



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1867.

Jahey on Matrimony

In looking over the proceedings of the Legislature of the 18th January last, we noticed that our Representative, Jahey Kennedy, presented a bill with the following strange title: "An act for the better protection of ministers of the Gospel, in their official duties in administering matrimony."

As this bill originated from so pure (?) a source, and was presented so early in the session, we presume it has already been passed and is now the law for preachers.

We confess ourselves a little curious to know what "protection" this man asks; and what exclusive privileges he has secured for himself and his reverend brethren, in this business. If this law is needed for preachers, why is it not, also, for Justices of the Peace, who sometimes, though rarely, "administer matrimony" too?

Does this bill protect preachers exclusively in the right to "administer matrimony" whenever, wherever and on whomsoever they may choose? If so, Heaven have mercy on the matrons—for Jahey won't.

It is to be hoped that the more spiritually inclined of the profession, will at once disavow any sympathy with this "man of flesh," in his infamous scheme of protecting himself, by Legislative enactments, from the just wrath of injured husbands and fathers.

How Absurd.

Our forefathers of the revolution were certainly great asses when they incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, the following silly objections to the conduct of the King of Great Britain:

- 1. Keeping in the colonies in the time of peace standing armies.
2. Rendering the military independent of and superior to the civil power.
3. Imposing taxes without allowing representation.
4. The depriving the colonists of the benefit of trial by jury.
5. For suspending Colonel Legislation.
6. In inciting insurrection likely to result in an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
7. Abducting government, by declaring us out of the protection of the mother country.
8. Quartering large bodies of armed troops on the colonists.
9. Sending into the colonies swarms of officers to collect taxes and oppress the colonists.
10. Refusing to pass proper laws for large districts of people unless they would relinquish the right of representation.
11. Obstructing and interfering with the judiciary, thus denying the justice.
12. Interfering with legislative bodies, and dissolving them for opposing with manly firmness invasions of the people.
13. Protecting military officers by mock trials, for offences which they have committed against the colonists.

LIST OF RECENT BANK FAILURES.—The following is a list of the recent failures in National Banks, which we chronicle among the other signs of the times:

- First: National Bank at Meredith, N. Y., failed. Cause—speculations of the president.
Second: National Bank of Hudson, closed. Cause—speculations of the cashier.
Third: First National Bank of Newtonville, Mass., lost twice its capital. Cause—speculations of cashier.
Fourth: Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore, defalcation of \$300,000 by book-keeper and paying teller.
Fifth: State National Bank, Boston, defalcation of \$500,000. Cause—speculations of cashier.
Sixth: Fairman's National Bank of Medina, N. Y., went under on Friday last. Losses, speculations and general shrinkage, about \$100,000.

TOO MUCH FOR THE TRIBUNE.—Even the Tribune at last begins to revolt at the persistent slandering of the Democrats by its own paid correspondent, and the whole radical press. It says: "If we could stop the stream of calumnious fabrication which ever sets in all directions from Washington City, and whereby our correspondents are often imposed upon, it would subtract much of the bitterness of life. The same paper declares that, 'it seems quite unreasonable and harsh that men who are to-day hearty Unionists—who love the republic and its flag, and are ready to fight for the integrity of the one and honor of the other—should be denied a voice in the government because they were rebels years ago.' So it must seem to every honest man.

Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas has been elected by the Maryland Legislature United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March last. He is at present a member of the House of Delegates. He succeeds that miserable renegade Crosswell, who sold his birthright and his interest in his country to Thad & Co. for less than a mess of potage.

The Bankrupt Law.

The following synopsis embraces the provision of the National Bankrupt Law in a condensed form. By the law passed, jurisdiction in Bankruptcy is given to the several United States District Courts, with the United States Circuit Courts acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity, and Judges of the District Court will be assisted by Registers in Bankruptcy, whose powers are limited, and provision is made for reference of disputed questions to the District Court Judge, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed \$2,000, to the United States Supreme Court.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary. In the former, any person residing within the United States jurisdiction, owing over 3000, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the Judges of the District in which he has resided for six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors having been properly notified by the Court may appoint one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor, the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the District Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors, by the Register. The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full power granted them necessary for the collection of all debts, and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets the Court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on oath upon matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or business transactions, and for good cause his wife may, in like manner, be compelled to attend as a witness in the case. In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time at 3 months intervals, but the following claims are first to be paid in full:

