HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1866

This being Court week, and the Court being in full blast in the disposition of eximinal cases, the duties of the editor in connection with them, has rendered his visits to the editorial sanctum very rare and of very brief duration.

We, the undersigned, have put all our heads together, and by our united efforts have got up decidedly the best paper print ed in the County. In proof of the correctness of our assertion, compare it with the Republican of the past three weeks.

FOREMAN, TYPOS & DEVIL.

The spunky editor of the Salt Lake Vidette-- Rev. Dr. M'Leod-who expressed his determination to stay and blackguard that should neither be underestimated nor the Mormons if he had to pay the penalty defeered. It is not a case for Congress or with his life, "is deterred from returning the President, nor for the Governors or to Utah by fear of assassination." He and a Dr. Robinson have accordingly taken up Union. It is a case in which the benevotheir headquarters in St. Louis, and from lence of the North should spontaneously thence intend to preach a crusade over the come forward to assure the starying mulcountry against the Mormons, and raise up titudes of its readiness to co-operate with a spirit of hatred against the "saints." We should think that if Salt Lake is not a safe place for Gentiles or meddlesome Yankee able of its bounty to take care that suffertion wisely entrusts the power—to such preachers, that they mighs find other local ities more blessed. The world is very large. Gents nee ln't fly into the flame of pealed to from other quarters, should be a the candle if they don't want to; and it guarantee of what it will undertake to do ain't much the candle's fault if they do.

notwithstandi g the reductions and exemptions made by the new internal revenue law, the receipts for the four months ending October 31st. exceed by a million of dollars those of the corresponding month of credible that a nation whose missionaries last year, totals for the period named in '66 being \$125,251, 543.I4, against \$124,181,-408 26 in 1865. The month of October, ho vever, shows a decline of \$4,000,000, than was anticipated from the relief wisely ous effort to succor them. Let us take the people of New Orleans, and the Press extended to many productive interests .-With a turn indicating an internal revenue of \$3,5,000,000 per annum, the nation on- districts of the South. The plea of ignoed by the war, There is nothing like it in resemblance in the simile of an army of lions led by a sheep.

HON. HENRY S. MAGRAW,-It may not be generally known to our readers work .- New York Times. that one of the pleasant incidents and results of the recent election in Maryland, is the election of Hon. Henry S. Magraw as a delegate from the county of Cecil to the Legislature of that State. The name of Harry Magraw has been for many years associated with the Politics of Pennsylvania. He was for three successive years Treasurer of the State, during which time the financial affairs of the State-oftentimes embarrassed - were managed with rare ability. We are glad to know that he is appreciated in the home of his adoption: so much so that he is prominently named, in connection with the U. S. Senate, as the successor of the infamous and degenerate Criswell. Such a result would rejoice the hearts of his numerous friends in this State, and be entirely acceptable to the Democracy.

Significant.

"We know, precisely, says the N, Y. Independent, (Radical) every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not intend to admit the undaunted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover we know personally the leading Radicals of the Repub lican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intentien of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the Na- | dustry; tional Committee say, that on condition of adopting the amendment, as Teanussee adopted it,"the door stands invitingly open" for the ten other states, is to make a prom- tilence. ise to the ear and to break it to the hope.

* We, therefore, repeat that Conoffer of terms to the unconstructed States, or by the precedent of Tennessee, to make the Constitutional amendment the basis of restoration."

The Independent might have said with disunion. That they urged the war for disunion; that they never intended a restoration, and will prevent Union if it is in their power, regardless of the "so-called" amendment, or anything else. They are disunionists, and our faith is not strong that they will not succeed.

Variety.

A cow belle-a pretty milkmaid. Warm and Cold-Hottentots and Chilli-

What part of a ship is like a farmer?the tiller. When liars die and can lie no longer they

lie still. Door-kaobs, bell-ropes, and rascals' noses were made to pull.

The paper that contains the most fine points -a paper of needles. When is a literary work like smoke ?-When it comes in volumes.

The difference in tim between London and New York is 4 hours, 55 minutes, 16. has the longest span in the world-will be 95 seconds. When it is 12 o'clock in New York it 18.55 minutes and 18 seconds past vehicles by New Years day.

Suffering at the South.

