



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Feb 27, 1867

Geary's Rules for Pardons.

We observe by the papers that Geary has pardoned Mark Keeney and E. S. Thompson, the two election officers from Windham, this county, who were tried some time since and sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$50 for refusing to receive the vote of Stephen Taylor, a legal voter of that district.

When first entering upon the duties of his office, Geary, forgetting almost everything else but the alleged faults of his predecessor, Curtin—who was charged with a too free use of the pardoning power, had drawn out and published certain rules which were to be inflexibly adhered to in all cases of applications for pardons.—These rules if enforced, made an application for executive clemency, even in clear cases, about as difficult, uncertain, and expensive as a suit in the English courts of Chancery, where such suits are said to be entailed to the third and fourth generations.

To show that war, that stern, unrelenting teacher, had well nigh dried up the fountains of the milk of human kindness in his bosom, and that he was unlike his kind hearted and weak-kneed predecessor, these rules were made by this "stern statesman." They were hailed by the radical press as an evidence of superior sagacity and state-manship, in the man—who as governor on a former occasion stole the grandiloquent well rounded sentences of a puritanical New England governor, and tried to palm them off on the rude frontiersmen of Kansas as his own. These rules were published by them, with the usual amount of beseeching commendatory comments. Of course, "Geary is a statesman, of the first rank" said they. Just look at his rules to be observed in granting pardons. Does he not say that they "are intended to subvert the administration of justice," and that they will be "strictly enforced and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing?"

These good reasons seem to have offered themselves very frequently, ever since their promulgation. In our exchanges all over the state we find that all election officers who in the interest of Geary violated the election laws and their oaths of office in rejecting votes of alleged deserters, and have been prosecuted for so doing, are receiving pardons from Geary almost without asking for them. In some cases they go to trial with pardons in their pockets and after having put the county to the expense and trouble of the trial, and after conviction, when called up for sentence, flout the pardon in the face of the judge.

It would seem that Geary's rules which we publish below, do not apply in cases where the applicant is a radical and has contributed to Geary's election by refusing, in violation of their oaths and the law, to allow men to vote against "the hero of Suickersville". The following are Geary's rules for those who are not his political friends.

REGULATIONS FOR PARDONS.

First. No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefore shall have been given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second. No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the case to the district attorney, or the attorney who prosecuted; proof of which notice shall be furnished this department.

Third. All applications for a pardon must have with them the following papers written in a clear and distinct hand: 1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed, a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given for such refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case and a letter from the judge setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth. Recommendations for pardon for unpardoned terms of sentence must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also a commitment; petition from prisoner setting forth reasons, and statement from warden and inspectors of prison.

Fifth. No personal application will be permitted. Sixth. All of the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of the same in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which at least must be sent to this department. If the parties are too

poor the paper book need not be printed. Seventh. As these rules are intended to subvert the administration of justice, they will be strictly enforced, and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing. JOHN W. GEARY, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1867.

RAIL ROAD PROGRESS.—It will be seen by the subjoined article clipped from the Pittston Gazette that the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. Co., are making every effort to complete the connecting link between Towanda and Wilkesbarre. We are told that the work on the entire line will be vigorously prosecuted towards completion the coming summer. The Gazette says: We learn that the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. have purchased the Pittston branch of the L. & B. R. R.; the understood price is \$50,000. A week or two since we mentioned that the Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R. Co. were actively engaged on the rock bluff, south of town. They have lost the Pittston branch, this work is now suspended and the force of laborers transferred a few feet lower on the bluff to cut a new towing path for the canal. It is understood that the Lehigh Valley road, after crossing the canal near Mill Creek, will keep between the canal and river to a short distance north of the Tompkins' Shaft, where it will cross the east or berme side, following the line of the L. & B. branch through town to the present depot at North Pittston, where it will cross the L. & B. R. R. and continue up the river Susquehanna.

By this transfer of the Pittston branch to their rival, the Lehigh & Susquehanna Co. are literally bluffed out of it—at least the bluff prevent their getting in, except by an ascending grade from Port Griffith through the depression where the R. R. of the Penn Coal Co. is now built.

