

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1867.

At an election for Senator to fill a vacancy in the Fifth Wisconsin District, on the 13th ult., Hon. H. L. Palmer, Democrat, was elected by a majority of about one thousand. The city of Milwaukee, which gave only 431 Democratic majority last fall, increased that majority to 800. The result may be taken as a sure criterion of what the Democracy will do on a large scale in future elections.

The Senate has refused to confirm Ralph B. Little, as Assessor of the 12th District, and A. C. Russell, as Post Master at Danville, and Colonel Allen M'Kean, as Postmaster at Towanda. It has also rejected General Slocum, late commander of the 12th Corps, for the position of Naval Officer of New York. General Frank Blair, another gallant soldier, nominated as minister to Austria, has also been rejected by these gallant stay-at-home patriots. What love for the soldiers now! These two soldiers led two columns in Sherman's "grand march to the sea."—*Ex.*

On the floor of Congress, Bingham twits Ben. Butler of his cowardice and military blunders and failures. In return, Butler twits Bingham of being instrumental in "murdering an innocent woman," Mrs. Surratt. The charges of the two worthies upon each other are well put and awfully just. One a COWARD and THIEF, the other a WOMAN MURDERER! Such is the character which two leaders of the Mougrel party put upon each other. It is due to these gentlemen to say that, for once at least, their judgment is in harmony with the most enlightened public opinion.

The National Smelling Committee.

We certainly do not pretend to set forth the scorn which must have been felt by every self-respecting American citizen on reading of the investigation just made by a committee of Congress into the private banking account of President Johnson, says the N. Y. Times. A meaner or more pitiful insult it would be impossible to conceive, or one more fit to come in at the end of the paltry assaults which have been made by Congress upon the Executive. To be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors may not be the most agreeable thing in the world, but it is honorable compared with being compelled to submit to such inquiries as this. We suppose the Judiciary Committee will give to the country the result of their researches into Mr. Johnson's account, and furnish us the date and amount of deposits, with the magnitude of the drafts. It would be as well, after carrying matters thus far, to prosecute the investigation still further, and ascertain how the President came by each hundred dollars put to his credit—how much he saved of his salary, how much accrued from his property, how much he made by investments, and so forth. It would be better the work should be done thoroughly if done at all. But still we do not believe that the American people, whatever they may think of the President's policy, will regard with patience such petty exhibitions of partisan malice.

Jefferson Davis.

The President has recently been urged by Congress-men of the Republican persuasion and other influential citizens, to release J. F. Davis from imprisonment upon bail or upon his own recognizance, inasmuch as there is now less probability than heretofore that Chief-Justice Chase can be induced to preside at a session of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia within a reasonable time. Judge Chase has heretofore refused to hold Court in the District in which Davis must be tried, upon the ground that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court to preside in a District in which the civil authority was not fully restored, and where the military arm of the Government is required to sustain the law and direct and control the action of the citizens. He has said repeatedly that not until the civil authority shall be acknowledged and established beyond cavil, will he take his seat upon the bench. In view of all the circumstances the President is asked to release Mr. Davis from confinement on bail or on his own recognizance, and there is good reason for saying that, within the next week or two, Mr. Davis will be discharged from custody upon his own recognizance to answer the charges that may be brought against him.—*N. Y. Times.*

Beauty.

Let me see a female possessing that beauty of meek and modest deportment—of an eye that speaks intelligence and purity within—of the lips that speak no guile; let me see in her a kind and benevolent disposition, a heart that can sympathize with distress and I never ask for the beauty that dwells in "ruby lips" or "flowing tresses," or "snowy hands," or the forty other *et ceteras* upon which our poets have harped for so many ages. These fade when touched by the hand of time; but those ever enduring qualities of the heart shall outlive this reign, and grow brighter and fresher as the ages of eternity roll away.

A woman in Hudson City, N. J., whose child had been flogged in school, went to the school house the other day and cowed both the male and female teacher together in the most severe manner.

The New Jury Law.

The following is said to be the text of the law lately passed in reference to drawing jurors within State. It seems to be fair and impartial in its provisions.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners, in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: *Provided*, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioners shall be duly elected jury commissioners for each county.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large, a number, such as the term of the court of pleas next preceding shall, by the said court, be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several counties of such county, during that year; and if the said commissioners cannot agree upon the names of the persons to be selected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows: Each of the commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one-half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking from the list furnished by the other, a number equal to the said addition; and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of the names of jurors, and the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected, in the proper jury wheel, looked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners and the keys thereof in the custody of said county.

