

# The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

**The Democratic Standing Committee**—for the County of Wyoming are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Saturday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

The following named persons are members of the Committee: Perry Wiley, Henry Brown, Miller Patterson, Wellington Lee, C. L. Vaughn, E. J. Mowry, Lewis Ager, Harrison Constock, C. L. CONKLIN, Chairman.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th 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 SECOND TUESDAY of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2d. 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 district, 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.  
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.  
B. L. FOSTER, Secretary.

## Pious Plunder.

An exchange says: Section 34 of article 9th of the State Constitution declares that "no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent," and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment, or modes of worship." The late godless Cameron Legislature established a partisan mode of worship by the appointment of denominational chaplains, and compelled the people to maintain those ministers by taking from the State Treasury \$600 wherewith to pay them for conducting worship in the Legislative halls. By a strict construction of the Constitution, the payment of money to chaplains—so-called—is unlawful. In New Jersey legislative prayers have to be paid for as stationery.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS of this prayer money was fubbed and brought home by the pious pot-bellied parson from Wyoming—Jakey Kennedy. This, too, in addition to the \$1000,—with books, stationery, and other incidentals, which he took for his regular pay. (We understand he voted to make this item several hundreds more.) Thinking doubtless that with Susquehanna to fall back on, his reelection was sure.

As Jakey can certainly depend upon the wools of that county for support, he will no doubt appropriate this extra \$300 of prayer money to his long cherished project—the building of the monument over that nigger deserter brother. In such case the other brethren would be happily relieved from the payment of their subscriptions to that purpose. Besides, it would be a big joke on the "Copperheads," who always have to pay their share of the taxes. They would in this way be made unwilling contributors, not only to blasphemous negro-worshipping prayers, but to the nigger monument too.

If this is not as supposed, pray tell us, Jakey, to what pious uses this piously plundered prayer money, will be appropriated? We pause for a reply.

The following is important to Holders of Government Bonds:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1867.**  
In consequence of the increasing trouble, wholly without practical benefit, arising from notices which are constantly received at the Department, respecting the loss of coupon bonds which are payable to the bearer, and of treasury notes issued and remaining in blank at the time of loss, it becomes necessary to give the public notice:

That the government cannot protect, and will not undertake to protect, the owners of such bonds and notes against the consequences of their own fault or misfortune.—Hereafter all bonds, notes, and coupons, payable to bearer, and treasury notes issued and remaining in blank, will be paid to the party presenting them, in pursuance of the regulations of the department, in the course of regular business, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed for the purpose of preventing such payment. (Signed) H. McCulloch.

**EX GOVERNORS AND EX-UNITED STATES SENATORS.** In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, we would state that the following Ex-U. S. Senators from Pennsylvania are still living:

- Hon. Walter Lowrie, residence New York City.
- Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.
- Hon. James Buchanan, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hon. William Bigler, Clearfield, Pa.
- Hon. David Wilnot, Washington City, D. C.
- Ex-Governors living:
  - Hon. Joseph Ritner, Carlisle, Pa.
  - Hon. David E. Porter, Harrisburg, Pa.
  - Hon. W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - Hon. Wm. Bigler, Clearfield, Pa.
  - Hon. James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - Hon. W. F. Packer, Williamsport, Pa.
  - Hon. A. G. Curtin, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Involuntary Bankruptcy.

In the provisions of the new Bankrupt bill, so far as they effect voluntary applications, are now generally understood, but those which give to creditors the power of proceeding to make their debtors bankrupts are not so well known. They are much more extensive than like provisions in former acts, which have been in force in this country, and they are important to be understood. The causes which will authorize a creditor to proceed against his debtor are as follows:

First. The voluntary departure of the debtor from the State, district or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors.

Second. Concealment by a debtor, to avoid the services of a legal process, in any action of debt or upon demand.

Third. Concealment or removal of property, to prevent its being attached, taken or sequestered on legal process.

Fourth. The assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of estate property, rights or credits, in this country or abroad, with the intent to delay, defraud or hinder creditors.

Fifth. Being arrested and held in custody under mesne process of exclusion for a debt valid and provable under the Bankrupt law exceeding one hundred dollars, if such process is not charged by payment or by law within seven days.

Sixth. Actual imprisonment by process in a civil action upon a demand exceeding one hundred dollars, founded on contract for more than seven days.

Seventh. The payment, gift or transfer, sale or conveyance of property or money to any person in contemplation of bankruptcy, the party being bankrupt or insolvent at the time.