"Perils of the Hour"

(From Washington National Intelligencer.) Six years ago we drifted into war because the American people would not believe that any of its public men were mad enough to prefer ruining the country to abandoning their own self-willed purpose. The same danger threatens to-day. The majority in Congress are bent on tyrannical rule, without regard to the Constitution.—They are trampling on its provisions on the pretext that they do not apply to rebels, and laugh at the idea that the people will resist sooner than have the solemn guarantees of that instrument contemptuously overturned.

Does not every wise man see that the Republic is sorely threatened? Our Congressional leaders say that they are acting in perfect accordance with the Constitution, but in all controversies about the meaning of that instrument there is but the authoritative tribunal. This Congress is now proposing to disregard. The Supreme Court has solemnly pronounced against military tribunals for civilians. In defiance of this, Congress proposes to govern one-half of this country by military commissions. In the name of constitutional liberty, in the name of the martyred dead who have fallen fighting the great strife for the Constitution and the Union; in the name of the great interests with which this Republic is entrusted; in the name of the oppressed of all the lands who look to this as at once their model and their inspiration, we protest against this proposed violation of our organic law.

Negroes in the Cars.

When Dr. Worthington's pet measure to force negroes into cars promisciously with other people's wives and daughters were before the Senate, Mr. Wallace (Democrat) offered the following: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish any one for the exclusion of persons of color from cars set apart for the use of ladies. Lost—17 days to 16 years.

The bill imposes a penalty of \$500, and imprisonment and damages besides, against the company, employees and others, for stopping or preventing the negro from taking his position where he pleases. According to the above vote, therefore, if your wife or daughter takes a sleeping berth, and a burly negro takes a fancy to occupy the same, neither you, wife, daughter, conductor or company have any right to interfere, under a heavy penalty.

THAD. STEVENS.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, a Radical journal, uses the following language in regard to Mr. Stevens: "Few men in Congress are more completely destitute of the qualities which should characterize a leader of a great party, although it may be that few have more of the qualities which enable a man to seize a temporary control. He has neither cool judgment nor a sagacious comprehension, nor the intellectual authority of a great mind, nor even a proper self-respect. He has seemed to lead, however—and it may be admitted that to a certain extent he has led—for the simple reason that whether his conclusions are well reasoned or not, he knows what he wants, while the mass around him do not."

A good looking Meth-dist clergyman, "Rev." I. R. Dunn, has been arrested in Louisville for the ruin of a young Miss Nellie Davison, of Indianapolis. It was the old story. The fellow is now making shoes for the State, at a five years penitentiary engagement.

Josh Billings says: "God save the fools. And don't let 'em run out, for if it wasn't for them wise men couldn't get a living."

An incurable old bachelor, who seemingly rejoices in his infirmity, describes marriage a "female despotism, tempered by padings."

We have had no accounts of "Southern outrages" on freedom for a long time. Wait until another election.

The Blackest Record.

In speaking of the character of the bill reported by Stevens and the Committee on Reconstruction, and which passed the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the National Intelligencer, of the next day, thus forcibly describes it: "The blackest record ever made by an assembly of the representatives of a free people stained yesterday the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Never, in the most tyrannical hour of the Long Parliament misrule; never, amid the utmost subservience to the royal mandate of an English King; never, in the most bloodthirsty epoch of a French convention, did the representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignominy. The bill, which passed by a vote of 109 to 55, hands one third of the people of this country over to military government. For the rule of law it substitutes the will of an officer.—For the tribunal of a judge, it furnishes a drumhead court-martial or a military commission. For the process of a court and the peaceful visit of a sheriff, it proffers the order of a petty satrap and the presence of a squad of bayonets. It ignores the Chief Magistrate of the United States.—It invests a General with absolute power over one third of his countrymen. It erects subordinate dictators, armed with unbridled power, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Throughout this broad domain, comprising the fairest and most fertile section of the Republic, no man is to have a secure title to his property; no man's house is free from search; no man's chattels exempt from seizure; no man's life safe from peril. An army officer, a soldier, exalted above the law, may ruthlessly invade a citizen's home and drag him from the bosom of his family. Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It despises all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples on the freedom of the press. It annihilates the right of free assembly. It silences the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes out the guaranty of a grand jury presentment. It abolishes the exemption of freedom from seizure and from search. It abrogates the right of trial by jury of one's peers in the vicinage of the commission of the alleged offence. It tramples upon the prerogative of the President, it makes war upon the Constitution, it rebels against the authority of the Supreme Court. It invades the sacred constitutional rights of the citizen. It is treason enveloped in the forms of law. It is rebellion wearing the garb of legitimate power. It is usurpation assuming the sanctity of constitutional enactment."