There seems no room to doubt that aclarge part of the South. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louithe interior counties relied for their year's subsistence. Some of the crops have altogether tailed; others are so short as to immense numbers appalling. Nor is there any resident wealthy class to minister to the necessities of their destitute neighbors. pectation that the planters are unable to into all the Northern States; meet their own indebtedness. Even now Being profoundly in we hear of applications to the State and impending famine; and the rigors of the approaching season portend misery and disease unless the official action be both prompt and effective.

Unfortunately, the Southern State govsources at their command. Their treasuries are empty, their taxes uncollected and uncollectable, and their facilities for raising money by loan far below power. The Freedmen's Bureau may have more available means, but there are reasons for restricting rather than extending its eleemosyn ry operations, if other means of relief can be made available.

Such being the condition of thousands and tens of thousan is at the South, and such the inadequacy of Southern powers of relief, a duty devolves upon the North Legislatures of the States without the come forward, to assure the starving multrustworthy local organizations that may be formed for their relief. The North is ing, however extended, shall not culmipealed to from other quarters, should be a when the Southern authorities shall set forth the data of an appeal, and the man-INTERNAL REVENUE.—It appears that ner in which they propose to apply the stwithstanding the reductions and exemp-

The famine now raging in India has cast a blot upon the escutcheon of England's C .- Chronicle civilization. It has appeared almost inpenetrate the remotest recesses of heathenism to preach the gospel of charity, should permit millions of its own subjects to perish from sheer honger, without one vigorcare that a similar horror be not repeated on a smaller scale it. Alabama and other ly requires wise statesmanship to extricate rance will not be available. The fact that herself from the pecuniary burdens impos- destitution extensively prevails, has been they are inviting armed men to assemble promulgated through too many channels history or fable, unless we except a faint to admit of controversy; and the inability of the South to cope with the suffering which weekly spreads within porders, is equally susceptible of proof. We ought not to wait until famine actually begins its

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew ernment. The result of a popular demon G. Curtin, Governor of the said common-

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the commonw alt' to set apartannually a day for the special acknowledgement of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the thanks and praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men: therefore.

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this my proclamation, recommend that the good people of the commonwealth observe Thursday, the twenty ninth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their res pective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all his blessings during the past year.

For abundant gathered fruits of the earth; For the thus far continued activity of in-

For the general preservation of health

And especially for that, in His divine mercy, He hath stayed the threatened pes And,moreover, that they do be seech Him

to continue unto us all His blessings, and gress is not pledged either by the existing to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, deed of good justice, wisdom and mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the great sea of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentyequal torce and truth, that "every promi- ninth of October, in the year of our Lord nent (radical) member of Congress' meant one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

ELI SLIFER. By the Governor. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Massachusetts billiard saloon proprietor has convicted in the Criminal Court ing of Congress, an organized force subfor refusing the use of his table to a negro. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

The New Orleans Tribune-the darkies' organ-nominates Ben. Butlet for President in 1868. The white Radical organs must follow soot.

Gen. Grant was not at the Baltimore races the other day, and was not the guest of Judge Bond, as the Radical press had

The Tennessee cotton crop is only half a yield; tobacco an over full crop and quality, and the careals average.

The Cincinnati suspension bridge-which

The Revolutionary Congress.

wide spread suffering, arising from the the government, threats were made that them, The mystery is thus sensibly and count: failure of crops upon which the people of an army would be called together and en- seasonably explained by the Springfield camped upon Capitol Hill for the purpose of enforcing the decrees of Congress, withbe inadequate to the wants of the Winter out regard to the Chief Magistrate of the months; and as no large results exists in nation. That threat has been duplicated any part of the South, the prospect is to at the present time by the Radicals, and a forward movement made towards putting it in execution, as will be seen by the The yield of cotton falls so far below ex- following "circular" which is being sent

Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which military authorities for assistance to avert the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its and the Democrats has gone up to 8,500. the polls, the undersigned, a committee apof Washington, D, C., do in their name ernments have not very extensive re- earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the Republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council to be held in this, the Federal are conservative, after the manner of Govcapitol, on Saturday December the 1st ernor Swann, but the result is, in part at proximo.

Thirty-ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the

principles involved. Come in your might? By your pres ence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherons Executive against the legislative branch of the government cannot intimidate a free people. Here in the Federal capitol must our great struggle colminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we ongress to whose hands the Constituaction as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

D. S. CURTIS. R. J. HINTON, A. J. BENNETT. W. S. MORE,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY. Correspondence is invited, and may be addressed, R. J. Hinton, Washington, D.