Sec. 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county, or any two of them, shall draw from the proper jury wheel panels of jurors, and grand jurors of the proper county, and as petit and traverse jurors, for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts, civil and criminal, in the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed; but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

Sec. 4. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, as makes it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any of said counties to select and draw jurors, shall be repealed and cease to have any force or effect from and after the first day of December next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That all acts, and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, in relation to the custody, sealing and unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts, and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selection or drawing of jurors, shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

Sec. 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile, circular, from the residence of the commissioners in the court house.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to attend the same, to be used for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

Sec. 7. In case of the inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners, by sickness or death, or other unavoidable causes, to discharge the duties of said office or in case of neglect or refusal to serve thereon, it shall be the duty of the president judge in such county, wherein such vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons, as the case may be, possessing the qualification aforesaid, to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such person or persons, after having complied with the requirements of the third section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people, until the next general election, when the people shall elect a commissioner in lieu thereof.

Mrs. "Government," relict of the "late lamented Government," is said to be looking quite "spruce" of late, as if she would just as soon as not forget the "martyred Saint," in the embrace of a second love. We should not wonder. It's the way of the world, and Abraham will be as soon forgotten as any one else, although his deeds will be remembered forever.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Protection—How it Works.

"Protect me," is the imploring cry of a comfortable, well-fed, well-dressed personage whom, at first sight, one would hardly take for a beggar. "Protect me! I own but ten thousand acres of land in the world. It is my all. It is full of coal; but the Englishman and Nova Scotians have got coal too, and they offer to sell it cheaper than the price I want. Shut out this foreign coal and protect me, an American laborer." He looks even less like a laborer than a beggar.

"What makes coal so dear when the weather is so dreadful cold? God help us poor!" came from the chattering teeth of a toll-worn, care-worn, shivering woman, as she measured with stinging eye a scanty fresh supply of fuel to her waning fire. No cry from her to Government for protection. No protection to her from the greed of the strong, the cunning, the avaricious. "Work for yourself. Work or starve. Self-help. Every one for himself. If Government gave bread or clothes or fuel to the poor, it would demoralize them. Take better care of the pennies you earn. Lay them up in the summer for a winter day." Such are the answers she would get if she asked for protection—if she turned beggar. No chance for her to put in a replication. The voices of the coal-owners are mighty to drown hers. If she could be heard, she would say, "How can I lay up my pennies when the strong arm of Government takes them from me, day by day, as fast as I can earn them, and hands them over to my richer neighbors? On every spool of thread I buy, Government takes from me a penny or two to pay over to the Woollen-Factory Company, so that they make dear thread and big dividends. On every garment I wear, it takes pennies and shillings from me wherewith to tul the purses of the rich men who make cloth and stockings and shawls, and who cannot be content with less than fifty or a hundred per cent. increase of their wealth every year to pay them for making their clothes for the American laborer. When I buy a stove or a pair of scissors, I must pay some of my hard earned pennies to support the wealthy iron-maker of Pennsylvania. I beg no protection to my labor and I ask none.—Let us both alone—me and the manufacturer. As you let me work my humble way along as best I can, leave him to do the same. Give him no part of my earnings, and I am content with my little share of this world's goods." If it demoralizes society for Government to give the poor food and clothes and fuel, is it not equally demoralizing for Government to give to the rich by taking from the comforts of the poor, is it not demoralizing society at both ends?

"Mother, do give me another blanket, I am so cold," begs a shivering child, of a winter's night on our Northern frontier.—"I have no more, child; blankets are so dear. John, what makes woolen things so much dearer than they used to be?"

"I don't know but they say it's all done to protect us poor folks. A tonguey man told us the other night the other night the Government must protect us from the blanket-makers in England and other foreign countries."

"Yes, but John, over in Canada they have nothing but English blankets, and you can buy two there for what one costs here. The English blanket makers don't seem to be so hard on the poor people after all."

"Well, I can't tell the story exactly; but the tonguey man made it out clear. I think he said, too, that wool wouldn't grow on our sheep unless they were protected."

"Well, John, you don't mean that they kiver our American sheep with blankets to make their wool grow, and that's the reason blankets are so scarce and dear?"