Eighth. Giving a warrant to confess judgment, in contemplation of bankruptcy.

Ninth. Suffering property to be taken in execution, or on legal process with an intent to give a preference to one or more creditors.

Tenth. Suffering property to be taken in execution, or on legal process with an intent to give a preference to indorsers, bail, or sureties, with intent to delay or to defeat the operations of the act.

Eleventh. The fraudulent stoppage or suspension by a banker, trader or merchant of payment of his commercial paper, not resumed within fourteen days.

Any person thus liable for the acts designated may be made a bankrupt within six months after their preparation, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts amount to \$250. Nor is this all. The transaction which caused the bankruptcy is void, and the assignee may recover back property transferred or money paid by the bankrupt; provided, that the person receiving it had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent. And furthermore, such person so implicated in the fraud, if a creditor, shall not be allowed to prove his debt against the bankrupt, and, must loose it altogether.

It will thus be seen that this act not only gives to the debtor who has been honest but unfortunate, the means of relieving himself from his burden, but it guarantees to the creditor a remedy against fraudulent practices; renders dispositions of property in favoritism and preference void, and punishes not only the party making such preference, but him who is to receive the benefit. Against involuntary bankrupt, orders of arrest and imprisonment may be issued, and they may be either confined or made to give bail for their appearance.—These regulations may effect business very much, and it is the duty of every one having transactions with others to make him self master of the directions of the law, so that he shall not render himself innocently liable to punishment.

**A HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.**—We to-day publish the list of prizes, plan of drawing, &c., of the committee having in charge the matter of securing a home for invalid soldiers of Pennsylvania.

The object is a laudable one. Of the measures adopted to secure it, a leading Philadelphia paper says:

It is well known that all efforts to obtain voluntary subscriptions sufficient to erect a Soldiers' Home have been without avail. In furtherance of the object, however, the Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act dated March 5th, 1867, creating a corporation of which Major General George G. Meade is president, and General Horatio G. Sickles is treasurer, with an efficient board of supervisors, who have the power to distribute to the holders of certificates, a large number of immensely valuable gifts, consisting of diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c., purchased from citizens of the Southern States during the rebellion, and which articles will soon be exhibited in this city. By this scheme it is confidently anticipated a large fund will be created towards the erection of the Home. A great feature of the affair consists in the fact that every purchase of the certificates becomes a contributor to this National Home fund, and at the same time has a direct interest in the distribution of the rare gems mentioned above. The details of the entire scheme will be conducted in a perfectly fair and honorable manner. The site for the Home has already been purchased, and consists of thirty acres of land, used by General Meade during the battle of Gettysburg at his head quarters. The plan has been approved by ex-Governor Curtin, and a large number of prominent military heroes.

An exchange says, "There is no hope for the South without something that will pass for money." Have they no rags down there? That is about all we have for money in the North.

## The Message of Governor English.

The inaugural message of Gov. ENGLISH to the CONNEXICUT Legislature, is a document that will repay perusal. A large portion of it is devoted to national issues, the discussion of which is clear and conclusive. The Governor takes strong Democratic ground, but in terms so dignified and so courteous as not to offend any but his most bitter partisan opponents. Apparently anticipating criticism for treating these topics at such length, Governor ENGLISH says: "I have thus particularly bro't to your attention these acts of the federal Congress, because in any judgment their tendency is to revolutionize the character of our government, and, therefore, they vitally concern the people of CONNEXICUT." One paragraph in this connection presents two points so forcibly that we reproduce it entire;

Will the precedent thus set by Congress be forgotten? Will the Constitution, which is impotent to restrain the fury of a majority to-day, become the sacred shield it once was for the minority to-morrow?—Will the sword that is so easily drawn to establish a constitution now, be allowed to rest in its sheath if needed to overthrow a constitution hereafter? It has been the honest boast and just glory of the soldier that he has saved to our people their old flag, without a star displaced or a stripe broken—but useless has been the sacrifice if the people no longer retain their faith in constitutional government. If the character of our liberties has been lost, nothing has been won. More than ever, at the present time, should any infraction of the Constitution be regarded as a public calamity. By the vast increase of our public indebtedness every question which concerns the government credit comes home to every in the land. By that credit all values are measured. It lies at the foundation of all our wealth, our industry—of society itself. No calamities of the past can exceed those which will befall us if the public credit should give way. But how is it to be preserved if the supreme law of the land is itself repudiated? In what market of the world is that government trusted which is swayed by revolutionary factions, intent only upon the gratification of ambition or the indulgence of partisan resentment? Had the efforts of Congress been properly directed, the industry and trade of the whole country would long since have felt the grateful influence and the public credit be strengthened.