This is the culmination of that spirit of resistance to lawful authority which has been inculcated by the orators and presses of the Radical party. The "Congressional Directory" precipitated a conflict upon endeavored to provoke a civil war in Maryland pending the recent election. And now, as a fitting finale to the treasonable and sanguinary designs of the Radicals, Washington simultaneously with the representatives of the people. These men will be led and controlled by Stevens and Butler, and similar exponents of a "centralized despotism." The former declared that Congress should be constituted en permanecne, and the latter is for removing the President and "wiping" out the "Reg ular Army," if that arm of the government should be called upon to enforce obedience to law, and upheld the constitu-In the name and by the anthority of the tional functions of one branch of the gov- functions of the office without interference stration manipula 1 by such men as these, having sue oo ts in view, cannot to that regard for fail to be destruclaw and order, that respect for free legislation, which should form the basis of all parties in a republic.

The a mouncement that such a gathering of men at the capital of the nation is necessary to prove "that the threats and insults of a treacherous executive against the legislative branch of the government cannot intimidate a free people," is a mere blind The executive officer of the nation has made no threats against the legislative branch of the government. He has exercised his constitutional right to veto messages opposed to the Constitution and the best interests of the people, and criticised in a fair, legitimate manner the acts and do ings of Congress. This he had a perfect right to do. Yet, this course of action is entitled "the threats and insults of a treacherous executive against the legislative branch of the government," and armed soldiers are summoned to assemble at Washington in order to muzzle the President, and elevate Congress into supreme power. The President has the same right to differ with Congress, that Congress has to disagree with him, He is bound by no promises to Congress, the breaking of which involves treachery or dishonor. He is the President of the whole nation, and his actions are uational and patriotic in their n eaning, scope and intention. The of a section, and its purposes are partisan. stitutional liberty, the Executive is bound to prevent those laws from bearing fruit by all the constitutional power, vested in that department of the government,

This calling to Washington, at the meet ject to the orders of the revolutionary leaders of that body, is suggestive of mis-chief and danger. Will this band of armed men be retained there? Certainly .-It is one of the means by which a minority Congress intends to force its decrees upon the nation. Power is to be used, if the President persists in defending the Constitution, and in guarding that instrument against the treasonable designs of the Radical haters of the Union The doors of Congress are to be sentinelled by armed soldiers, and thus the legislation of the nation is to be forced from its legitimate channel. The movement contemplated in the "circular" printed above, is calculated to destroy the vita! principles which under-lies our form of government into a military despotism, and as it is endorsed about the result -- Age,

The Baltimore Mystery.

During the struggle between Andrew The Conservative victory in Baltimore Republican:

tire control of the machinery of the elec- follows: tion and excluded all the voters they chose, as rebels or rebel sympathizers. That they should win under such circumstances was considered a matter of course. Nor is their failure accounted for by say ing that the rebels perjured themselves and so got their votes in. The figures tell another story. Two yerrs ago the Republicans cast nearly 15,000 votes in the city and the opposition not quite 3,000. Now the Republican vote has fallen to 7,500 triumphs in the field, and more recently at The Democrats have gained 5,500 and the Republicans lost that number and pointed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Union 2,000 more. The aggregate vote is 2,000 less than in 1864, and 8,000 registered voters did not vote at all. It cannot be in his bill, swore to its correctness, testified larger cases having the same number of octaves. said that the Republicans were kept from the polls by intimidation. The truth is that many of the Baltimore Repulicans lea t, a protest by Republicans themselves tion he was compelled to bring suit, and We ask your presence to honor and as- against the policy of exclusion. sure protection to the loyal majority in the They saw that citizens quite The defendant admitted shooting the as loyal and trustworthy as themselves chickens, and proved by four rehable witwere disfranchised under pretence, that nesses the following facts: they had at sometime indulged sympathy with the rebels; they saw this year's regthose registered were against them in polwould lead to dangerous consequences .--They therefore either voted with the oppoassemble to encourage and strengthen a disposition on the part of Governor Swann and his supporters to make an uncause for satisfaction, one cannot help feeling that the defeat of the Republicans at Baltimore is also a just retribution for their misconduct.