"Well, I don't know about that; but he made out that the sheep must be protected to get the wool, and then the men who made the wool into blankets must be protected; else we'd have to use the cheap foreign blankets, and then he said we'd be worse off."

"John, don't you think the tonguey man was pulling some wool over your eyes? If I could get two blankets instead of one to keep the children warm, the sheep could do well enough with their natural kivering. It seems to me that we poor folks, what don't have natural kiver of wool growing on our backs, want protection more than the sheep."

"Well, that's just what Deacon Weldoff says; he says these prices protect us as well as the sheep, and you know the Deacon subscribes a good deal of money to the poor."

"That's all true, John; but then the Deacon don't seem to get any poorer for all he gives away; and the Deacon has got a great many sheep of his own; and whatever is good for his sheep must be good for the Deacon's own pocket; and they do say that he owns part of a big blanket factory down in Rhode Island; and so, maybe, the Deacon wrongs us poor folks out of ten dollars and then gives us back one dollar of it in charity; maybe, if the poor cheap blankets and cheap clothes, they wouldn't want any charity. You can't make me believe we're any better off for having only one blanket when, if they were cheaper, we might have two."

The parable of Dives and Lazarus might be useful reading for those who are getting fat dividends from coal mines and factories.—*Ex.*

The English H.—There used to be a good English clergyman connected with the Providence Conference who had a carpet-bag marked with the single initial L. On one occasion in these times the annual conference finished its business and reached the final adjournment in the afternoon, but a few minutes before the hour when the members were to leave town. Many of them anticipating such a state of things, had taken their baggage to the church where the sessions were held, and as soon as the benediction was pronounced there was a rush for the pile of valises and bags in the entry. Our English friend was at the last end of the crowd, and not being able to get to the pile stood at the outside of the circle, calling out, "Has any brother seen a carpet-bag marked Hell?"

Letter From Ex-President Buchanan.

In reply to an invitation from a large number of prominent Democrats of Philadelphia and elsewhere throughout the State, tendering a public dinner to ex-President Buchanan, that distinguished gentleman has written the following dignified and patriotic letter, declining the proffered testimonial;

WHEATLAND, 23d March, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received, with grateful emotions, your very kind invitation to a public dinner you propose to give me, in the city of Philadelphia, on any day I may indicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure than to meet you around the festive board, and with you renew the pleasant memories of long past years.

I deny myself the gratification, only in deference to what I consider the wise example of my democratic predecessors in the office of President. After having administered the most exalted office which the country could bestow, they deemed it expedient to remain in the retirement of private life; and whilst holding their own opinions on the political questions of the day, they left the public discussion of them to gentlemen, like yourselves, still on the busy theatre of active life.

If any other reason were required for my self-denial on this occasion, I might refer you to my advanced age of which you remind me, by stating that I am now the last survivor of "American statesmen of the olden time, the only living contemporary of Webster and Clay, and Benton and Calhoun." In passing, permit me to say, you might have justly added to these distinguished names, that of Silas Wright. He was a statesman, who, for sound practical wisdom, for far-seeing sagacity, and for lucid and convincing argument, had no superior in the Senate, even at the period when it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. You have my cordial thanks for your opinion "that no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured, rests on me, who tried, in a moment of terrible exigency, to do my duty under the Constitution." Proceeding as this does, from a large number of my fellow-citizens, equal in intelligence, character and patriotism, to any similar number of gentlemen in the State, may I not, with much confidence, indulge the hope that you but anticipate the general sentiment of future times? Under this impression, and always firmly relying on Divine Providence, I have borne with a tranquil and contented spirit all the harsh criticisms which have been published on my official conduct throughout the last unhappy years. Assuming, as you do, "the immediate future of the country to be full of peril," you ask me "for words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible of hope." Consistently with my self-imposed reticence I may say to you: exert all your power and influence in disseminating and enforcing its general principles, by means of the press, public speeches, private conversations, and in every other honorable manner; and employ the same untiring energy in exposing and condemning every departure from its precepts. Never despair; for the time will surely come when these shall triumph and control the administration of the government.

With sentiments of grateful respect, I remain, Your much obliged friend.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Owen Jones, Hon. John Cadwalader, Samuel R. S. Smith, G. R. Fox, Andrew C. Craig, Esquires, and Hon. Hiestor Clymer, with many others.

\$1350.