First, the fees, cost and expenses of the acts; Second, debts, taxes and assessments due to the U. S.; Third, State debts, taxes and assessments; Fourth, wages to any operative, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding \$50, for labor performed within six months preceding the bankruptcy; Fifth, debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to the preference by the laws of the United States. The voluntary bankrupt is entitled to discharge, provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankruptcy; but the proof on discovery of any fraud or concealment deprives him of the right to discharge. No person who has once received his discharge is to be entitled again to become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent, of his debts, or three fourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy. Preference and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations. The exemptions are as follows: "The necessary household and kitchen furniture and such other necessities of such bankrupt as the assignees shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500, and also the wearing apparel of each bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864." Acts of the involuntary bankruptcy are classified as follows: Departure or absence from the State where debts are owed, with the intention to defraud creditors; concealment of property to avoid seizure on legal process, assignments designed to delay, defraud, or hinder creditors arrest and detention for seven days, under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; actual imprisonment for seven days in a civil action founded on contract for \$100; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days. The petition for adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more creditors whose debt reach \$250, but the petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are more stringent than in other cases. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

A woman named Weiss attired herself in man's apparel, in Newark, New Jersey, and undertook to thrash a Mrs. Miller, when Mr. Weiss, her husband, came along and discovering a man beating a woman, interfered and gave his wife a sound whipping before he discovered who she was.

Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts, has appointed a negro named Gengel Ruffin a justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk. There were two soldier applicants for the position—one minus a leg—but it was no go. Wounded soldier had to take a back seat.

It is stated that the Princess Helena is next on the royal list for an attack of cable rheumatism.

The Fenians.—The Irish people are again becoming enthusiastic in the Fenian movement, and meetings are held all over the country, and active measures are being taken by them to render assistance to their countrymen who are struggling for freedom in Ireland.

OBITUARY.

A correspondent of the Bradford Reporter, from which we clip this notice says: JOHN HOLLENBACK, Esq., died at his residence in Wyalusing, March 13th, 1867, in the ninety-second year of his age.

Mr. HOLLENBACK was born in Martinsburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1775, a subject, though a rebellious one, of his majesty King Geo. III. In 1783, after the declaration of peace, his parents joined in the sudden tide of emigration to the westward, and settled at Morgantown, on the Monongahela River, West Virginia; now talked of as the future capital of that new State. Ten years later he left that place and came to Wilkes-Barre where he had relatives;—which place was his home until his final removal to Wyalusing.

Pending the present movement to restore the shad to our upper waters, it is interesting to know that in the year 1797 he came up the river to Wyalusing in a Durham Boat, for the purpose of establishing a shad-fishery; and that he soon after returned to Wilkes-Barre after a successful experiment, with his boat heavily laden with the salted shad.

In the year 1861 he removed to Wyalusing, coming up the river in a canoe, with a small stock of goods for purposes of trade; which was the beginning of a trade of considerable extent carried on for many years at various points in the valley.

MR. HOLLENBACK was the parent of fifteen children in all, of whom all but two or three have survived him.

Such men are a legacy to us from our dead and buried ancestry; links connecting the ever changing and oblivious Present with the years of the sublime and heroic Past. Living throughout three generations, he was one of the few, now alas, how few! whose lives extending to our time were co-extensive with the life of our nation. Within a few days we have been called to mourn as a nation the departure of the last survivor of the Army of the Revolution. Very soon we shall bury from our sight every soul of the men and women who were even living as babes in that historic time.

It is truly lamentable that this stalwart and long-lived generation should have been allowed to pass away without giving to the world more fully their rich stores of memory and experience. Within a twelvemonth have died men and women who knew more of our early local history, deeply interesting as it must be to their successors of the present and future generations, than any who have survived them. In this view their loss becomes a public bereavement, felt beyond the narrow circle of their family connections, and deeply felt by all who remember with tender regret the early struggles and hardships of our fathers, and cherish a laudable pride as well in their triumphs, as in the grand progress and development of the fabric of society which they founded.

New Hampshire Election.

The complete returns from NEW HAMPSHIRE make a better show for the Democrats than the estimate given by us a few days since. Subjoined are the figures as compared with those of last year:

Table with 4 columns: Dem., Rep., Rep. Maj., and a final column with values 30,421, 36,137, 4,656, 32,833, 35,755, 2,923.

