August 1, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON HEISTER CLYMER

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Re-

public, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do re-1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are entegral 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 o der 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 one 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 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 contro! of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote. 6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's tained 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.

S. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Among the first dispatches by the Atlantic telegraphic cable is the important announcement that a treaty of peace has bean signed between Prussia and Austria,

A bloody riot is going on in New Orleans between a little knot of abolition disunion conspirators and their negro friends city on the other side. At latest dispatches all the lockups and prisons were filled State Government and change the constitution by reviving the bogus convention of 1864, is the immediate cause of the riot .-The city is now under martial law.

Raymond, published in to-day's paper, dragging to light, and exposing the deep laid damnable conspiracy of the disunion position to know whereof he affirms. The chairman of the National Republican committee-published in his own paper, over his own signature.

If with these startling facts before them, to a party whose revolutionary designs are thus plainly and authoritively exposed, they cannot complain that all patriots, all lovers of our country and its institutions; should denounce them as disunionists, traitors, and enemies to our common country.

A Little Plain Talk,

With the present number of our paper we close the Fifth Volume. Upon looking over our list we find, not a few persons, House, they assume that this majority, who have taken the Democrat during the thus constituted, will claim to be the Conwhole time, five years, without the payment to us of a single farthing. This constant wear and tear upon our patience and for bearance, towards such delinquents, make us feel, at times, that we are doing injustice, not only to ourselves and family, but to our friends, who make it a point of honor and o' duty, to pay promptly for their paper .-It all our subscribers were prompt in their payments, we would be enabled to furnish in that position. They do not in the least them a better paper, both as to size of paper, amount, and quality of reading matter .--As it now is-with so many readers who his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potoonly expect to settle their accounts at the mac, to use the language of one of the day of judgment-half our time, and all our energies are devoted to devising "ways and means" whereby we may keep ourself and those dependent upon us, from rags and starvation, and at the same time keep He declared his belief that an issue of alive and kicking a Democratic organ. We do not wish to intimidate by

threats. We hardly suppose that those who have heretofore turned a deaf ear to our appeals from time to time, can be intimidated, at tris late day, or year. But necessity, the necessity of self-preservation, compels us to say (and we shall act, too,) that those who owe us for one year and upward, must pay. Those whose accounts have been running for two, three, four and five years, (see label on this paper) will be liable any day from this time henchforth, to have their accounts put into the hands of an officer

for collection. Two dollars per year, is all we propose to charge any delinquent, who now comes forward, and pays for his paper. If put to the necessity of bringing suit for our pay, we shall certainly insist upon the payment of \$2,50 per year-in accordance with our published terms.

pray that we may ever be delivered from the necessity of repeating it.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPEMENTS.

The Radicals Preparing for Civil War. MORE BLOOD LETTING REQUIRED TO CE-MENT THE UNION.

From the following letter of Hon. Mr. Raymond, Republican member of Congress, and editor of the New York Times, it would appear to be the opinion of the Radicals in Congress that blood enough has not been shed to sat isfy their insatiate thirst. They require that a much larger on the country, that more horrible scenes. more years of blood, devastation and carnage, are to be experienced before the peo- the Radicals of whom I have spoken it is ple can be prepared for the blessings of The Democracy of the country, the rational and conservative men of every State of the whole Union do not believe it, and the liberties bequeathed by the patriots of the Union organization and form a new the Revolution, will exert himself to pre-

We present the letter of Mr. Raymond below, and hope that it will not only be read, but that the reader will seriously liberty and property of the whole country Any one or all of these things may be are now threatened. We ask now, can reasonable and reflecting men pause as to mit to them if the Radicals now in power ernment, of pure republican government as was King George the III, or Charles the II. of England? And will the people, can they hesitate as to the course to be pursued in the approaching contest. Can they hesitate to make the Convention of the 14th August next an eternal barrier to the nefarious designs of the Radicals?

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, July 15. 1866. * * * * * *

The Union party in Congress is just now experiencing a panic of more than usual severity, more credit to its zeal than to its discretion.

You may have noticed the passage in on the one side, and the white men of that the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Paine, of Wisconson, calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directwith rioters; and all the hospitals with ing that two thirds of the arms, ordinance dying and wounded men. An attempt by a and ammunition now under custody of the few abolition conspirators to asurp the General Government be distributed among the Stres-the distribution among the loval States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote. Read the letter of Hon. Henry J. without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was inradicals to plunge the country into another tended by those who secured its passage as civil war. This expose, let it be borne in the first step towards preparing for another mind, comes from a leading member of the war. Although no debate was had upon republican party—one who has been in a it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor censure during the war, and should pledge on the part of the few who were privy to themselves to the honor of the nation and its introduction. Some were told that it to a liberal policy worthy alike of its histowas necessary to enable the Southern loy-alists to protect themselves—others that it ciples which the Convention may adopt, was simply a matter of detail in the War and the action it may recommend, shall Department-others that the arms must be men still continue to give aid and support taken out of the hands of the President, and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a of past services, can withstand its influence matter of importance but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members gress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recogniz d by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States if they constitute a majority from those States will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and ablest and most sincete of their number. well, of Massachusetts, in the last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed, indeed avowed .force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its re-assembling in December if it refused to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth guage. He says:ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration that this Congress should never reassemble for the colored man were it abolished, for. unless the Southern members were admit- instead of being a safeguard and protection ted-in support of this belief. I need for the freedmen, it is only a place in which scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made freedmen's rights are bartered away; it any remark of the kind, nor that the project serves only to engender bitterness and haascribed to the President is purely an in- tred in the hearts of the very people with vention, or at best the crazy dream of a whom we expect to live, die, and be burpolitical nightmare. But in either case it ied." serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to

force upon the assembling of the Fortieth

bution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such fcontingency should arise the war would not be sectional, as was the last-it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme Radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession national debt, greater taxation, more mise- in 1861, how few men it sometimes rery, suffering and woe, shall be entailed up- quires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war. The Philadelphia Convention is another

ource of panic to the Union party. By

regarded as intended to pave the way for free government. We do not believe it. bringing Northern Democrats and Southern rebels into close concert of action under the protection of the President, at the opening of the next Congress for the purpose referred to above. And by nearly the they, together with every other voter of whole Union party, as represented here, it any party who desires the preservation of is believed that its object is to break up party which shall embrace Northern Democrats, Southern rebels and such portions vent the direct calamity that can befall the of the Union party as may be detached from the old organization. It seems to be overlooked that this convention is called simply for consultation; that it is not proposed to make nominations for any office, to organize any new party, or to interfere ponder the danger with which the lives, in any way with existing political parties. done by the Convention-but none of them are embraced or proposed in the calt for it. Those who may do them in Conventhe course they should pursue? We sub- tion, or support them when done, will of course be responsible for their action. If are not as much the enemies of free gov- the Convention should take steps hostile to the Union party, no one could longer adhere to both. If it should make hostile nominations, or adopt a hostile platform, no one could support both. But until something of that sort is actually done, it is not easy to see why any man of any party may not go into consultation with his fellow-citizens from every party and from every section, without forfeiting his party relations. The idea that members of Congress have any right, in cancus or

elsewhere, to issue decrees of expulsion or exclusion in such a case is simply absurd. At the same time it is evident that the Philadelphia Convention is regarded with great disfavor by all sections of the

Union party.

These defaults of its own have given the Philadelphia Convention a degree of strength which it is not wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or underrate. By judicious counsels at the outset they might have prevented it; it is not yet too late to save themselves from being ruin. ed by it. But they will make a fatal mistake if they content themselves with ignoring or denouncing it. If it should happen to be under the guidance of wise and patriotic counsels if the Southern delegates who may participate in its deliberations should mistakable evidence of the sincerity with prove thus responsive to the enlarged and lofty aspirations of the national heart, it may be found that no party organization, however compact it may seem to be, and however strongly fortified by the memory upon the sentiments and the action of the great body of the American people.

The Italian army suffered a sad reverse the other day because, trusting to the goodness of its cause, it marched boldly upon fortresses whose strength it despised. from the Southern States, a majority of the The Union party will consult its own safety and the good of the country, by not throwing itself against the Philadelphia Convention until it knows a little more of the nature and strength of its armament. R.

The Atlantic Cable Laid.

The following dispatch to the Directors of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Co., gives to the country the gratifying intelligence of the successful accomplishment of their great project.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27, 1866.

To the Directors of the New York. Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company: We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal we shall preced to the spot where the cable was lost las year, and when recovered splice it with the cable on beard of the Great East in and return to this place. Then If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Bout- the Medway will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some re-furn for the money that you have spent and the time you have devoted, during the last half year, to connect by telegraph our own country with Great

CYRUS W. FIELD.

There is a paper in Mobile called the Nationalists, owned and edited by the blacks. It has a colored correspondent at New Orleans, who expresses his appreciation of the Bureau in the following lan-

"A thousand times better would it be

An unfortunate Kentucky editor thus addresses his delinqunent subscribers · "Friends, we are penniless. Job's turkey was a millionaire compaired with our presberd the full meaning of this dunn-and the second and this determination is avowed. And ent depressed treasury. To-day, if the the resolution to which I have referred, for price of salt was two cents a barrel full, we , an organization of the militia and a distri- could not buy enough to pickle a jay bird." the Freedmen's Bureau.

Greeley Alarmed.

The New York Tribune has been most bitter in its denunciation of the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. Its fears are excited to such a pitch that it raves frantically from day to day. At first it affected to despise the movement as insig nificant; of late, however, it has altered its tune. In harmeny," yesterday's issue it says:

This Philadelphia Convention has the substantial support, to start with, of the party which polled over 1, 800,000 votes for McClellan and Pendleton in 1864. -Then it is backed by the essentially unchanged rebels, with scarcely an exception. Add to these the Federal Executive, its despotic power over what Mr. Randall terms the "bread and butter" of more than One Hundred Thousand Republicans now in office, yet who are given to understand that their official heads must fall if they fail to support "my policy," and the Philadelphia Convention movement is seen to be sufficiently formidable to justify and demand fixed attention.

No wonder the Tribune is startled by its own figures. We will not complain about the terms of classification it employs, or the names it applies to opponents. It is at liberty to style every Southerner who is not ready to endorse the doctrine of negro suffrage an "unchanged rebel." It may stigmatize the vast body of Conservative Republicans who stand by President Johnson as it sees fit. Its ill names will make them none the less numerous or respectable. The fact stands out well ascertained and acknowledged, according to the Tribune's own showing, that the Radical wing of the Republican party is already hopelessly in the minority when the vote of the whole country is taken into account. The Phila delphia Convention will represent a large majority of the people of the United States. It is no wonder that Greeley is alarmed at the formidable character of this political movement. It promises to destroy the radical disunion party in the North, and that speedily, for which all good men should be thankful .- Honesdale Herald.

A Washington despatch says: "Secretary Stanton will occupy one of the houses at the Soldiers' Home during the summer."

The late Mr. Lincoln, for four successive summers, also occupied "one of the houses at the Soldiers' Home," taking the best of them, the old Riggs mansion .-President Johnson, last summer, was urged to take up his quarters in the same place. The White House was unhealthy; the old Riggs house is charmingly situated. with fine fruit and vegetable gardens in the rear, a delightful air, and a view from the front which is unsurpassed even at Mount Vernon. The place and surrounding farm proffer, in their words and their action, un- were purchased and improved for the soldiers with the \$250,000, or thereabouts, which they accept the adverse result of the taken by General Scott in Mexico, and war they waged, and of their readiness to every soldier in the regular army contribadopt their laws, their habits and their utes a small sum which is retained from whole political action to the necessities his monthly pay to provide a home for which that result has created, if the North- him there, if he ever needs it. When Mr. ern Democrats, who share its action, should Johnson was urged to go there he said, Mr. Stanton is, a soldier, it is quite proper that elegant rural residences should be provided and maintained for such war-worn veterans, at the government expense.