The members of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, actually voted themselves the snug little sum of \$1350 a piece for the valuable (!) services they have rendered the people the present session. When we take into consideration the small number of days they have been in session and the mean service they have rendered the people, this is about as near stealing as well can be, without actually breaking into the treasury. We are glad to see the press, without distinction of party are severely condemning this outrage. The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, in referring to this matter says the action of the members of the Legislature in increasing their pay from \$1,000 to \$1,350, cannot be too severely condemned. Emanating from those who should be the conservators of the people's interests, this unwarrantable appropriation becomes the more outrageous. In the days when Democracy was in the ascendant, \$300 was considered a reasonable amount for one hundred days' legislation. Since Republicanism asserted its authority the incursions upon the rights of the people know no bounds. From \$700, it has increased a member's salary to \$1,350, with a probability of continuing in the same strain until the people return to the "wisdom of their fathers" by sending representative men to make their laws.—*Easton Sentinel.*

Marriage.

Whatever faults Voltaire may have had, he certainly showed himself a man of sense when he said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise." An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing, can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the whole current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example, and the interests of his "better half," keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore the friend to marriage is a friend to society and to his country.

The origin of the portrait of the goddess of liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American bank note company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. George Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the goddess of liberty. Washington was too modest to allow of man worship or even woman worship. Yet now-a-days the Spinner, Chases, and all the underlings of the paper money, must stamp their impudent faces on the fraudulent coinage. It is the age of progress.

The pay and allowance of the gentlemen who wear stars and shoulder straps in our army on its peace footing are reported to be as follows:

General Grant, \$18,120; Lieutenant-General Sherman, \$14,814; Major-General Halleck, 7,717; Major-General Meade, \$7,717; Major-General Sheridan, \$7,717; Major-General Thomas, \$7,717; Brigadier-General McDowell, \$5,517; Brigadier-General Rosecrans, \$5,517; colonels, \$4,500; lieutenant-colonels, \$3,994; majors, \$3,765; captains, \$3,049; first lieutenants, \$2,713; and second lieutenants, \$2,653.

An act relative to weights and measures, fixing a bushel of wheat at 60 pounds; rye 56; corn (shelled) 56; corn (cob) 70; corn meal 40; salt (coarse) 70; salt (ground) 62; salt (fin-) 47; barley 47; oats 32; buckwheat 59; cloverseed 64; timothy seed 45; turnips 55; onions 56; peas 56; malt 38; unslacked lime 80; anthracite coal 80; bituminous coal 75; coke 40; potatoes 56; sweet potatoes 54; flaxseed 56; bran 20; beans 56; dried peaches 38; dried apples 25. Passed finally.

A Chicago young man who advertised for a wife received a reply from Madison, Wis., purporting to be from a lady, and requesting him to visit her. He went, met the supposed young lady and a once proposed an elopement, but was arrested by a bogus officer for attempting abduction, and tried by a mock court in the Court house. The victim after standing the ordeal of a two hours' trial, was released on condition that he would leave town immediately.

By a late treaty Russia cedes to the United States all of Russian America, for \$7,000,000. The treaty has not yet been ratified by the Senate. The Territory is about seven times the size of Pennsylvania, but has only about 60,000 people. In a financial point of view it is not worth much; but it may prove of immense value in other respects.

In the present piece of a Congress, no less than seventeen States are unrepresented. Ten are destroyed and are now governed by military commissions; although by our system of Government, the military is subordinate to the civil power. It was upon that pretext that General Jackson was fined at New Orleans.

A Washington dispatch states that under the Equalization Bounty Bill, 114,000 claims for additional bounty, have been filed in the Second Auditor's office, and 100,000 more in the Paymaster General's office. Applications for bounty are still flowing in at the rate of 1000 per day.

According to a Washington invention, an excited patriot declared, "if the rebels are going to be allowed to rule over us, then the blood of the colored substitute, for whom I paid three hundred dollars was shed in vain."

John Cheney, a hunter of Adirondacks, possesses a pistol with which he claims he has killed 1,500 deer, 12 otter, 1 panther, 28 bear, 24 moose and other game without number. He has carried the pistol thirty two years.

The number of Southern men who will be disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment is 29,745, that being the number who have held office under the Confederate Government from Davis down.

S. H. Rowland, night clerk in a ware house in Memphis, received news from England of his having fallen heir to an estate of \$8,000,000.

An Iowa lady has just recovered \$10,000 damages for defamation of her character by a man who told scandalous stories about her.

The subscription to the fund for the relief of the South, in New York city, has reached the sum of thirty one thousand dollars.