> The moral thus drawn by a Radical paper comes, perhaps, with better grace from it, than from us,

Governor Swann Sustained.

The decision of Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, in reference to the habeas corpus sued out by the Sheriff and newly appointed Police Commissioners, who had been mprisoned by Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, war rendered yesterday and not only fally sustains the action of the Governor in appointing the Commissioners, but administers a seathing rebuke to the petty tyrant in the Court below for his intamous course. Judge Bartol reviews the whole case, and says that the course of Bond was wholly unwarranted, and that his order for their arrest and imprisonmen. was totally without legal authority. The Juge also decides that Mesers. Young and Valliant, the new appointees, were at the time, of their arrest, and are now, the duly and legally appointed Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, and that they are rightfully entitled to exercise all the om anv quarter.

This decision is firal, and places Judge Bond and his aiders and abetters of the Radical faction in anything but an enviable position, By imprisoning the Sheriff and Police Commissioners, these lawless and tyrannical scoundrels expected to carry the election beyond a doubt in the city, and perpetuate their ill-gotten power in the State. But they were sadly disappointed in their calculation. They not orly lost the election, although the election officers were all of their own kidney, but the means resorted to by them for the purpose of car rying out their nefarious scheme-the imprisonment of the Police Commissionershas been judiciously condemned and they will henceforth only excite the contempt

and loathing which they so richly deserve. As to Hugh Bond, the petty Judicial tyrant, he had better make haste to resign the position which he disgraces before the Legislature ejects him from office. That they will and ought to do so, does not admit of a doubt. His days as a Judge are num bered, and his character will be loaded with infamy for all time to come .- Intel. of making her a present

ECONOMY IS WEALTH .- There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as proper economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much in his family if there is con inued leakage in parlor, it runs way, knows not how, and that depresent Congress is the representative mo Wa e cries "More!" like the horseleech's daughter, till he that provides has sectional and treasonable. If, therefore, no more to give. It is the hus band's duty they pass laws to carry out their designs to bring into the house, and it is the duty upon the Union and the perpetuity of con- of the wife to see that none goes wrongiully ort of it.

A man gets a wife to look after his af: fairs, and to assist him in his journey thro' life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no farther than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family; where she may do as much toward making a fortune as be can in the counting foom or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes the man wealthy, it is what he saves from his earnings Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or getting hand somer farniture, or entertaining more company than his purse will allow, are equal ly pernicious.

In the 5th and 6th wards of Detroit the Radicals returned a surplus of votes, which the whole vote of both wards out. This, to by the Radicals, they are thus convicted the mortification of the Rads, elects the cruelly beat a scholar the other day-cutby their own testimony of a plot th bring whole Democratic county and legislative ting an inch gash in the child's forehead tickets.

Brick Pomeroy in a Law-suit.

The editor of the La Crosse Democrat, tual destitution is imminent throughout a Jackson and a party which attempted to astonishes every one in view of the ability who gets up a very spicy newspaper, has overawe the President, and subordinate of the Radicals, by the Police Commission- lately been enjoying the luxury of a law Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, are represented as the scenes of the executive to the legislative branch of ers, to exclude all who did not agree with suit of which he gives the following ac-

Monday forenoon there came off before Police Judge Hubbard, in this city, anoth-The Republicans of Baltimore had en- er law-suit, the particulars of which are as

Reinbardt Hendrick, on the 17th of September, brought suit against " Brick" pomeroy, to recover pay for two roosters shot by the defendant with a revolver, the chickens belonging to the plaintiff, to the value of fifty cents each Through the kindness of week to week, till the return of the defend for the prosecution, the defendant appearing in his own defence.

The court room was crowded, for the idea of trying an editor for stealing chickens was a novelty. The plaintiff brought that he owned the chickens; that they were raised by a hen belonging to him; that he Scranton, Pa. saw the defendant shoot them; that he han repeatedly asked the defendent to pay for them; and failing to get pay or satisfac-