As bad as the Stevens' bill is, which is so well described by the Intelligencer, yet Elliott's bill for the government of Louisiana, which passed the House by a vote 113 to 48, is much worse. Even the New York Times, a Republican paper, thus speak of its character and effects: "It is proscriptive after the manner of Tennessee, and will give rise to the heart-burning, the angry controversies, the bitter, bloody strife which prevail in Tennessee to this hour. It confers the franchise upon the negroes, universally, while it disfranchises nearly the entire white population. Practically, therefore, the re-organization of Louisiana will be entrusted to its freed men; they, and they alone, will have the election legislators, and through the Convention the framing of the new Constitution; the resident whites being at their mercy in all things political. No gift of property is needed to foretell the consequences of this Policy. It is irritating and dangerous to the last degree, and its effect upon the property and business interests of the State will be most disastrous."

Providence.

"In order to make our victory the more complete, it seems that Providence has permitted our President to turn against us, that the people, through their representatives in Congress might make their victory the more thorough." Repub Exchange.

What a habit these broad nosed pharisees have of calling on the name of Providence, and putting all their short comings on his shoulders. When Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre, it was openly pronounced an act of Providence. Lincoln was declared to be the Moses that was allowed to view, but not enter the promised land, that Providence removed him, and placed a man in the Executive chair, who had more nerve to carry out God's designs against the South. So sang the Radical press and pulpit then.

There may be truth in the above quotation, nevertheless. Man is declared to be "desperately wicked." In view of that fact and the corruptions, licentiousness, &c., at Washington, Providence could not, very consistently, entrust the Mongrel Congress to carry out his views. Their victory is not God's victory or he would not have "permitted our President to turn against us." The idea, however, of Providence granting a special permit to the President, sounds a little too much of Puritan blasphemy.—Jeffersonian.

A philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "brown sugar," because, he said "she was sweet but unrefined."

A leveler, perceiving two crows flying side by side, said: "Ay, that is just how it should be; I hate to see one crow over another."

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed? One is hard up and the other soft down.

By the ancient laws of Hungary a man convicted of bigamy was compelled to live with both wives in the same house.

The prophesy, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," is believed to refer the advent of newsboys.

She who can compose a cross baby is greater than she who composes books.

Eight hundred and ninety-two criminals in the Ohio penitentiary, and the Radicals still in an unaccountable majority in that State. The penitentiary must be enlarged.

George Peabody.

George Peabody, the wealthy American banker in London, is the most magnificent man in the world. Scarcely do we recover from the amazement and awe into which one of his princely endowments or donations throw us, than another equality startling and grand is put forth by him for the relief of the indigent or the promotion of civilization. A Christian and a pure philanthropist his name will descend the ladder of time, surrounded by a halo of glory and sanctified by the majestic laudations of a world. He has recently addressed a long letter to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, General Grant, and some twelve or thirteen other equally conscientious and high-minded gentlemen of the United States, whom he appoints Trustees, and in whose hands he places one million dollars, the income of which is to be applied to the relief of the suffering citizens of the Southwestern portions of the United States, who have been impoverished by the ravages of our late civil war. In addition to the income to be derived from the donation, he grants permission to the Trustees to use from the principal sum within the next ten years an amount not exceeding forty per cent., which is to be expended for the "promotion and encouragement of the intellectual, moral and industrial education" of the class to be benefited by his munificence. He also places in the hands of his Trustees, \$1,100,000 worth of bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued to the Planter's Bank of that State, which is to be added to the trust.