A man was last week sent to Jail for ten days in Rhode Island for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman.

Gentlemen attending church in Columbus, O., are invited by a printed notice to leave their tobacco at the door.

Two superstitious negro women in South Carolina burned up a child, thinking it was the devil.

A Butcher in Wheeling, during the past thirty three years has made 625 miles of sausage.

A few days since a boy in Hartford City, Ind., lost his life by a grain of corn in his throat.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the earth weighs 1,256,195,070,000,000,000,000 tons.

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.

Don't You Know that Bunnell & Bunatyn always keep one of the most extensive and varied stocks of Merchandise, which they sell at the smallest living profits?

Haines Bros' Pianos are excellent instruments and are sold at moderate prices. They are for sale, wholesale and retail at Powell's Music Store, Scranton.

New Counterfeit.—The detectives of the Treasury Department have just discovered a new counterfeit on the \$10 notes of the National Bank currency. The notes detected purport to be the issue of the Flour City National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., are said to be exceedingly well executed, and are likely to deceive.

Sound Logic.—An exchange, addressing its delinquent supporters, says: "We don't want desperately bad, but our creditors do, and they don't owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them. Consequently, they'll pay you." That logic is hard to beat.

Them's our sentiments.

Worth Knowing.—The following information may be useful to some of our readers: If people planting orchards would give strict orders to mark the north side of trees with red chalk before they are taken up and when set out to have the tree put in the ground with its north side to the north, side in its natural position, a large proportion would live. Ignoring this law of nature is the cause of many transplanted trees dying. The north side by exposure to the South the best of the sun is too great for that side of the tree to bear, and therefore it dries up and decays.

A Drop.—A drop of water may move the ocean, a word may effect the world. Be careful how you speak. Say nothing in anger. Utter no sentences while under the influence of revenge: A single truth may revolutionize the world of mind; The influence of a sentence may be felt in long ages to come. You are surrounded by minds that receive impressions from the complexion of your heart—from your mind, your acts—your looks: Therefore be wise—set a noble example; and purchase your Groceries, Crockery, Wooden and Tin-ware, at D. Billings' New Grocery Store at the old Wheelock stand.

High Water

IN THE SUSQUEHANNA

RAFTS staving up, DAMS gone out, RIVER receding.

PRICES GONE DOWN,

&c., &c.

At the Old Stand formerly occupied by E. Wheelock will be found cheap for cash all kinds of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

WOOD-WARE, WILLOW-WARE, HARD-WARE,

TIN and GLASS-WARE.

Ten, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Soda, Saleratus, Cream-Tartr., Mustard, Cheese, Pickled, Codd-Fish, Dried-Apples and Peaches, Crackers, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Candles of all kinds.

TORRACCO, CIGARS, CORN MEAL, CHOP FEED, and FLOUR, SHEETING, SHOES, COTTON YARN, LAMPS, CANDLE-WICK, SOAP, INK, PEPPER, SAUCE, NAILS,

Pitch-Forks, Shotels, Spades, Hoes, Pails, Tubs, & Boards, Half Bushels, Peck-Measures, Sives, Butter-Bowls, Stampers, & Ladles, Brushes, &c., &c., to many things to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce

wanted in exchange;

Every thing will be found here that belongs to a first class Grocery and Provision Store.

D. BILLINGS.

Tunkhannock, Pa. Apr. 9, 1867-v6n33-1f.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas—an innocent anesthetic, composed of the same elements (only in different proportions) as the air we constantly breathe—is extensively used in dentistry. Has had years of trial and is considered entirely safe and harmless; not like Chloroform or Ether; leaves no unpleasant effects on the system; gives complete freedom from pain; does not irritate sensitive teeth, as the freezing process does. I have used the Gas as the freezing process does. Come and get rid of decayed teeth which annoy you and are offensive and injure your health. No excuse for longer suffering. We "catch them napping." Wednesday and Saturday of each week will be devoted exclusively to the extracting of teeth. Gas will not be administered on other days, unless a few hours' notice be given. Dr. E. H. Wells will assist in this department. Teeth filled and Plates inserted at reasonable rates and warranted. Office at my residence, two doors East of E. Merritt's Store and opposite Sterling's white mill.

C. D. VIRGIL, D. D. S.

M. H. WELLS, M. D.

Meshoppen, Pa. Mar. 28th 1867.—v6n34-3a0.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.