The defendant admitted shooting the

In April, 1866, the defendant owned a fast running track mare, "Kitty," which istration set aside by those who made it animal was kept in a stable hired by him, when they discovered that the majority of and cared for by one of his employers .-Through a little hole in the barn or stable ities, and they began to understand that the plaintiff's hens would fly in and eat such gross violations of the right of suffrage oats intended for the mare "Kitty," and on the approach of any one would fiv out. In an old barrel in the stadle, one of the hens sition, or made silent protest by refusing a black one, made her nest, laid thir een to vote at all. Notwithstanding there was eggs therein, and proceeded to raise a fam ily. When the hen got realy to set, the defendant instructed the boy who took care fair use of their power to carry their ends, of his mare to go down town, purchase thirand the defeat of their machinations was teen eggs of J. W. Dobinson & Co., gro cers, and put them in the nest, first remov-

ing the other eggs. The boy did so as was proved. He then personally drove the hen out of the stable a dozen times or more-he tried to make her leave-she would not, but proceeded to incubate his eggs, duly bought and paid for, without his consent. 'eave or license, after repeated efforts on his part and by his agents to have her vacate his premises. And farther, when the hen had hatched his eggs, she ran away with his chickens, eleven in number, two eggs not producing chickens. To her ser vices he brought an offset the use of stable and board bill in the shape of oats -h. charged her with the two eggs she spoiled. and demanded judgment for the balance of the flock, nine in number, at fifte cents each And besides, he proved that the chickens did not belong to that hen, as she was black, while the chickens were red and speckled! Henricks has sued all his neighbors for some little triffing matter, half a dozen times each during the past two years. After a patient hearing, the judge decided that there was no cause of action, and that the defendant was entitled to the other nine chickens, and the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit, amounting to seventeen dollars and thirty-seven and a half

FIENDISH OUTRAGES BY A MAN OF SIXTY Five .-- The Chicago Times gives the details of outrages committed by an old man of sixty-five, the like of which could hardly find a parallel among the savages. After giving accounts of previous outrages committed by the fiend, it furnishes the following, which led to his arrest:

"About two years ago, George Hartman, a common laborer, while doing a job of work, became acquainted with Frederick Beck. As both men worked upon the same job, they soon became intimate, and Hartman finally invited B. ck to visit him at his house. The invitation was readily accepted by the latter, and he soon ingratiated bimself into the good will of Hartman's family, particu arly that of his little daughter, Susan, about eleven years of age. He made her several small presents, in the course of a week or two, and finally invited her to his house, for the ostensible purpose

The day before Easter, 1864, the little girl went to Beck's house to receive the promised gift. She had, however, no sooner entered the dwelling, when, as it is alleged, the dastardly wretch committed an outrage upon her At first she strenuously resisted his efforts, and cried aloud for help, but when he pointed to the wall ther resistance, and his devilish purpose was accomplished. His threats of ven geance completely scaled the young girl's lips, and the fear of his anger put her under his complete control. Beck now gave up his own house, and took up his permanent abode with Hartman, and for a year and a half the child had to submit, at intervals, to his unholy embrace. About two months ago, within the lapse of twenty-four hours, both Hartman and his wife died of cholera. This left their child all alone in the world, and gave Beck complete control over the orphan. She managed, however, to escape from him, and, giving information, caused his arrest

During the progress of the trial the office of Justice Schoenwald was densely crowded by the neighbors and residents of the locality, and it was with the utmost difficulity that the officers could restrain the crowd from doing the prisoner bodily injury. The crowd was clamerous in their demands that he should be hung on the spot."

The very devil seems to be getting into compelled the board of canvassers to throw the schoolmarms. A female teacher named E. F. Odell, of Milford. Massachuse ts, most with a heavy ruler.

Local and Personal.

Explanation .-- The date on the colored ad-Explanation.—The date on the colored address label on this paper indicates the time up to which, as appears on our books, the subscriber has paid for his paper. Any error, in this label, will by promptly corrected, when brought to our notice. Those of our Subscribers, who wish to know how they stand with us, will consult the label on their papers. Don't let it get too far back into the bygone days.—Something might happen.

Donation .-- The friends of the Rev. C. R. Lane will make him a donation visit at his residence, ca the day appointed for our National Thanksgiving, Thursday, No. 29th. All are invited to attend. By order of the Committee

Gutta Percha Cement .-- This is made by dissolving the gutta percha in chloroform, so as to prothe judge the case has been adjourned from duce a honey like fluid, which is spread upon the articles to be vencered and allowed to dry. The pieces ant from an electioneering tour in Indiana, are then warmed until the coating softens, and are This morning the case came off, Ex Mayor, pressed together. Patches of leather may be thus Hon, James I. Lynden, being the counsel Pit upon boots in a manner which defes equally detection and dampness.