The pure charity and the philanthropic tenor of the letter of donation, coming as it does from the generous heart of the donor, cannot fail to elicit the admiration of the world. Being confined to men of all sections of our country, and being for the advantage of the seathed and stricken ones of the South as well as the North, the gift towers high above everything partisan and perches upon the very summit of benevolence. How many thousand hearts will rise up and call George Peabody blessed, the mighty Ruler of Heaven alone will know, but that the future educational advancement of the Southwestern States will be founded upon his philanthropy all the world will testify. All honor to this great and noble character whom we are proud to claim an American.

Radical Love for the Soldiers.

"Private Miles O'Reilly," General Halpine of New York, writing to his paper from Washington city, says: The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter Mr Johnson's proteges, is making a mighty bad record for itself with regard to "Our Boys who wore the Blue." It has rejected scores of noble and deserving soldiers for no other reason than that their names had been sent in for various places by the President—as if, because Mr. Johnson may be wrong in some points, his sons were possessed of so foul a contagion as to blast and sully the brightest record of men who did gallant service during the war.—Take the case of young Major Lowe, formerly of the "bloody Sixth Massachusetts," and for years a confidential and trusted staff officer of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick; yet even he, who sent in for Collector of the eighth Massachusetts District, is rejected! So also with Gen. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who travels around at this writing with a mine ball some where hidden in his neck, and whose record cannot be surpassed. So likewise with Gen. Egan; and so on with nearly two score of faithful and patriotic appointees, distinguished graduates of the army, who have been kicked by the Senate off the ladder upon which Mr Johnson strove to place their feet. A full record of these rejections is now being prepared by Mr. Hanscombe, of the Republican—the personal and army history of each officer being given after his name; and when this shall come to be published and used oratorically as a campaign document, it certainly will do the reverse of good to the radicals as represented in the Senate—the reverse of injury to the President.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM IRELAND.—A REPORTED FEMIAN RISING.—A special cable despatch this morning (says the N. Y. Herald of yesterday) from our London correspondent announces that news reached that city yesterday of the rising of the Fenians in Ireland. The outbreak occurred at Killynure, and the revolutionists had marched towards Kenmare, pursued by British troops and artillery. Another report states that information had been received by the Cabinet in London of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valantia, the European terminus of the Atlantic cable, and that Sir Hugh Rose, of Sepoy notoriety, now sitting in the House of Peers as Lord Strathern, and Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, who is a member of the House of Commons, had taken a hurried departure for the scene of action.

COAL FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—On Thursday last an immense lump of coal from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Summit Hill mines, passed down over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on its way to New York, there to be shipped to Paris, to be exhibited at the great World's Fair, which is to be held in that city, in June next. The block is 4 feet wide, 3 feet 9 inches thick, and 6 feet long, and weighs 7,159 pounds. It is the second largest block of anthracite coal ever quarried—the largest being the block which lies in front of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's office, at Mauch Chunk, which weighs 8,500.

George Peabody, the American millionaire, who made his money by banking in England, has, in addition to his other munificent donations, given \$2,000,000, to be used for the promotion of the moral and intellectual education of destitute youth in the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union.

A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. "Oh, he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I'd hamer his leading propensity."

THE INFLUENCE FROM NEWSPAPERS.

Occasionally an individual says to us, "times are too hard with me, I must stop my paper," or as in some instances, "my wife says she thinks we can dispense with the paper now, and I must stop." Thus it is, stop the paper the first thing as a useless expense, without thinking of the actual waste of money for many things drunk, eat, smoked or chewed, which can do the system no good, but rather harm.

