The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday. July 30, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The End of Vol. Six.

This number of our paper closes the Sixth Volume and year of the North Branch Democrat, since it has been under our supervision.

As we propose with our next issue(the beginning of the 7th vol.)to make a change in the title as well as in the size of our paper, this would seem to be a proper occasion for a retropective view of the past.—While it is often unstructive, sometimes pleasant, and always profitable to review the past; our six years experience has taught us that there are times, in this busy world of ours, when it is wisdom to look to and prepare for the future–Times, when to stop and contemplate the ghosts of buried hopes, or the fading laurels in the past, would neither serve to make the present easier, nor the future brighter. Then,

Let the past dead bury its dead!

With stout hearts, high resolve and bright hopes for the future, let us firmly, cheerfully and resolutely pursue our allotted pathway through life to–*The end.*

☞ We hardly need to inform our friends that a press of legal and other advertising this week, has limited our space for general news. We expect to have more elbow-room next week.

Meanwhile we hope every friend of the Democrat will look up and send us the names of one or more good subscribers. The more the merrier.

Remember, friends, that in a multitude of *subscribers*, there is safety. Remember too, that the root of all evil incites the editorial female, equine quadruped to perambutate. Whoa! Whoa!! Whoa!!! There goes our hat! Never mind–It's a poor old thing anyway–g–l–a–n–g! We're bound to keep up with the procession, as long as there's a bub or a spoke to the cart!

The Radical papers make the following confession of the gigantic failure and miserable fizzle of the attempt of the Radicals to put President Johnson out of their way:

The impeachment scheme has virtually been quashed. The party in favor of this was defeated in the House by the loss of a resolution for an October Session, for the purpose of taking it up. Thad. Stevens wanted to make the Judiciary Committee report at once, but in this he failed. A vote having indicated the status of the House, in opposition to impeachment to be eighty-four to forty-five, Stevens became disgusted and moved to lay the subject on the table, which was done. The country is not sorry to learn of this disposition of the subject.

☞ Mr. Stevens is a bold man in his declining years, says the Philadelphia Age. On Saturday last he sneered at the Senate of the United States, because, to use his own elegant language, the "fragments of the old shattered Constitution stuck in the kidneys of some Senators and troubled them at night." He is very valiant now, and contemptuously pooh poohs "the ghost of the past Constitution," which he shrewdly suggests has frightened some of his colleagues from their Radical propriety. But there was a time when Thaddeus was not quite so brave, and when the back windows of the Senate chamber at Harrisburg afforded him a speedy escape from imaginary danger. A "ghost,' was after him then, and he left as quickly as Kelly departed from Mobile.

The National Intelligencer thus describes the effect produced in the House by the late veto message not the slightest manifestation of disrespect was evinced. On the contrary, it seemed that members, though coerced by the force of party necessity to sustain the bill by their vote in opposition to the veto, were profoundly impressed with the unanswerable reasoning of the President. This was especially manifested by the demeanor of those members of both houses(many Senators being present) who were known to be at heart opposed to that portion of the bill which superseded the authority of the Executive in supervising the action of the district commanders, which constituted the main point in the message. The attempt of Mr. Boutwell to produce a counter feeling was mortifying abortive. In his oratorical flourish he several times paused, clearly anticipating the plaudits of the gallery, but none were given, and his effort fell without a response from even his fellow-destructives.—Butler was listened to with marked impatience, add even Stevens failed to 'bring down the house' by his superannuated attempts at wit."

☞ The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, have gone into operation.—*Ex.*

The Pennsylvania *Steal* Works at Harrisburg, have been in operation ever since Radicalism obtained possession of the State Government.

A Partisan Judiciary.

The Radical party of this State are fully committed in favor of a partisan judiciary. The seventh resolution adopted by their State Convention, which nominated Mr. Williams for a Judge of the Supreme Court, declares "that warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court "of the State be placed in harmony with the "political opinions of the majority of the 'people,'so that"it may become and remain "a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal "spirit of the age, a bulwark of public "faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man." This resolution has been endorsed and applauded by all the Radical papers of the State, and the *Press* of the 13th instant announced that "a Union State should have a Union Judiciary, and every Republican is "called upon to contribute to this desirable end by voting in October next, for "Henry W. Williams, as Judge of the Supreme Court."

Now, what do the Radicals mean by this seventh resolution, and what is the import of the declaration that "a Union State should have a Union Judiciary?" The business of judges is to interpret the laws according to those well-known principles which underly and give security and stability to the whole structure of society.—They are to be pure men, free from personal bias or political prejudices. They may and will have political opinions, but these opinions are never to influence their judgments or govern their actions in a party or personal direction. The Constitution of the State and nation, and the laws enacted by competent legislative bodies, rre to be their rule of action. No man's cause is to be prejudiced because he may differ from the judge upon the bench, nor are laws to be looked at through the misty atmosphere of party clamor and excitement. Before and in the eyes of the law all men of all political faiths, all religious beliefs, are equal, and in that attitude they must be viewed by a judge if justice is to hold a place upon the bench.