> Mason & Hamlin have added a number of new styles to their already large list of Cabinet Organs. Some of these styles are in smaller cases and range from \$35,60 to \$45,00 cheaper than those in Wholesale and Retail agency at L. B. Powell's,

> All About Nails .-- The following table will show any one, at a glance, the length of the various sizes, and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated "3-penny" up to "20 penny," The first column gives the number, the second, the length in inches, and the third the number per pound.

is :				
3-penny,	1	inch.		57 nail
4-peuny,	1:	inches,		53 nail
5-penny	14	inches,		32 mail
6-penny,		inches,		67 par
7 peuny,	21	inches		4I nail
.8-penny.		inches,		Ol nail
10-penny,	24	inches,		68 nail
12-penny.	3	inches,		54 nai
20 penny,	31	inches,		34 uai
Spikes,	4	inches.		16 nail
Spikes,	41	inches,		12 nail
Spikes,	5	inches,		0 pail
Spiker,	6	inches,		7 nail
Spikes,	7	inches,		5 mail
From this ta	hle an es	timate of	Connetite as	A

able sizes for any job of work can be easily made.

Married.

MOTT-SHALES-In Tunkhannock, the 14th inst. by the Rev. C. R Lane, Mr. Miah E. Mott and Miss Frank A. Shales, both of Lemon.

SICK! FR - FASSETT - At the house of the bride's father . For ston, Nov. 1 ith by Rev. J. S. Lewis, Mrs Wa. Sichier, of Morroe, to Miss Rliga J. Passett of Forkston Wyoming Co , Pa. Wilktes Barre Paper please copy.

BELL- MAPES-By the Rev Wm. Gay on the 18th inst. at the residence of the bride's tather, in Exeter, Mr John Bell of Tunkhannock, to Miss E. J Mapes of Exeter.

MIERS-FIICH-By Elder B. Shearer of Pitton at Pitton, George Miers to Miss Deborah Fitch. both of Northmoreland, on Nov. 14th inst.

\mathbf{D} ied

BRENTON-In Tunkhannock Borough, on Saturday, the 1 th inst, SABAH BRESTON, wife of SANCEL G. BRENTON, in the 71st year of her

MRS. T. A MILLER

Would respectfully inform her friends and the Ladies generally that s just received a well selected stock of MILLINERY GOODS, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. B - Mrs. Miller is receiving goods weekly, so that all who favor her with their patronage will be sure to get the

LATEST STYLES.

DRESS MAKING done on reacon able terms, CUTTING and FIT.
TING warranted to give satisfaction if properly made. Rooms on Warren St. opposite Wright's Store.

MRS. T. A. MILLER.
Tunkhannock, Pa Nov. 13, '66, v6n15-tf.

medial Enstitute

FOR SPECIAL CASES. No. 14 Bond Street, New York.

Full Information, with the highest testime nials: also, a Book on Special Diseases in a sealed envelope, sent free Be sure and send for them and you will not regret it; for, and advertising physicians are generally impostors, without references no stranger should be trusted Baclose stamp for postage, and direct to DR LAWRENCE No 14 Bon Street, New York. -dv6n15lyr

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary as lett my bed and board from which bung a gun and sword, she be-without just sause or provocation. All persons are therefore cautioned against harbering or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her con-Tunkhannock, Nov 6, 1866

DEAD HEADS, or, in other words, heads whose once glorious locks

have Withered and Whitened. ean in a few moments be re-clothed with all their YOUTHFUL ATTRACTIONS. a single application of that wonderful talisman

CRISTADORO'S HAIRDYE.

Grizzled whiskers and moustaches, ladies' curls which the snow of age has prematurely drifted, and red, sandy, or whitey-brown hair, receive, as if by magic, the rarest shades of black or brown from this harmless botanical hair darkener. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair

Dressers .-- v6n14-1mo. A MONTH !—AGENTS wan ed for six entirely new articles ust out. Address O T GAREY, City Building Bideford, Maino. van21-lyeer.

R. & W E LITTLE, ATTORNEYS AT R. & W E LITTLE, ATTOMOSE PA

WM. M. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, O fice in Stark's Brick Block Tioga St., Tunk hannock, Pa.