The newspaper, says a cotemporary, can, or should, be regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds a charm for social intercourse; it makes an agreeable member of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he comes a perfect nobody; when he goes into society and hears others talk about current events and discusses questions of local or general interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the paper has—the children read it and gain knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours; to keep them from frivolous amusements, and gives an attraction to home.—Surely, then, no wise parent would consent to go without a newspaper in his family—and a local home newspaper too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbor's shop or store, or he can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather a mean way. Men ought to be independent.—They ought to read for themselves. If, however, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured their families do. Considerations like these should have their weight, and should induce those who have had thoughts of stopping their newspapers not to do so, and for those who have not taken a paper to subscribe at once for one.

The Prisoner Surratt.

WASHINGTON Feb. 15, 1865.

The Swatara still lies off the Navy Yard with Surratt on board. No communication from the shore is allowed with the vessel, except by parties having authority through the Navy Department. It is understood the Cabinet will consider, to-day, the question as to the proper plan for the safe-keeping of the prisoner, and other subjects in that connection. A cell has already been prepared in the jail for his reception, to which he will probably soon be transferred, under the custody of the United States Marshal. The Swatara left Villa Franca with Surratt—and not Lisbon, as was reported—and stopped for a short time at Madeira, to procure coal, during her voyage home.

This afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and soon after notification by the Navy Department of its readiness to deliver Surratt to the civil authorities, Marshal Gooding proceeded to the Navy-yard with the above warrant, and having exhibited it to Admiral Radford, the latter, with a guard of marines, repaired to the Swatara, and soon returned, bringing with him the prisoner, whom he delivered to the Marshal.

Surratt was in Zouave dress, such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and handcuffed. Having been placed in a hack with an armed guard, he was driven to the jail, which he reached at five o'clock, and was placed in the custody of the warden, who has lately had fitted up three iron-celled cells, one on each floor which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate character. He was placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance of escape, and, therefore, no doubt about his safe-keeping. No one will be allowed to see him, excepting his counsel and the officers of the prison.

The prisoner positively denies that he is John H. Surratt.

The story about Jefferson Davis having been disguised in his wife's clothes at the time of his capture has at last been officially disposed of. Secretary Stanton has sent to the Senate a full copy of the report of Major Wilson, the officer who was in command of troops who made the capture. Major Wilson's report includes the reports of subordinate officers sent out to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis across the Mississippi river, including that of Lieut. Col. Fritchard, of the 4th Mich. Cav., who captured him. Not one word is said in these despatches of Mr. Davis having been taken in any disguise but his own. Had it been otherwise it would certainly have been stated. Thus is a miserable slander, promulgated at the time, now refuted by an official report from a quarter where it was known to be false from the first. This makes Stanton look exceedingly small in his malicious meanness.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic State Committee at its meeting, January 20th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions: 1st. That the regular Convention of the party for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench be held at Harrisburg on the 2nd TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at 12 m., and that the Convention shall be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd In addition thereto it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect in the usual manner two delegates of recognized position and influence in the party for each Representative and Senator in their respective Districts who shall meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WILLIAM A WALLACE, Chairman. B. L. FOSTER, Secretary.

The Mongrel politicians are queer fellows; they think that war kept the Southern States in the Union, and that peace put them out.

Local and Personal.

Explanation.—The date on the colored address label on this paper indicates the time up to which an appears on our books, the subscribers has paid for his paper. Any error, in this label, will be 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 by-gone days.—Something might happen.

Goods at Cost are now being sold in large quantities at the store of Ross, Mills & Co. Any of our friends who wish to obtain them at these rates should not hesitate to make tracks towards that "Eldorado" of the poor man.

The Daily Register, published at Scranton by Mayor Hill of the Scranton Register is like its prototype, the weekly, a spirited and readable sheet. We wish friend Hill the abundant success which he so much deserves in his new undertaking; and feel certain that he will attain it, if his energy and public spirit are duly appreciated by our Scranton neighbors.

Church Music Books.—Among the most popular works for sale at the Music establishment of L. B. Powell, of Scranton, are the "Jubilate" and "Harp of Judah," by Emerson; the "Psalm King," by Perkins, and the "Key Note," by Bradbury.—These and other Music Books can be had of Mr. Powell by the quantity at the wholesale price.

The Revivals in the various churches in town are still kept up; as well as the Union prayer meetings at the Temple's Hall. Twelve or fifteen received the ordinance of Baptism, by sprinkling, at the M. E. Church on Sunday last. Five were baptized by immersion, by the Rev. Mr. Grow. The Rev. T. P. Hunt has returned, and proposes to preach every evening this week, Saturday excepted, at the Presbyterian Church.

The Small-Pox which we hoped our townspeople would entirely escape, has prevailed in the family of Mrs. George Ross who resides at the west end of town, for several days. Since the nature of the disease, which for sometime was doubtful, has been known, the family have taken every precaution to prevent its further spread. The rumors that it exists in the family of Mr. Philo Bowers on the river Bank are not fully confirmed.

We feel it our duty to report and shall report every well authenticated case that exists in town, until all danger from it has entirely passed.

A New Counterfeit Quarter.—A new and dangerous counterfeit of the twenty-five cent issue has recently appeared. It is almost perfectly engraved and well calculated to deceive the most practical eye. Upon close examination it may be detected by noticing that the scroll work around the figure "25," on the upper left hand corner, touches the fine lines around the edges of the note which form the bordering, while on the genuine no part of the scroll work touches the line. When these notes become worn and dirty they will defy description.

Corporal Punishment.—The Law as to Corporal Punishment.—Parent and Child.

The Law as to Corporal Punishment.—Teacher and Pupil.

The Law as to Punishing for Misconduct Out of School.

The Law as to the Proper Instrument to be used in Punishing.

The laws of all the States on the above subjects are carefully compiled, arranged, and explained in chapter 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the new book entitled "The Lawyer in the School Room." This attractive, concise, and instructive little volume is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00. Address the author, M. McN. WALSH, No. 65 Nassau Street, New York. The trade supplied on usual terms.

Married

CRAWFORD—WILLIAMS.—In Keisersville Feb. 16th 1867, by Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. Schuyler C. Crawford, to Miss Emma M. Williams both of the above named place.

VOSE—YAMER.—Also, by the same, Feb. 21, 1867 Mr. James L. Vose, and Miss Amanda E. Yamer, both of Keisersville, Pa.

DEPEW—SCOTT.—Also, by the same at the M. E. Parsonage in Methoppen, Feb. 21, 1867, Mr. Dallas Depew, and Miss Elizabeth Scott, both of Auburn, Pa.

SPRAGUE—STANTON.—In Nicholson, 19th inst, by the Rev. H. Jacques, Mr. Floyd F. Sprague and Miss P. Jenny Stanton, both of Nicholson, Pa.

FEBERSON—EGGLESTON.—On the 11th of Feb, by the Rev. Isaac Austin, Mr. Spencer Ferguson of Northmoreland and Miss Harriet A. Eggleston of Monroe.

DODSON—DAVENPORT.—Also, by the same, at the M. E. Parsonage, Centremoreland, Feb. 15th, Mr. Alexander Dodson, and Miss Rachel Davenport, both of Union, Luz. Co.

NEWBERRY—CANFIELD.—Also, by the same, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Feb. 21st, Mr. Miles F. Newberry of Monroe, and Miss Mary J. Canfield of Eaton.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 15 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST, 154 Broadway, New York, and 504 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v6n29-ly.

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT. AN INSTANTANEOUS REMEDY FOR CHRONIC rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, colic, quinsy, sore throat, and pains in any part of the body. Remember, this article is a success—not an experiment.—For 19 years it has been tested. No medicine ever had such a reputation as this: silent-ly it has worked its way before the public, and all are loud in its praise. "Chronic rheumatism" Thousands who had laid for weeks on a bed of agony, and never walked without crutches. Paralytic and with this complaint, can testify to the magical effects of this Liniment. They are cured and proclaim its virtues throughout the land. Remember, relief is certain, and a positive cure is sure to follow. Headache of all kinds, and neuralgia, are robbed of their terrors by a timely use of the Venetian Liniment.—It has saved hundreds the past three months.—Price, 40 and 90 cents a bottle. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all druggists. v6n29-ly.