It appears from this table that the Democrats polled 2,252 more votes this year than they did last year, while the Republicans were able to add but 618 to their vote of 1865; or, in other words, the Democratic gain is 7-10 per cent, and the Republican gain only 1-14 per cent. All the comfort that the Radicals can derive from these figures they are heartily welcome to. Meanwhile we beg to remind our CONNEXICUT friends that, if they will do as well, they will carry the State and three Congressional districts; for if each party increases its vote by the same number as did the parties in NEW HAMPSHIRE, JAMES E. ENGLISH will be elected by 1,200 majority; and, if by the same proportion, the Democratic majority will be 5,000.—Men of CONNEXICUT, make it 5,000, and redeem your State!—World.

The Radical party throughout the whole country are becoming despondent since the late reverses at the spring elections. This Radical country destroying party is destined to be made powerless for doing injury and, that too, before many elections pass. What country ever witnessed such despotic tyranny as that practiced by the dominant party in this country? This state of things will not exist long, the American people will reverse the action of these tyrants, fill their places with men having respect for laws, and the good of the country at heart.

The debate in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, on Southern destitution was a disgrace to American civilization. One member, Williams, of Indiana, openly expressed his wish that the white people of the South should starve in order that the country might be populated by what he called the "loyal" people of the country, and Butler added, if possible, to his infamy, by denouncing any scheme to relieve the pressing necessities of the suffering poor in that afflicted region. And such brutes are entrusted with the law-making power in a Christian land!

A woman named Weiss attired herself in man's apparel, in Newark, New Jersey, and undertook to thrash a Mrs. Miller, when Mr. Weiss, her husband, came along and discovering a man beating a woman, interfered and gave his wife a sound whipping before he discovered who she was.

Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts, has appointed a negro named Gengel Ruffin a justice of the peace for the county of Suffolk. There were two soldier applicants for the position—one minus a leg—but it was no go. Wounded soldier had to take a back seat.

It is stated that the Princess Helena is next on the royal list for an attack of cable rheumatism.

Has the National Debt been Diminished?

Some sanguine people have allowed themselves to be led to believe that the vast debt incurred during the war is likely to be liquidated during the life-time of those who saw it created; and singular to say, certain crack-brained Radical fanatics, such as the editor of the New York Tribune and W. D. Kelly of Philadelphia, have given expression to a fear that it is being paid off too rapidly. The New York Times takes up the matter and shows by a short and concise statement that the present generation is much more likely to see the national debt doubled than extinguished. It says:

"This generation is much more likely to double the debt than it is to pay it. The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions a year;—but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in other directions.—The Bounty Bill of 1866 added about eight millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this bill will do to begin with," and Gen. Banks pledges himself to vote for whatever sum the soldier wants,—he does not care whether it is four or eight hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania, has presented another bill of the same sort. The soldiers constitute a powerful part of the great body of voters. They have one common interest, and nothing is more certain than that just as long as aspiring partisans want their votes, just so long will millions be voted out of the public Treasury for the purpose of securing them.—Neither party in Congress even now dare vote against any such proposition. No prominent public man dare take ground openly and boldly against the policy thus foreshadowed, ruinous and fatal as they know it to be. Whoever does so is forthwith denounced as an enemy of the soldiers—a rebel-sympathizer—a traitor or a Copperhead more or less disguised. And an epithet or two of this sort is quite enough to silence any member who, in a rash moment, might have dreamed of consulting the public good.

Then, too, Mr. Blaine's proposition to transfer to the National Treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is pretty certain sooner or later to become a law,—and this will add not less than five hundred millions to the aggregation of the National Debt. And lurking behind all these stands another class of claims of which no man can estimate the amount.—we mean the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or for property destroyed during the progress of the war. These claims began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in public life. So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizen of the Southern States should be entertained. But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignored than can the 7-20s or any other part of the public debt.

What the amount of those claims will prove in the end to be, the country has no means of knowing. Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to present aggregate of the National debt.

Military Despotism.

ORDER NO. 10.—The machinery of modern Republicanism as illustrated in the Sherman military bill, is being put in working order. The "flag of the free" and the "home of the brave" is about numbered among the things of the past—"played out," as loyalists say when referring to the 22d of February.

In pursuance of this act the President, on the 13th instant, directed the following assignments to be made:

- First district, State of Virginia, to be commanded by Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield. Headquarters, Richmond, Va.
Second district, consisting of North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major General D. E. Sickles. Headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama.
Fourth district, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. Ord. Headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Fifth district consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, to be commanded by Major-General P. H. Sheridan. Headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.