To this exposition of the character and duties of a judge the Radicals will not agree, and that disagreement furnishes an answer to the question propounded above. They are not only in favor of putting politicians upon the bench. but for pledging those politicians in advance to fashion all their legal opinions and decisions "in harmony with the political opinions" of the party by which they were elected. This is the position occupied by the Radical party in this State with reference to the Supreme Court and its Judges. Such a a principle, if carried into effect, would turn the superior judicial tribunal of this, or any other State, into a star chamber, where political vengeance would be executed, and neither law, justice, nor equality be administered. All the judges would be heated and bigoted partisans, instead of calm-minded, independent citizens, guided by facts and the law; and life, property, and character would be held by the gossamer thread of popular opinion. Each shifting phase of political action would find its reflection in the judgment of the court. To-day the needs of politicians would drive them in one direction, and the court must follow. On the morrow a returning wave would obliterate the record, and cut a fresh channel across the liberties of the people, the security of property, and the sanctity of those ties which bind together civilized society. Life, liberty, and all other rights now surrounded by the safeguards of constitutional law, and protected by impartial judges, will, if the Radical idea is accepted, soon fall before the spirit of agrarianism which is beginning to invest with fresh danger the movements of the ruling party of the country.

The phrase, "a Union State should have a Union Judiciary," used by the *Press*, is but another way of enforcing the idea that in the future, if citizens desire their rights to be respected in the Supreme Court of this State, they must place themselves in "harmony with the political opinions of the "majority of the people." The State Convention of the Radical party has declared that doctrine; it has been endorsed by the Radical press, and Mr. Williams, by allowing his name to be used as a candidate, gives his public assent to the principle. With colleagues upon the bench of the same political faith, Mr. Williams can turn all the decisions of the Supreme Court into the path marked out by the Radical State Convention. Instead, then, of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and others trusting to the supreme judicial tribunal of the land as an impartial body, which will administer law without "fear, favor or affection," they will know that political considerations are thrown into the scales of justice, and the judges are influenced by partisan considerations in making up their opinions and judgments. This will be the effect of placing Mr. Williams upon the bench of the Supreme Court.—He was nominated as a Radical politician, not as a lawyer. He will decide as a politician, act as a politicician; in a word carry out the seventh resolution of the State Convention, and place all the decisions of the Supreme Court "in harmony "with the political opinions of the majority "of the people."—*Age.*

☞ In a late number of the Erie *Observer*, we found the following sensible remarks:

The Demorat who wants to be of service to his party and render practical aid in securing the triumph of his principles, can best succeed by subscribing for a sound local newspaper.—There never was a time more necesary than now to secure a large circulation for Democratic doctrines. The people want the truth, and the only source from which to derive it in its fairest and most interesting shaye, is in the columns of a manfully conducted home Union journals. Every family in the country should have the benefit of at least one energetic Democratic newspaper.

THREE more persons have died in Franklin, Kentucky, in consequence of wounds received during the recent riot in that town. The riot was caused by colored Loyal Leaguers firing upon white citizens. The whole affair was the legitimate fruit of Radical policy.

Poor Carlotta.

A Vienna letter says the accounts received from Miramar respecting the Empress Charlotte are very sad. All hope of recovery seems to have vanished. The *Morgenpost* has a communication which says:

The mental alienation has now attained to such a pitch that the unhappy princess cannot be left alone for an instant, and several times attempted her life. Two recent attempts of this kind were fortunately prevented by the watchfulness of Doctor Slek, who has the august patient under his care.

Nevertheless, the Empress is occsionally for a few moments at a time, in full possession of her faculties. In one of those lacid intervals lately she said, "I do not desire to live any longer; death is yreferable to such an existence;" then, after a short pause, she asked, "Where is my husband? Shall I never see him more? No, no, he is dead. and I am still left in the world." Scarcely a quarter of an hour passes that the Empress does not ask for news of the Emperor Maximilian. The physical condition of her majesty also indicates very serious alarm.

The following letter was written by Maximilian to his wife just before his execution. It was entrusted to the care of the Bishop of Queretaro, from whom it was taken by General Corona, and a copy made.—The letter was written in French. The man or woman who is not touched by it has a heart as hard as a Mexican's:

MY BELOVED CARLOTTA: If God permit that your health get better and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you not only my heart but my good fortune. Why did I not give heed to your advice? So many untoward events! Alas! so many sudden blows have shattered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance—not an agony—to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a king vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join me, I shall bless the Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon us. Adieu, Adieu!

Your poor MAX

Radical Financiering.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a most unscrupulous Radical paper printed at the capital, recently published the following:

Moreover, under Democratic administrations of former years, from 1841 to 1860, large amounts of the Commonwealth had been falling due from time to time, and no provision made for its renewal, much less for its payment. In 1866 the aggregate of these overdue loans of the State was some twenty-three millions of dollars. The present administration promptly determined that this reproach should be taken away, and in January last advertised for the redemption of all these overdue obligations, and succeeded in effecting an exchange of new seccurities for the whole at par.

Upon which the *Patriot & Union* has the following to say:

We are glad our Radical neighbor has returned to notice this matter, and we may on some future occasion ventilate one of the boldest swindles that has ever been practiced upon the tax-payers of the State. At present we would only say that the impression designedly conveyed to the reader by the Geary organ that these overdue obligations had ceased to bear interest, and that the State creditors urgently demanded payment of the principal, is wholly false. The time had simply expired when the State had a right to pay, but the interest had not ceased, and as the security was ample, the creditors were abundantly content.

The practice has for years uniformly been for the Commission of the Sinking Fund to advertise for proposals from the holders of State loans, and to use the surplus money not otherwise reqnired for the purchase of them. and thus save, many many times, a large per centage for the State.

Now what was done by these Radical officers? Did they use the three millions of dollars in the Treasury for the purchase of these overdue loans? Oh, no! There was no money to be made by that, besides the drippings from so large a sum in the Treasury would aid largely in electing another such handy Legislature as we had last winter.

But what did they do? We will tell you, honest reader. They borrowed twenty-three millions of dollars at SIX PER CENT., and made the loan, *free from State and other taxes*, to pay off a loan of a similar amount at FIVE PER CENT. *taxable!*—They merely enabled certain parties to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into their pockets at once, and made an addition to the State debt of at least $450,000 per annum! The names of the parties to this transaction are known to us, and may be made the subject of a future article.

If this is what the Radicals call financiering, then the sooner the State can be relieved of such operatous the better for the tax payers.

☞ John Matthews, the actor, who was witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted to testify in regard to the letter written by Booth to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, publishes a card in that paper in self-justification. He says the letter which was handed to him by Booth was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages; the first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what has transpired, which was to this effect and in these words:

For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time, and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but posterity, I am sure, will justify me.

Men who love their country better than their life.

The Villainy of the Radicals.

Is there an American citizen who is not a member of the cabal at Washington City called a Congress, who has become so debauched by the corruption of the Radical party which has governed the country for the past five years, as not to feel within his bosom the barbed arrow of eternal disgrace, which attaches to the name of every American citizen, on account of the proceedings which took place in Congress, in reference to the Kentucky delegation elected to seats in that body by the people of their state.

It is notorious that the State of Kentucky never seceded or attempted to secede from the Union, and it is equally notorious that at the late election for congressmen in that state, the Democrats had a majority over their radical opponents of more than fifty thousand votes.

And yet when these representatives of the people of Kentucky—thus elected by so overwhelming a majority—appeared at the clerks desk, and offered to take the required oath in order to take their seats and participate in the legislation of their national government, as provided by the United States Constitution, the radicals permitted *a single member to be sworn in, and refused seats to every other member* upon the allegation, without any proof whatever, that they were disloyal to the government of the United States. In the name of God and liberty, we ask, how long will the people of the United States endure such assaults on republican government? How long will they permit a band of thieves and sconndrels to occupy the halls of Congress and deny admittance to all representatives of the people who oppose their premeditated purpose to destroy liberty and republican government in these United States?

Not only did those radical scoundrels of the country refuse seats to the Democratic representatives from the state of Kentucky but those from the state of Connecticut also. They passed a resolution approving of the military usurpation of military power in the South, while Schenck, of Ohio, one of the leaders of the Jacobin rabble rvmps, offered a resolution declaring that the hireling Nasby and Attorney General Stansberry are the exponents of the policy of the President of the United States.

Is all patriotism dead in these United States? Shall the people stand idle and see the nation insulted in the person of the constitutional President of the United States, Liberty strangled, by refusing the proper representatives seats in Congress, and military despotism established in the place of constitutional law, without rising *enmasse* and marching to Washington City and hanging to the lamp posts the infernal scoundrels who are guilty of the act referred to.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, lately made a speech to the Maryland radicals, from which we clip the following paragraph. He said:

"South Carolina had $400,000,000 worth of property when the war commenced—$200,000,000 of it in slaves. All gone—their railroads worn out—their banks failed—*the poorest civilized community on God's earth to-day.* We republicans can carry that state this autumn by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority, and hold. [Applause.]I was told by an ex-governor of the state, referring to a district where slavery was the strength of our principles and our organization *that there would not be a candidate run against us for congress.*—You cannot say as much for any district in Boston or New York."

Countrymen, can you be so lost to all love of country so utterly degraded by the republican since it has held pewer, that nothing can arouse you to a sense of duty you owe yourselves, your children and republican government?—*Ex.*

The Death of Mr, Denison.

In the United States House of Representatives on the 10th inst., Mr. Boyer (Pa.) announced the death of his colleague Mr. Denison, paying a high tribute to his public character and private worth. and offering the usual resolution of regret and condolence.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Randall, Miller, Getz and Van Trump.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously, and the House at half-past three o'clock adjourned.

☞ In the Senate, the Clerk of the House announced the action of that body on the death of Hon. Charles Denison, Representatives from Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew the House resolution of condolence and regret was taken up.

Mr. Buckalew delivered a eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased, and offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Cameron spoke briefly of Mr. Denison as a gentleman of personal character, whem he had known and respected for many years,

The resolution of Buckalew was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

A NEW SYSTEM FOR REGISTERING LETTERS.—All Postmasters were instructed to put the new system of registration letters into operation on the first day of June—at which time it went effect all over the United States. A new style of canvass envelope, of large size and of an appearance sufficiently novel to attract the attention of distributing clerks immediately, has been introduced with this change. The directions on these envelopes will give the reader a good idea of the new system.—It reads: "Postmasters, route agents, railway post office clerks and receiving clerks, handling this registered package envelope while in transit, are required to keep a record of its number, postmark, (with date,) address, date of its receipt, and the description made of it by them on blanks and books furnished for that purpose. Route agents and railway post office clerks will also take a receipt for it, (to be carefully preserved,) when it leaves their hands; and when such receipts cannot be obtained at the time, they will place in the pouch with this envelope a receipt, to be signed by the Postmaster of the office at which the pouch is first opened. This receipt the Postmaster will sign, and return it, (directed to the route agent or railway post office clerk,) by next mail."

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GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Nails and Hand-Rakes at wholesale and retail.

All of which have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and expressly for this market, and all they ask is an examination of the goods to satisfy all of the truth of what we say. Remember the place.

ROSS, MILLS & Co.

Tunk. Pa. May 29th, 1867.

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TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,

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Studies to acquire the Art of Singing

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, "THE ART OF SINGING," or with any *other method* for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONE'S SOLFEGGIOS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile* which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the taste of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation.—Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual sterling advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and a minutely and faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

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Tunk., July 31, '67 -y6n50-tf.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflamation, or ulceration of the bladder, of kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands. stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swelllings.

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THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of writs of *Fieri Facias*, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., on Saturday, August 17th, 1867 the following tract or piece of land, situate in Monroe Tp. Wyoming Co, State of Pennsylvania, being the Northwest part of the William Maddock tract and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch on the North bank of a small creek, running through said lot, thence South, eighty and one fourth degrees West 64 perchs to a post in the brook, thence South twentythree& one-half degrees, west 22 perches to a birch, thence North forty-one degrees, West 85 perches to stones on Creek bank, thence North two and one-fourth degrees East 51 perches to stones on North line of Maddock tract, thence South eighty seven and one-fourth degrees, East 141 and seven-thenths perches to the division line, thence South two and one-fourth degrees West, 92 and five tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing Eighty acres and one hundred and thirty perches of and be the same more or less. with about four acres improved, with one log house and some fruit trees trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Elihu Fassett, assigned to Wm. M. Piatt, vs. Charles S. Harding, Administrator of Charles Johnson de'd, and will be sold for cash only, by

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Tunk. July 29,'67 }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of writs of *Fieri Facias* I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock, in Wyoming County, Pa. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Falls, Wyoming Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by lands of Spencer Fitch, East by lands of Isaac Smith South by the Susquehanna River and West by land of Mathew Sherwood; Containing about eighteen acres of land and about eight acres thereof improved, with one frame dwelling house, one frame shed and a small apple orchard thereon, with appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of I. V. Lynch vs. A. W. Mahon, and will be sold for cash only, by

M W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Tunk, July 26, '67. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, I will expose to Public Sale in the Borough of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, State of Pennsylvania ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock P M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Windham, Wyoming Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by lands of Mark Keeney, East by Susquehanna River, South by land of John Fassett, and West by land of the Estate or heirs of John Graves dec'd.; containing about one hundred acres of land and about sixty-five acres thereof improved, with one brick dwelling house, one frame barn, one small apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of C. W. