



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sept. 19th 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HEISTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WM. ELWELL,
of Columbia.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

JOHN JACKSON,
of Wyoming, and

C. M. GERE,
of Susquehanna.

FOR SHERIFF,

M. W. DEWITT,
of Tunk. Boro.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

E. J. KEENEY,
of Braintrim.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GORDON PIKE,
of Northmoreland.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

O. L. PARRISH,
of Monroe.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH OSTERHOUT,
of Tunk. Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

G. W. SHERWOOD,
of Falls.

FOR CORNER,

A. H. BOLLES,
of Meshoppen.

FOR AUDITOR,

JAMES R. ROBINSON,
of Forkston.

As will be seen by reference to the ticket at the head of our paper, John Jackson of this county, and C. M. Gere of Susquehanna, have placed in nomination as candidates for Representatives. A full report of the proceedings of the conference has not reached us. Want of space forbids any remarks at present upon the merits of either of them, further than to say, that they are two of the best men of their respective counties, and deserve the cordial support of the honest voters of the district. Let this be given them, whatever the result.

BLACK REPUBLICAN SOLICITUDE.—The excessive love of the Abolition Jacobins for the negro reminds us of the tales of those Italian banditti, who shed tears over the death of a favorite dog, and afterward cut the throat of a benighted traveler. The religion and practice of the Abolitionists are about on a par with the piety of those Italian scoundrels; both classes can sanction the greatest crimes, and afterwards go to their closets and dole out a prayer for the remission of their sins. So we go.

MADE A GOOD THING OF IT.—Mr. E. G. Ross, the editor of a Kansas paper, who was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator Lane, has made a good thing of it. He hurried off to Washington; got there on the 15th of July, and was immediately sworn in. On the 28th, Congress adjourned, and he started back with a snug sum for pay and mileage, amounting to nearly \$6,000. He will probably be succeeded by the regular election when the Legislature meets, but he has got his pay for three days service, at the rate of about \$2,000 a day.

Disunion-radicals of all stripes and grades are just now busy traducing the character and record of Hon. Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor. For the benefit of all honest men we take the following item of his record from the proceedings of the State Senate, on the 11th day of January, as found on page 74 of the Legislative Record. The extract tells what Mr. Clymer's position was thus early in the great fight between North and South—at a time, too, when the cause of the government, was far from flattering.—Mr. Clymer said:

"I am here, to-day, to deny for myself, and I believe for the great body of the Democratic party of this State, that they recognize anything like the right of secession of any State. I deny, I say, the right of any State to secede, and I go further, I tell you that the Democracy of this State, with one heart and feeling applauded the gallant Anderson for his defence of the property of the United States. If he should go farther still and allow no flag but the Stars and Stripes to float within the range of his guns, I for one, would say amen to his deeds. There I stand, I say that South Carolina has no cause for secession or rebellion, and that it should be put down by the strong arm of the Government."

THE MASS MEETING YESTERDAY

The Clymer and Johnson Meeting held at this place yesterday, was indeed a mass meeting of the friends of a restored union and an unimpaired Constitution. Despite the unfavorable condition of the weather, the drizzling shower in the morning, and the threatening clouds during the day—which kept hundreds away—the attendance was numbered by thousands. From the mountain-tops the hill-sides and the valleys they came, with flags, banners, mottoes and emblems of the days of Andrew Jackson; all eager to attest their devotion to his principles, now so sternly defended by Andrew Johnson—the second patriot statesman of Tennessee.

The meeting was called to order by L. C. CONKLIN Esq., chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee.

The following persons were then chosen as officers of the meeting.
President.—Hos. J. V. SMITH.
Vice Presidents.—A. O. ULY, C. SHERWOOD, HIRAM HITCHCOCK, FORBES LEE, DR. JAMES KELLY, THERON VAUGHN, AHRA GAY, JOSEPH FOX, E. D. THOMPSON, E. N. BACON, ROET. CATON, HARRISON COMSTOCK, JOHN AGER, S. T. FLUMMERFELT, THOS OSTERHOUT, THOS. J. WRIGHT, JOHN W. CRAWFORD, S. H. SICKLER.

Secretaries.—HARVEY SICKLER, HEISTER KEELER, N. P. WILCOX, J. G. FASSEIT.
The President addressed the meeting briefly and pertinently, after which he introduced the HON. HEISTER CLYMER, Democratic candidate for Governor, who in a most telling, convincing and eloquent speech, held the large audience spellbound for upwards of two hours. To attain an epitome of the masterly address would be idle. The speaker to be appreciated must have been seen and heard. No man who did see and hear him could have failed to be impressed by his superior talents; and the honest, fair and temperate manner in which he discussed the great question at issue before the people.

The absence of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, who it was expected would be present, was satisfactorily explained. While it would have been gratifying to many to have met and seen so distinguished a man; all felt that the time allotted to speaking could not have been better employed than it was by him upon whose words of wisdom and eloquence the masses dwell with such delight.

The rain in the morning had deferred the starting from home of the different township clubs and delegations, so that up to near midday our town presented quite a deserted and Sabbath-day appearance. At about 11 o'clock they began to come and from that time on to 12 o'clock and after, there was one perfect avalanche of four horse teams, two horse teams, buggies, horsemen and pedestrians, pouring into the town from every direction.

Little Lemon, with a fine delegation, was the first to make its appearance. Then came Washington; then Nicholson with its long train of wagons filled with men and women, like an army with banners; closely followed by the unflinching Democracy of Falls and Overfield. Then came Forkston, Windham, Meshoppen, Monroe, and our other trans-susquehanna townships. Meshoppen too, came in both by land and by water. The nicely fitted up and well crowded boat, sent marching up through town, headed by a band of martial music, its long line of "fair women and brave men." The tramping of horses, the huzzas of the multitude, the waving flags and banners, the rattling drums, the ear piercing fife with the sweet and mellow strains of music from our brass band, made the scene one of the most animated and interesting ever witnessed in our town. We are more than justified in saying that this meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held here. The facts will warrant us in saying too, that a more sober, quiet, orderly meeting of such numbers was never held, anywhere.

It is difficult to determine with accuracy from what direction the largest delegation came. That from Nicholson had the appearance of having that honor. The banners from Meshoppen and other localities, were very tastefully gotten up, with telling mottoes. The large and splendid one brought in by the Nicholson delegation deserves special mention. Its brief and emphatic motto:

EXCLUSION AND SECESSION
alike
OPPOSED TO THE UNION.

embodies the deep seated, abiding sentiment of the true patriotic men of all parties, everywhere. Let the masses take these as the watchwords of the campaign, and make the welkin ring with the refrain until both these hydra-headed monsters shall be sunk into graves of merited oblivion and contempt.

The evening being stormy, no public speaking was had. Our young lads and lasses, among whom the worthy President of the meeting was prominent, improvised a hop at Wall's Hall, where the grace and beauty of the town met and tripped it with "light, fantastic" until near the "wee sma' hours ayont the twa." Our good looking candidate was present, for a short time, and, although not joining in the dance, seemed well pleased at the innocent amusement of his friends. Thus closed the day, which will be long remembered by all who were present.—And thus closes our hurried account of its interesting, stirring incidents.

The Congress Question.

COMMITTED, in view of all our convictions and opinions, against the re-election of Mercury to Congress, we have looked with interest if not anxiety upon all movements and discussion concerning the selection of his antagonist. And we are now glad to announce the probability that Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of this judicial district, will be named as such with a fair prospect of election. Upon looking over the whole field, and giving due consideration to the antecedents and views of men who are to support a Union candidate, no more appropriate and acceptable name can be suggested. With abilities of a high order, he has a record of past service and of personal conduct which will recommend him to all Conservative Union-loving and patriotic men, whether their associations have heretofore been with the one or the other of the great parties of the country.

Twenty-two years ago in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, William Elwell drew our great statute which abolished imprisonment for debt, and which yet stands among the laws of the Commonwealth a monument of humanity and of the advancing civilization of the age.

Four years ago, upon invitation, he came to this country and settled among our people. The invitation was given in the form of a unanimous election to the office which he now fills, and which he has adorned by his learning, dignity and urbanity. He has become known everywhere in this judicial district as a just, humane and able judge, who has so borne himself in his high office that popular confidence, respect, and attachment have concentrated upon him in a most eminent degree, and no one has been base enough or bold enough to asperse either his character or his official conduct.

By his training and habits of a lifetime he has become familiar with our laws, whether State or National, and fitted for labor in their enactment or amendment.—Congressional duties would be discharged by him with an intelligence and fidelity which would leave nothing to desire. Besides, he meets one popular requirement, now pressing and important, more perfectly than any man in the Congressional District. That requirement is a candidate who stands comparatively free from recent partisan contests, and upon whom men who have been heretofore politically opposed to each other can cordially unite. The issues of the hour demand united exertion and combined effort among all who think the complete unity of the country essential to its existence and welfare. And it is expedient, if not necessary, to that united action, that those who carry the Union banner in this new conflict with all that is detestable and injurious in the world of politics should command support and inspire confidence beyond the limits of any political organization.

Judge Elwell has been to a great extent for some years withdrawn from participation in party contests, though an attentive observer of public events. Before his elevation to the Bench he was not regarded as an ardent politician, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of political opponents as well as friends. At the present time he gives his thorough adherence to the principles announced by the Philadelphia Convention, is devoted to the complete re-union of the States, and is content to stand along side of men engaged in the redemption of the country from all disunion management, influence, and control.

We do not think that two thousand is an unreasonable estimate of the majority which can be given in this county to Wm. Elwell in a contest against the present misrepresentative of this Congressional District.—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

Congressional Conference.

At a meeting of the conferees of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, composing the 13th Congressional District of Penn'a, held at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, September 6th, 1866: Present—
Bradford, C. S. Russell,
Edward Herrick, Jr.,
Columbia, Hon. John McReynolds,
R. H. Keeler,
Montour, J. W. Miles,
J. C. Ammerman,
Sullivan, G. D. Jackson,
James Deegan,
Wyoming, R. R. Little,
C. D. Gearhart.

Hon. John McReynolds, was called to the Chair, and C. S. Russell, chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the Hon. Wm. ELWELL, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress. Mr. Jackson moved that a committee of two be appointed to inform JUDGE ELWELL of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same, which was carried; and Messrs. Jackson and Ammerman were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Herrick, it was resolved that we adopt the resolutions and address of the Great National Union Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August last.

The Committee appointed to wait upon JUDGE ELWELL, returned with that gentleman, who, in a few brief and pertinent remarks accepted the nomination.
On motion, it was resolved, that the next Congressional Conference, meet at Danville on Thursday, next after the first Monday of September, 1868.

On motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Conservative papers of the District.

JOHN McREYNOLDS, Ch'g
C. S. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

THEY AGREE.—Greeley, through his *Tribune*, calls Thurlow Wood, an "infamous old villain," and Weed, through the *Albany Journal*, says Greeley is "an old grey haired scoundrel." These two men have known each other intimately for over forty years, and no doubt tell the truth.

PERFECT EQUALITY.

Alexander McClure said at the meeting in Bedford: "THIS NATION CANNOT SURVIVE THIS SHAMELESS DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR AND RACE: THERE MUST BE EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

Broke Up

The great National Union Convention of Montoglists, held in Philadelphia last week, broke up because it couldn't help it. It was a singular affair for professed Unionists.

The Northern negroites did not unite in the mixture, because they did not like the Southern ingredients, and were afraid.—They kept aloof, floated about as moths round a tallow dip; shook hands with negroes, drank wine with Fred. Douglass and Anna Dickinson, and talked negro.

The Western men kicked at being brought to Philadelphia on a Black Swan "mission" without having the privilege of kissing their first love; but their kicking was of no avail.

Strange that loyal Unionists couldn't form a Union.

Butler and Schenck came into the Philadelphia Convention in arm in arm. The Boston Post says they represented the army and navy.

Worse and worse. The Border States, after trying hard to keep on terms of peace backed square out, and absolutely seceded!

What a Union! What consistent Unionists!

Anna Dickinson scolded; Fred. Douglass stormed; M'Michael took more port; Bill Kelly wriggled; but all would not do.

The great National Unionists, refused to unite, acknowledged secession! broke up! fizzled out! and so ended the farce.

FRED DOUGLASS AS AMALGAMATED OR MISCEGENATED.—The Radical Convention in Philadelphia was obliged to accept and to hear Fred Douglass, who in the course of a speech of some length, among other things, (quoted elsewhere) said:
"I am here as a representative, and a representative of a multifarious constituency such as, perhaps, no other man in the Convention can be said to represent" (white and black.) [Laughter.]
Douglass is all right in reference to his own personal miscegenation of races, as the representative type of the party in which he is a leader. It is black and white Hayti,—mulatto, over again.—Jamaica extended, the mestizo, quadroon and "pienaar" of Central and Spanish America. In his own person, he shows the struggle to be for the amalgamation and miscegenation of races, and the Radicals accept him as a leader for the contest.

Remember.

REMEMBER that the great feature of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress is a bribe to the South to adopt negro suffrage. The State that allows negroes to vote is to have its white population represented. If half the population of a State is colored, the State will get twice as many representatives in Congress if it adopts negro suffrage as if it does not.

REMEMBER that the delegates from the un-reconstructed States, in the "Southern Loyalists' Convention" at Philadelphia, have declared in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage; and the whole of that Convention were only deterred from taking the same position by fear of political consequences in the North. For this weakness they were soundly berated by Miss Anna Dickinson and Fred Douglass, whose harangues received the enthusiastic plaudits of the assemblage.

REMEMBER that at the caucus of loyal Governors just held in Philadelphia, almost every one present expressed himself in favor of negro suffrage, but the majority concluded not to commit their party to the doctrine because the sentiment of the North is "not yet educated up to that point."—They asserted in debate that if the elections were lost, all would be lost; but that if the elections were gained, all would be gained, including negro suffrage.

REMEMBER that last week in Philadelphia, for the first time in the history of the United States, whites and blacks commingled in what purported to be a representative Convention of the people; and that John W. Geary figured in that Convention, was invited to a seat on that platform with its officers, and was enthusiastically cheered by its members!

CHERRING SIGNS.—Every day brings us additional proofs, that the friends of the President and his policy will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fall elections. No matter what party they have acted with heretofore, a common enemy and a common cause will induce every true patriot to make any sacrifice to restore the Union, and save the country from another war.—The iron heel of fanaticism in its mad career is now attempting to crush out State rights, and if successful it will soon seek to extinguish State lines. If there ever was a time that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty it is at the present moment. We believe that the intelligent masses of the country will rally against any attempt at centralization.—*Es.*

JOHN W. GEARY says that it is right for the laboring tax-payers of Pennsylvania to be compelled to pay one million, six hundred thousand dollars a month to support the Freedmen's Bureau. Voters, is it right that the fruits of your labor should go to the support of idle negroes who are as able to support themselves by work as you are? No, it is not!

Since General Grant and his Chief of Staff composed a part of the audience at the interview between the President and the Philadelphia Convention Committee, the Jacobin papers have dropped the General like a hot potato. They don't see any negro in that once any more. The world seems to be uncommonly rough for the Jacobins just now, and they are very much in the predicament of the fellow who was under a tree which was struck by lightning—slightly confused.

The old saying—"Great cry and little wool"—can't be applied to the Philadelphia Geary-Douglass convention, for it was ushered in with a great cry and has turned out all wool.

The New Bounty.

We take the following article on this important matter to soldiers, from the Phil. Ledger, of Friday:
"There appears to be great trouble at Washington about the extra bounty recently voted to the soldiers by Congress. The Paymaster General reports that he receives five-hundred applications for this bounty per day, but is unable to do anything more than file them away for future reference, as there are not any funds in the Treasury not already appropriated, and the Special Commission having the subject of payment of the extra bounty under consideration, have not yet reported. It is the opinion of the Paymaster General that these claims cannot be adjusted for some months."

And this is the law passed by the party who call themselves the "soldiers' friends." It is a mere sham, and probably the act will have to be referred to the next session of Congress for interpretation and revision. No such mistakes were made in the "Freedmen's Bureau" bill, in the "Civil Rights" bill, or the bill to increase the pay of members of Congress from \$3,000 to \$5,000.—When they are working for the negro or themselves they make no mistakes, but when it comes to doing anything for the white soldier, they make at the last hour a law that cannot be executed. The \$300 bounty to negroes is now being paid.—White trash, stand back!

The change in the public feeling towards the rump Congress is shown by the attitude of the press of the country. It was but yesterday, almost, when the majority of the New York city was Jacobin; to-day only one paper (the New York *Tribune*) advocates the Congressional obstruction scheme. The country press are following suit. The *Kangar (Maine) Times* has left the Republicans and come out for the Democratic nominee for Governor. The *Huntington (Pa.) Clarion* is the last convert to the right side. In taking down General Geary's name from its columns, it says:
"Before, and at the time General Geary was nominated, and since then, and up to the issue made by the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the larger General Geary's majority, the sterner will be the rebuke administered to Andrew Johnson," were his friend, but we could not feel certain at any time that his election was sure, because one fact was pressed upon us, that the Jacobins would use and abuse him.

All the Decency.

In the Radical Convention in Philadelphia on Thursday last the following scenes occurred, which cannot fail to shock the moral sense of every right-thinking man in the community.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, read the dispatch in Wednesday's paper of last week, relating to the President's visit to the Northwest. On reading part of Mr. Seward's speech, and inquiring whether the audience desired Mr. Johnson for King or President, loud cries of "Nary one" were heard from all parts of the Convention.

A Delegation—No, sir; we'd see Andy Johnson 365 degrees into hell, with Bill Seward and Montgomery Blair on top of him, first.

Parson Brownlow gave utterance to these disgusting remarks:
Some gentleman, not through any unkind feeling toward me, but through a mistaken appreciation of my motives, has said that we were afraid of the negro suffrage question and sought to dodge it. Why, I should feel disgraced now and forever if I felt doubtful on any subject of national concern. I never was claimed on both sides of any question, and never intend to be. While I am satisfied with what has been done, I am the advocate of negro suffrage and of impartial suffrage. [Great applause, including "three cheers for Brownlow."] I would sooner be elected to any office under heaven by loyal negroes than by disloyal white men. [Applause.] I would sooner associate in private life with a loyal negro than a disloyal white man. I would sooner be buried in a negro graveyard than in a rebel graveyard. [Applause.] If I have after death to go either to hell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with traitors to heaven.

These sentiments, it must be borne in mind, were uttered on the floor of the Radical Convention, in the same hall in which Anna Dickinson and Fred. Douglass spoke, and before the same body which received with enthusiastic applause General Geary, the disunion candidate for governor. "The pity of it—O, the pity of it!"

Where does General Grant stand?

It is with the President—is one of his supporters. This adds to the passion of the Radicals. They have claimed Gen. Grant cheered him, dined him, feted him and "loyal leagued" him. They have boasted of his popularity, and made invidious comparison between him and the President; but already General Banks, on behalf of his party, proclaims their determination to drive him out of office and appoint a new commander-in-chief; and they are confounded by the remarks of the President, when in the presence of the most distinguished citizens of New York, he turned to the General and said:

"I helped my distinguished friend—Grant—to fight the rebellion of the South. You all remember his peculiar phrase, that he was going to fight it out on that line. I was with him, and did all that I could. We whipped them at that end of the line, and I want to say to you here that I am fighting at the other end, and if he is not in the field now in military sense, he is where he does good service."

Whilst the Jacobins are busily engaged in finding out new ways whereby the South may be debarr'd from representation in the council of the country, the tax collector is no less busy and prompt in calling on the impoverished States of that section for their quota toward keeping the Government going and assisting to pay the salaries of the men in Congress and out of it, who makes use of their official positions to torture and persecute the Southern people.

Local and Personal.

See the Grand Scheme of the "Crosby Opera House Association" in our paper today—a rare chance for some one to make a fortune. 'Wou'll be the lucky man?

The Circus is Coming.—Robinson's & Co.'s Great South-Western Circus will exhibit at Forkston, in this county, on Thursday, the 20th, and at Meshoppen, on Friday, the 21st inst. They have an attractive programme, and in a former trip through this region, gave a fine entertainment to lovers of the ring.

The Yankee Boys will give one of their popular Pastor Concerts at the M. E. Church, in this place, on Thursday evening next. A portion of the proceeds—(how much the agent did not intimate)—will be given towards the fund now being raised for the erection of a new church. Prof. J. G. Turner who is the head "Yankee Boy" is well known to our concert-going, music-loving community. We need not, therefore, speak of his ability to entertain an audience.

A Festival and Fair will be held in Stark's Hall during the afternoon and evening of next Friday (21st inst.) to raise funds for the purpose of furnishing the Good Templars Hall. From what we can learn of this festival &c., we think that it is sure to be a big thing. We understand that the managers are sparing nothing that can contribute to its success.

Turn out from all parts of the county, you will never regret it.

Conventions and Singing Schools.—Mr. L. B. Powell of Scranton is making quite a specialty this season of the Singing book trade. He has a large stock of Emerson's "Jubilate" and "Harp of Judah," The "Key Note," "Coronet," "Sunnyside," "Glee Book" and other popular works for sale by the hundred or dozen at the wholesale price.

Sad and Fatal Affair.—A Sunday school picnic was held near Centremoreland, on Thursday of last week at which there were large numbers from the schools of the surrounding townships both of this and Luzerne counties. Everything immaculately connected with the Picnic passed off very agreeably to all present. After the close of the affair, a young man, from near Troy, Luzerne Co., named, Ira Schooley, was at the "corners" with a horse and buggy, which he held standing in front of the Hotel, he being in the house. A young man by the name of Thomas Jaques, a resident of the place, who was considerably intoxicated, got into the buggy, to drive off. The bystanders seeing his condition, prevented him from doing so. Schooley, coming out of the house about this time, drew his whip to strike Jaques, but was stopped by those present. Jaques, was then taken out of the buggy. He then commenced taking off his coat and advancing towards Schooley, when he stumbled and fell down. Schooley, who was on the other side of the buggy ran around to where Jaques was, and as he was partly up, gave him a violent kick upon the side of the neck. Young Jaques dropped down and immediately expired. A post mortem examination by Esq. Lutes, with Dr's. Dina and Thompson, as examining surgeons, disclosed the fact that the neck bone, or spinal column, at or near the joint of junction with the head was dislocated. Schooley was taken in charge; and after the examination, lodged in jail at this place to await his trial for the killing. No one, of course, regrets the result of this rash and inconsiderate act more than himself. We learn that he has a wife but no children living. Jaques was quite a young, unmarried man, of highly respectable parentage who had served in the army, as a soldier, until severely wounded in the head. It is said, that strong drink, to which he was at times addicted, in conjunction with this wound on the head, made him while under its influence, partially insane. It is said, too, that the prisoner had been indulging somewhat in the "poison."

This sad affair is but one, of the instances of almost daily occurrence in our midst which show the baneful and terrible results of too free a use of that which not only stimulates men, but transforms them into fiends, foolish or mad men.

Married.

RACE—VANAUKEN.—On the 15th inst. at the M. E. Parsonage, in Centremoreland, by the Rev. Isaac Austin, Lieut. Lester Race of Co F, 61st Reg't, Pa. Vols and Miss Grace Vanauken, both of Falls, Wyoming Co.

BASLER—CLARK.—In Tunkhanock, the 18th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Lane, at his residence, R. E. Basler and Jennie, daughter of Mr. John Clark both of Lemon, Wyoming Co. Pa.

Special Notices

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum Testamento annexo have been granted to James W. Harrison on the estate of Samuel Harrison late of Northmoreland Township, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the said administrator duly authenticated for settlement; and persons being indebted to said estate will make payment to the said administrator without delay.

JAMES W. HARRISON, Adm'g.
Northmoreland, Sept. 12th 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans Court of Wyoming County, Pa., an auditor, marshal the assets to, and among the heirs and legal representatives of Jaisun A. Amuck dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, October 23, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in Tunkhanock, Pa. when and where all persons are required to present their claims before him, or be debarr'd from coming in for a share of said assets.

GEO. S. TUTTON,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans Court of Wyoming County, Pa. an auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Executors of James McKone dec'd., as shown by the account, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, October 23, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., at his office, in Tunkhanock, Pa. when and where all persons are required to present their claims before him, or be debarr'd from coming in for a share of said funds.

GEO. S. TUTTON,
Auditor.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me on account of READY-MADE CLOTHING are notified to call on Geo. S. Tutton Esq.—with whom the accounts are let or settlement—and settle the same. By so doing they will certainly save costs.

O. S. BALDWIN
A. G. STARK
Tunkhanock Aug 7, 1866 Agents.

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