The powers of departmental commanders are hereby delegated to the above named district commanders. By command of General Grant. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj. Gen'l.

The Chicago Tribune, a free trade Radical journal, asks its eastern tariff brethren, that if the protection of fifty-six per cent, in gold furnished now by the present tariff is not enough, how much more do they want? The editor thinks that this tax upon Western products for the benefit of Eastern monopolies ought to satisfy all honest men. In this he is no doubt correct, but he ought to know that the man that demands that his neighbor be taxed for his especial benefit is not honest.

The Presidential Election.

The House of Representative on Saturday passed the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tem., and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being; and in case there shall be no Speaker of the House of Representatives, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and in case there shall be no Chief Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court who shall have been longest commissioned, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed or a President be elected and qualified.

Sec 2. That whenever the office of President and Vice President shall be vacant, the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of each State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed in several States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November then next ensuing.

Provided, That there shall be the space of sixty days between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the 31 day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November next ensuing, at which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed; and the electors shall meet and give their vote on the next ensuing after the appointment of electors as aforesaid on the next Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of said electors and others shall be in pursuance to the direction prescribed by law.

Eating House Licenses.

An act regulating the granting of Licenses to Eating Houses, in this State (Philadelphia and Allegheny cities excepted) passed the Senate, finally, on Thursday the 21st inst., and has doubtless ere this been approved by the Governor and become a law.

It provides that hereafter applications for licenses of eating houses shall be made in the same manner as applications for licenses of hotels; that notices to keep an eating house shall be granted in any incorporated city for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars; that no person shall sell domestic wines, or malt or brewed liquors, without a license to keep an eating house; penalty for the first offense from \$50 to \$200, and for the second and subsequent offenses \$100 and imprisonment for from 30 to 90 days. The act does not apply to druggists or apothecaries, nor to counties or localities in which there are prohibitory laws.

It is said that such a law, for this county has already passed the House, and is sure to be passed in the Senate. If this be so, we shall have but little to do with license hereafter.

The bill we believe places no prohibitions on the use of cold water. That can be indulged in, ad libitum.

ELECTIONS.—The Pennsylvania town elections all come in well. Norristown makes a clean sweep; Easton elects a Democratic Chief Burgess by a gain of 54 votes; Lewistown elects the whole Democratic ticket, the first time in twenty years; Kutztown, Berks co., gives 77 majority for the Democratic ticket; in Wilkes barre the Democrats make a clean sweep; in Harrisburg the Democrats gain a signal victory, polling a majority in each of the six wards. Governor Geary attempted to vote but was refused, not having been assessed or paid a tax.

The Boston Post says that the prayers of Boynton, Chaplain of the Rump House, breathe this spirit: "O Lord, Thou knowest that the majority is always right and the minority wrong; bless the majority and curse the minority, and Thou shalt have our good opinion and thanks."

A GOAK.—A Methodist exhorter, at Franklin, a few days ago, bewailing the coldness of his flock in religious matters, told them very curtly that Church members of late paid more attention to the conversion of 5 20's and 7-30's than they did to sinners—manum was absorbing religion.

"ET TU BRUTE."—The Kansas ("bleeding Kansas") Legislature refuses to take final action upon the bill looking to the abolition, in its fundamental law, of the provision requiring voters in the state to be "white."

Massachusetts, too, refuses to adopt the Constitutional amendment. What contumacy! Why not put such rebellious States under the ban of SHELLABARGER proscription, or over-ride the forms of State control by army domination?

There are five thousand starving people in Cherokee county, Alabama.

Village Lots FOR SALE.

Now is the time to secure desirable building lots in the thriving village of Meshoppen, Wyoming Co. Pa. before they are sold, and before any more Rail Road advances in price, of perhaps fifty to one hundred per cent, in one year; thereby making a good investment to sell or build. Inquire of B. MANNEY or E. J. MOWAT, of Meshoppen Pa. March 26th 1867.

Local and Personal.

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 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.

Naughty.—Old winter, who has already acquired the reputation of being a "rough old chap"—was after every body is taking about it, has so little regard for public opinion, that, in the language of the poets, he "Still lingers in the lap of Spring."

A Change.—Sherman & Lathrop, of Springville, having purchased the store of John Well, propose to open up at that stand a first class Dry Goods store, Mr. Henry Sherman, who has charge of the business is one of the most wide awake of business men and will not fail to see what his patrons need in his line. We bespeak for him a liberal share of the public patronage.