> FORNEY THE NEGRO CHAMPION .- The Patriot & Union says the voters of Pennsylvania will bear in mind that John W. Forney has announced himself a candidate for United States Senator, to take Senator Cowan's place whose term will expire in 1867. In announcing himself Forney declares his purpose, if elected to confer impartial suffrage upon American citizens of every creed color or nativity." people must see to it, therefore, that no State Senator or even Assemblyman is elected favorable to Forney or the party with which he affiliates. For the same reason, John W. Geary, who was Forney's ardent choice for Governor, must be defeated. It is important, also, that no member of Congress should be elected who is tinctured with a negro mania. Negro suffrage is clearly the issue now before the country, and unless the people repudiate it through the candidates, they will never have an opportunity to vote upon the question at all. The leaders of the so called Republican party do not intend to ever allow a populor vote to be taken upon the question of negro suffrage. Their design is to secure it through the legerderain of Federal and State Legislation and clinch it by means of a subsidized court, presided over by a judge who is a candidate for the presidency, and consequently vitally interested in the addition of so vast a number of black voters to that party. Voters of Pennsylvania, there is danger ahead! Look well to your interests and rights!

GOING TO HANG HIM.—The Abolition disunion convention of Maine, which nominated Gen. Chamberlain for Govenor, adopted a resolution that "The President ought to be tried by a civil tribunal and imen of Radicals use to think that the Dem- Ohio. ocrats were a little "forward" and rather im-Mr. Lincoln, though very honest might possibly be mistaken once in a while? That's our recolection in the premises. It may be of the Oregon Legislature, which is to se a little inconvenient for these Radicals to hear the truth as proclaimed by Mr. John. son, but then we wouldn't hang him just yet.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was passed over the President's veto on Monday, by the following vote: Senate, 33 to 12; House 103 to 22. It continues the Bureau three years longer, at a cost of probably \$20,000,000 more!-\$7,000,000 hav-

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,) 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

July 21, 1866. A call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, having been issued, an invitation was extended, under date of July 10, 1866, to the Democratic organization, as such, to unite in that Convention, in order "to devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity, and

The time being too brief to call a State Convention, or to refer the subject to the districts for action, and it appearing to be the wish of the party, as expressed at Reading and through the press, that we should be represented therein, the Democratic Ex ecutive Committee of Pennsylvania, acting under the authority of the State Central Committee, specially reserving control of the organization, have designated and invited the following gentlemen to act as delegates to that Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE Ex-Governor David R. Porter, Ex Governor William Bigler, Ex-Governor William F. Packer. Chief Justice George W. Woodard.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES. 1st District—Hon. James Campbell, George M Wharton, Esc 2d District—Co onel W. C Patterson Hon. Richard Vaux. 3d District-Hon Daniel M. Fox, 4th District - Hon. Ellis Lewis,

Hop. Charles Brown, 5th District - General W. W. H. Davis, John G. Brenner, Esq. 6th District—I on. John D. Stiles, Col Owen Jones, 7th Distric-Hon. George G. Leiper,

Hon. John A Morrison 8th District-Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Charles Kessler, Esq. 9th District-Hon Isaac F. Heister. H. M. North Esq. 10th District - Hon. F. W Hughes,

Dr. C D Gloninger, 11th District—Hon. Asa Packer, Col. W. H. Hutter, 12th District—General E. L. Dara, John Blanding, Esq 13th District—Colonel W. H. Eat,

14th District -- Edmund S Doty, Esq. 14th District—Edmund S Doty, Esq.
Hamilton Alricks, Esq.
15th District—Hon J. S. Black.
Hon. Samuel Hepburn.
16th District—William McLellan, Esq.
Hon. Wm P. Schell,
17 District—Gen. William H. Irwin,
Hon. C. L. Pershing,
18th District—Col, Phoon Jarrett,

Hon James Gamble, .

19th District—Hon. William A, Galbraith, Hon, James T. Deen ard, 20th District—Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, Hon. Gaylord Church,

21st District-Hon Henry D. Foster. H. W. Wier, Esq 22d District—Gen J. B. Sweitzer, Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq 23d District—Hon, Geo. W. Cass. Col William Sirwell,

24th District-Hon, Jesse Lazear, By order of the Democratic State Executive Com-

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman. JACOB ZIEGLER, Secretary.

Luxury and Extravagance--Who Pays

[From the Keokuk Constitution.]

Ten years ago there resided at Mount Pleasant, in this State, a young clergyman by the name of Barlan, who sometimes preached, but whose chief business was eaching school in the Mount Pleasant College at a salary of probably \$500 or \$600 a ear. He dressed plainly and his family lived economically in a plain, cheap, town ottage. In the winter of 1855 and 1856, this cleagyman was elected by a Puritan Legislature Senator in the American Concut loose from the men and the measures "No; I am not a soldier, and I have no gress, and soon this former unpretending which made them so conoxious to public business there." As Mr. Lincoln was, and clergyman assumed huge proportions in List of Persons drawn to Serve as Jurors dress, equipage, style, and fashion and mode of life. He bullt a palatial residence in Mount Pleasant at a cost of \$12,000, and furnished it at a cost of \$7,000 more; and world about Mount Pleasant, but the preacher had increased the family of the preacher became the leadpreacher had increased in proportion so much that he must needs have a residence Exster—Lewis Whitlock, T. D. Hadley. much that he must needs have a residence on the Capitoline Hill in Washington, and he purchased a grand residence there at a

cost of \$30,000 more. So grandly was this residence furnished that in the Summer of 1855 some burglars, having broken their way into the house, found ornaments of gold and silver jewelry lying scattered about to the value of \$3,000 and unceremoniously pocketed the same and carried it off. Report says, too, that during the opera season the preacher's family hired two boxes at the theater, at a cost of \$100 a week or thereabout; that he holds his weekly levees for the gay and festive if that city of wealth and luxury; and between the obeisance and fluttering of liv ried servants, and other extravagances, the house of the former humble minister of the gospel more resembles a palace of monarchy than the residence of an American gentleman. But where does all the money come from, and who pays for the fiddling?

Mr. Greeley Defines his Position.

In answer to a letter addressed to him from Waukegan, Mr. Greeley has written the following letter:

Yes Sir :- I would bail Davis, or you, or Yes Sir:—I would bail Davis, or you, or and South by land of Caspar Schenk. Containing any other culprit that the government One Hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, about would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying him his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried, or let go. Yours truly, HORACE GREELY,

Mr. J. Wilson, Jr., Waukegan.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton is a delesummarily executed." That's the latest spec- gate to the Philadelphia Convention from thereof improved, with one frame dwelling house, one

John Covode, predicts that the Demoprudent" withal, if they even hinted that crats will gain seven members of Congress in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats have secured a majority lect a Senator, He will be a Democrat.

"What is that?" said the Sunday Sschool teacher, pointing to the letter O, "Dunno," said the urchin. "What do you say when you stub your

"Darn it," was the reply,

Special Notices

SELECT SCHOOL

Will commence, in the new School Building, on

Wednesday the 5th of Sept. 1866, TERMS. Tuition in Common English Branches, " Higher French, German and Drawing, each

And for Incidentals, a sum not exceeding
All bills to be settled at the middle of the
and scholars who attend school only a part of
term, will be charged by the week, 40 cents for Cor and 50 cents for Higher Eng, Branches. Mehoopany, Pa., July 25, 1866---v5n50

REGISTERS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following Accounts and Claims have been filed in the Register's Office at Tunkhannock and filed in the Register's Office at Tunkhannock and will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Tunkhannock in and Court, to be held at Tunkhannock in and for the County of Wyoming on Monday the 20th day of August next for confirm tion and allowance. The Final account of J. V Whitney, administra-

tor of E. J. Rice dee'd., who was administrator of William Rice dee'd., I to of Clinton Township filed April 17, 1866.

The final account of J. V. Whitney, administrator of the estate of E. J. Rice, late of Clinton Township.

of the estate of E. 9 rice, take, take of chinds I fownship dec'd. Fixed April 17, 1866 The Final account of John Linskill, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Asa Pike, late of Northmoreland Township dec'd., Filed July 20,1866. The Final account of John Linskill, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruey Pike, late of Northmoreland Township dec'd., Filed July 20th

Appraisement of Property set off to Amy Sawyer Appraisement of Property set off to Amy Sawyer, Willow I John Sawyer, late of Washington Township dec'd. Filed February 7, 1866.
Appraisement of Property belonging to the estate of Joseph S. Vaow late of Ferkston Township dec'd. set off to Emma Vaow, widow of said dec'd. Filed May 14, 1866.
Appraisement of Property belonging to the estate of John Tripp, late of Tunkhanno k Township dec'd set off to Lytia A. Tripp, widow of said dec'd Filed June 42, 1866.

June 12, 1866 Register's Office. O L. P.Z. Tunkhannock, July 23, 1866. O L. PARRISH, Register.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Dr L. O MONTEZ' Corrolia, the greatest stimulaor in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the amoothest face or chin; never known to fail; sample for rriel sent free to any one desiras of testing its merits. Address, Reeves & Co.,

NOTICE. Whereas a certain Judgment note, dated Fcb 16, 1866, for one thousand dollars with interest &c. against Theron Detrick was taken from my possession on or about the 5th day of July, 1866, by some erson or persons. All persons are hereby forbidden from purchasing said note and said Theron Detrick is here by for sidden to pay said note to any persons except myself, my executors, administrators or as-

GEORGE DETRICK.

Falls, Wyo Co , Par, July 7, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters Testamentary on the erate of Samuel Van Duzer, late of Tunkhannock Tp. Dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned: all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same da'y authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate, will please make exament without deals to him. payment without dealy to him.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Ex,r.

Tunkhannock, Pa. June 11, 1866. 55044-6W

\$1.500 PER YEAR? er, where to sell our IMPROVED \$70 Sewing Machines Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salery or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Bachelder. All other cheap Machines are inringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars fr e. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine.

different styles, adapted to sacred and seulars, music for 80 dollars to 600 each. Fifto-one gold or silver limedals or other first premiums, awarded them Instrated Catalogues free Address, MASON & HAMLIN J'oston, or MASON Brothers, New York.

GRAND JURORS Forkston-Jas, Harris, Elijah Fassett. Lemon-Jeo. Beebe. Tunk Boro'- I H. Ross, R. E. Baker,

Monroe-H. W Patton, Washington--Geo Remington, Jacob Decker, Northmoreland --Wm. Hatfield, Tunkhanock Twp --Wm. B. Overfield

Windham -- Chas. Fassett, Ove.field -- C. A. Patrick,

PETIT JURORS.

Eaton--Geo. Drake, Washington--Wayne Robinson, Theo. Williams-Falls--Fuller Sickler, Suel Sickler, John G. Falls...Fuller Sickler, Suel Sickler, John G. Clark, Micholson...Perry Stark, I. S. Little, D. H. Fuller Elijah Ball, Nathaniel Squier, A. C. Blakeslee. Tunkhannock...Boro'...Abraham Haas, Monroe...Miller Patterson, M, W. Newbary, Mehoonany...S. S. Butts, Lohn Maynard.

Mehoopany .- S. S. Butts. John Maynard, Jas. S. Carpenter, Wm. Stemples.

Meshoppen, -- Edward Storm, C. M. Pneuman,
Windham -- Tnomas J. Wright, Geo S. Fassett.

Exeter---Myron Brown, Miles. Swarthout, Northmoreland --- Milo Keeler, Heister Keeler. Tunkhanuock Twp. --- Chas. T. Cairl, Henry Stark,

Clinton---Henry Newcomb, E. D. Gardner. Lemon---Gurdin Hewitt. North Branch---E. N. Bargess.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain writs of Execution to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkbannock Borough on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M, the fol-

lowing lots of land, viz.

All that certain lot of land situate in Mouroe Tp.
bounded on the East by land of Ziba Sickler, North by Bowmans Creek, West by land of James L. Jones fifty acres thereof improved, with one frame house, frame barn, one shed, one saw mill, and apple orchard, and Peach and other fruit trees the Seized and taken in execution at suit of P. N. Foster, vs. Wm . Schooley.

All that certain lot of land situate in Falls Twp. bounded on the East by land of Noah Patrick, on the South by land of Elisha Armstrong, and on the West and North by land of John Evans; Containing about fourteen acres, more or less ; about eight acres frame barn, and some fruit trees thereo

AL: 0.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of H. and S. Stark vs. Wm. Lane.

AHIRA GAY, Sheriff.

Tunkhannock, July 31, 1866.

RY GOODS! HATS & CAPS! Baars & Smaks! GROCERIES.

P. L. SITSER, & COS. On Bridge street

this expensive piece of Radical furniture— the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Preedmen's Bureau.

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