## Thad. Stevens Writes a Letter.

Senator Wilson, who is down in the South kissing his cuffed friends and promising a restoration of the Union and a representation in Congress on the adoption of negro suffrage, meets a rebuff from Thad. Stevens: Nothing short of stealing Southern property will do for Thad. He writes of one of Wilson's speeches as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1867.

"MR. EDITOR:—Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party. Hence much trouble arose from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the 39th Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by fiction and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress.

"This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters; sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any say that by the election of legal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia?"

"Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any representative, or Senator, or State can be recognized. Who authorized an orator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place? These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty.

"I would say to the most guilty, 'except punishment and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men.' These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

## Do-Nothing Young Ladies.

At a recent social gathering a young lady informed me that she never sewed!—What do you suppose was the nature of my reflections on hearing that declaration? I said to myself, either that girl speaks falsely, or else she is very lazy. Never sews! Who, then, I queried, makes your dresses and cloaks, your skirts and bows? Who repairs the rips in your pretty gaiter boots, and darns the holes in your stockings? Is it your aged mother, or your more industrious sister? Or do you hire all your sewing done? Should this last supposition be the case, may you never marry! And the chances are you never will. Not one young man in a hundred can afford to marry a woman who habitually neglects household duties.—Young man, if it should ever be your fortune to hear a young woman declare that she never sews, beware! Shun her as you would the chills and fever. Be insane enough to make such a one your wife, and before the honeymoon is over, the horrors of buttonless shirts and heelless hose will be upon you; your fair lady's sewing would be done by others, while she moped in idleness, or noted in fashionable dispersion. Then farewell to your dreams of domestic felicity; they would fade as summer flowers to the touch of frost.—*Ex.*

Among the laws passed by the Legislature of this State, at the last session, was an act providing for the completion of the Military History of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$3,000. That's the way the money goes.

## Radical Testimony Against Radical Corruption.

We would respectfully call the attention of every tax-payer of Pennsylvania to the following Radical testimony in regard to prevailing corruption and knavery among the law makers of Congress and a number of the State Legislature:

"A large number of our legislators—enough to corrupt legislative action—are purchasable."—*New York Times.*

"With a depth and infamy of legislative corruption never before known, we are falling into a practice of wholesale and shameless bribery at elections, and that too, in New England—in the 'land of steady habits' itself."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The corruptionists at Washington and Albany are debauchers of the young; they are traitors, \* \* \* vermin, who are crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption, the vital powers of the Government."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"The Legislature of 1867 is no more. It has fought its last fight—it has won its last stake. They have passed sixteen hundred laws, 'pinched' others by the score, and finally, after three months of rioting, rotating, pinching, plundering and pocketing, their time has come, and they go out, as a rule, to return no more forever."—*Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository.*

"Bad as has been the character of our Legislature for years, it seems to be generally conceded that the body just adjourned was even more untrustworthy than any of the predecessors. \* All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did us more harm than it did. Another such a Legislature would sink us."—*Somerset (Pa.) Herald.*

"Our legislators are rascals. No decent man would like to win 'Hon' for his name in such company."—*Chicago Post.*

The New York Legislature, alluded to, stood: Senate—Radicals 27; Democrats 5; House—Radicals 82; Democrats 46; Radical majority on joint ballot, 58!

The Pennsylvania Legislature, alluded to, stood: Senate Radicals 21; Democrats 12; House—Radicals 62; Democrats 23; Radical majority on joint ballot, 46!

The Massachusetts Legislature, alluded to, stood: Senate—Radicals 40; Democrats 0; House—Radicals 229; Democrats 11; Radical majority on joint ballot, 258! The Rump Congress, alluded to, stood: Senate—Radicals 43; Democrats and Conservatives 36; Radical majority on joint ballot, 125!

By these large controlling majorities the legislation of the State and nation was performed. If it is corrupt and infamous—and we have abundant Radical testimony other than the foregoing, that it is—the people cannot fail to place the responsibility where it justly belongs. Having done so, it is for them to apply the corrective which it is their privilege to do, by electing, hereafter, none but honest and pure men, and so balancing party power as to make one a check upon the other. It is useless to look for purity or correct legislation when and where one political party holds so large a preponderance of power as is indicated above in the Congress and Legislatures of 1867. Equalize the political power, and each party will find it necessary to act honestly and purely in order to gain favor with the people. If the people are wise, they will at once curtail the corruptly wielded power of the Radical leaders.

## DEMOCRATIC GAINS EVERYWHERE.

The Radical newspapers are trying their best to break the force of the signal and disastrous defeat in Connecticut by asserting that they have made gains elsewhere. Nothing could be further from the truth. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and all through the Western and Middle States, the town and municipal elections have as clearly shown a decline in Radical influence as did the State elections in New England. There is abundant evidence that the people are beginning to reflect seriously upon this condition of the country. Reason is resuming her sway, and the future gives promise of a great and lasting change. That it will come, and come speedily we conscientiously believe. All the signs of the times indicate the approach of a new political era.

## A YOUNG WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.

A friend gives us the account of a most terrible case of the burial of a handsome young lady at Jacksonville, Illinois. Some time last summer a young lady of seventeen years of age, suffering with the toothache, went to bed with a small vial of chloroform for the purpose of quieting her teeth. In the morning she was found to all appearances dead, which was confirmed by the opinions of several physicians who were called and examined her body. She was then buried. A few days since her relatives were about to remove from Jacksonville, having located in another State, and had the remains of the young lady exhumed for the purpose of taking them to their new home. Curiosity prompted the opening of the coffin, when they were horror stricken on finding the corpse turned over, both hands full of hair, and her clothing torn to shreds, revealing the horrible truth that the young lady had been buried alive. The chloroform had placed her in a deep trance, the awakening from which was in her coffin and grave. The lady was engaged to be married at the time of her supposed death. A more heart sickening case we never remember to have read or heard of.—*Indianapolis Journal, April 9.*

Owing to the high winds in the Adriatic, Venice has been inundated to an extent which has never been equaled within the memory of any of the inhabitants. The piazza of San Mark was so flooded that boats and gondolas passed over it, and the space had the appearance of a vast lake.

A large oscillating rock has been found in West Arkansas. It is situated in the channel of a torrent and moves to and fro from the action of the water; the motion producing a noise that can be heard for miles.

## A Word to Democrats.

The Clinton Democrat thus discourses on the duty of Democrats: The absolute necessity of a thorough organization of the Democratic party, is certainly apparent to every candid man. The perilous condition of the country, environed on every side by dangers the most fearful and appalling that have ever threatened its existence, demand the earnest effort of every true friend of constitutional liberty, to arrest the onward march of chaos, and aid by all available means the reinstatement in power of the party, alone of all others, capable of directing and managing the ship of State. To effect and complete such an organization—one that will secure success—should be the aim and purpose of all, and the most certain and effectual method of procedure is to place within the reach of the masses reading matter of the right kind. As abolitionism attained its ascendancy by the lavish scattering of political tracts and pamphlets, so may it be overthrown by administering in the same manner an antidote to its poison. In the heat of a political campaign, under the present strict partisan organization, but few, if any, changes are made in the mass of the people, and it is now, when unexcited, that the work of conviction and conversion can be most readily accomplished. Very many who never thought before, under the load of taxation and debt which stares them in the face, are *daring* to think now. A little aid, fellow Democrats, from you, will settle definitely the status of your thinking neighbor. Democrats, your duty is plain, and the occasion to exercise it is before you. As your Republican neighbor sits by his fireside, these long evenings, chewing the cud of reflection, and endeavoring to determine the reason why, for the past four years, rich men have become richer and the poor poorer; as he wonders how some people can talk about good times and prosperity when the newspapers are crowded with *sheriff's sales*, just placing within reach of that man sound reading matter, and our word for it, he will work out his political salvation before spring, unless his mind is so obtuse that the relation of cause to effect is not comprehended by him. Let there be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Democracy throughout the State. Let the bugle sound and a grand crusade be inaugurated at once. Organize for the right; say unto the darkness, behold the light; combat error with truth; send the gospel of Democracy to the heathen grooping in the thick night of abolitionism; preach it upon the street corners and proclaim it from the house top. If you are taking a Democratic newspaper, see that you pay for it in advance, and having read it carefully yourself, carry it to your Republican neighbor and give him the benefit of it likewise. Much can be accomplished you will but make the effort, and that it will be done, we do not doubt.

Military despotism, a cotemporary well says, is costly. Like war itself, it eats into the resources of the people. Already we have examples of what it will cost in Virginia, and other States. The registry lists are made out by military commanders—a mockery upon republican Government; and "seven hundred officers" are required as clerks and assistants, in Virginia alone, to make out the lists. The law is that white men shall be very generally disfranchised at the South, and negroes enfranchised—so it requires a vast deal of labor to do the business. Richmond is already full of "loyal" office seekers, who are eager to prey upon the people's money. The wit of man could not have devised a precedent more dangerous to republican institutions than this military despotism, no matter whether its pretext was "reconstruction" or oppression.

## NEEDING RECONSTRUCTION.

It seems that in Brownlow's dominion there are some "rebels" left. The facetious local of the Nashville Banner gives an account of an old negro, one man Fritz, who forgetful of bayonets, was indulging in the following serenade:

I followed Old Mas' Robert,  
For four years, near about,  
Got wounded in three places,  
And starred at "Point Lookout,"  
I "cotched" the "roomatism"  
A camping in the snow,  
But I killed a chance of Yankees,  
I'd like to kill some "mo."

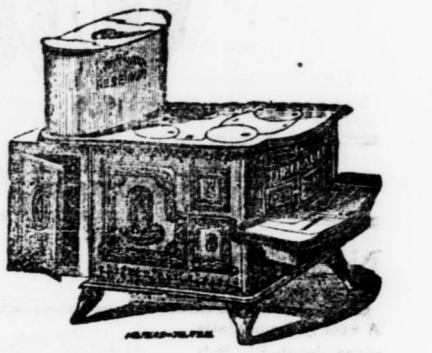
I hate the Constitution,  
The "great Republic" too,  
I hates the Freedmen's burro  
In uniform of blue;  
I hates the nasty eagle,  
With all his brass and fuss,  
I hates the Yankee nation—  
I hates 'em wuss and wuss!

**A GAY DECEIVER.**—Miss Mary E. Walker, a fast young lady of Richmond, Va., took it into her head, a few months ago, to don male attire and engage as a barman.—Somewhat the breeches seem to have put bad notions into her head, for she went to making love to the pretty girls who came after the family beer. One of them corresponded with her. As making presents cost money, the feminine barman borrowed from the till, was detected, pleaded guilty, and is now waiting for her sentence.—Her enamored *finance* visited her in jail. They are not to be married at present, as woman's rights have not attained to that degree of development.

**AN EXCHANGE SAYS.**—The Black Republican party has accomplished its mission. It must die with the issues which gave it birth and kept it in power. The eighteen months which intervene between now and the Presidential election will witness the decline and fall of a party which has done more mischief, shed more blood, squandered more treasure, kindled more diabolical passions, and inflicted deeper wounds on Constitutional Government than any political party that ever existed in the world.

We say: A-h-m-e-n.  
The official returns of Connecticut show that the "Democracy" have gained since 1865, in the congressional district, 12,647 votes.

## C. D. GEARHART & CO.



## Foundry, Machine,

AND

## STOVE SHOPS,

ON WARREN STREET,

## TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Having had a life-long experience as Foundrymen and Machinists, and employing none but the best workmen the undersigned pledge themselves to execute all work in their line in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in the country.

## MILL GEARINGS

made and fitted up on short notice, from patterns on hand of all sizes.

## PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,

and other Farming Implements.

—ALSO—

## STOVES OF ALL KINDS.

## Tin, Sheet-Iron, and

## HOLLOW-WARE.

LAMPS, LEAD, PIPES, &c., &c.

always on hand or furnished on order.

C. D. GEARHART & CO.

Tunkhannock, April 29th, 1867.—v6n38t.

## U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the 15th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts of Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, as follows:

IN WYOMING COUNTY  
on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1867, at Wall's Hotel, in Tunkhannock.

IN BRADFORD COUNTY,  
on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of May, 1867, at the Mason's House in Towanda.

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY  
on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867, at the LaPorte Hotel, in LaPorte.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY,  
on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1867, at the Montour House in Danville.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY,  
on Friday the 24th day of May, 1867, at the Assessor's Office in Bloomsburg.

All appeals must be in writing and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals.

If any person liable to income tax, or owning carriage, watches and other articles liable under the schedule A of the Excise law, have not yet reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one amenable to the law to seek the Assessor of his District, and make his return.

ROBERT F. CLALK,  
Assessor 13th District, Penn'a.  
Bloomsburg, Pa., April 26, 1867.

## INVASION!

Do you wish to have your hair cuterized from the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Vitriolic and Caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relation to the responsible Chemist that

**PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS**  
bear to honest merchantmen. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

**CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.**  
over every other in use. It is purely vegetable infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists, Applied by all Hair Dressers. v6n38t

## CLOVER-SEED

IN ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT PURCHASERS, can now be had at

A. B. MOTT'S corner store.