Family Groceries.—Mr. Draper Billings who has purchased and fitted up the store formerly kept by E. Whelock, is now filling it with a fine stock of Family Groceries and provisions which he proposes to sell for cash, at the most reasonable rates. Mr. Billings enters the field with considerable computation in his line, but with low prices and upright dealing will not fail to secure what he deserves, a fair share of trade. Give him a call.

A New Tomato.—S. Maupay & Co., Rising Sun, Philadelphia, will furnish the seed of the Maupay Superior Tomato, 7 cent, for 25 cents a pap or, slightly flattened without a crease or wrinkle, of medium size, the flesh almost as solid as a beef steak, and in point of flavor and productiveness without an equal. Such is the description given it by Maupay's & Co.'s circular.

Going.—Billy Burgess, our present Post Master, the late editor of a Republican paper in this County, it is rumored, is going to Belvidere, N. J. He has found that Republicans, like Republicans, are "ungrateful." Having spent his time for some years, and a large amount of money here in furnishing them with a paper, which was but poorly appreciated and more poorly rewarded.

Publishing a county newspaper is probably, not his forte, but we venture the opinion that this paper has been as good as the pay.

The Oldest Man.—in this part of the county, and probably the oldest in this part of the county, is Mr. MATTHEW PAXES of Monroe Township, who has reached his ninety seventh year. Mr. Paxes is still quite vigorous and his fair to become a centenarian. He was born and lived to be quite a lad, under the reign of King George III, and doubtless heard his father read the Declaration of Independence shortly after it was first published.

Important Discovery.—We have recently—very recently—discovered a way to remove an impudent puppy from your premises without incurring the risk of getting your eyes bugged. This important information, how to do it, and how not to do it, will be imparted under an injunction of secrecy—to all we enclose one dollar with stamp to pay return postage.

(Written for the Democrat.)

THE NATION'S PERIL.

The public danger is the great excuse for martial law to-day.—An ancient string, and long in use, On which all tyrants play.

"There's danger, danger from the South." The worthless miscreant cry, The coward's pass from mouth to mouth The self-deceiving lie.

Four hundred thousand starving men, Relief committees say, Are in the South, and God knows when Hell can come that way.

"Four hundred thousand starving men! Let's martial law proclaim! To save us from these starving men, And their's be all the blame!"

"Four hundred thousand starving men! We'll pay the rebel debt; We'll keep them down, these starving men! Though not a crust they get."

"Four hundred thousand nigger votes! Will quiet all our fears, Four hundred thousand Lincoln jokes! Will dry up all our tears!"

"Then play the string and cry 'we fear,' Our party waxes strong; Tho' none but starving men are near, 'Twill help the cause along!"

With martial law in Tyrants' tones! To see our starving men their pig bones Cry out from 'neath their skin.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Petitions and will apply for Tavern Licenses at the next Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Wyoming County, and will be heard on Tuesday the 10th day of April next at two o'clock P. M.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Location. Includes John D. Labarre (Bainbridge), B. N. Pinney (Me.occupy), Samuel Clark (Meshoppen), James R. Fellow (Wm. H. Cotright), John Nivert (Nicholson), John P. Randall (Northmoreland), John F. Ziegler (Northmoreland), Wm. C. Gaylord (Northmoreland), David N. Mathewson, Fortville, T. B. Wall (T. B. Wall), Levi B. Baldwin (T. B. Wall), P. B. Townsend (T. B. Wall).

E. J. KEENEY Clerk Tunkhanock, March, 25th 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to Public sale, on the 1st day of April, 1867, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises hereinafter described, one undivided ninth part of all that certain lot bounded on the North by lands of Daniel Cole, Charles Mowry and Benjamin Baker; on the East by land of Benjamin Baker; on the South by land of Benjamin (his and Anson Stocker, and on the West by lands of Anson Stocker, Levi Gregory and Daniel Cole; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres, more or less; late the estate of George Mowry, late of said township, deceased and the said undivided ninth part being the share of the minor heirs of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, in said premises. Terms of sale.—One-half the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder within one year.

J. B. SURDEVANT, Guardian of Ward Carter and Geo. M. Carter.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned purchasing or negotiating a certain note, dated August 2, 1866, for \$250, given by us to William Waterman. The consideration therefor having failed, by reason of the non-compliance on the part of the said Waterman with the agreements made at the time said note was given; the undersigned will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by the law. D. B. SPAULDING, C. S. JACKSON, G. M. BILLINGS, Nicholson, Feb. 8, 1867.—7627-47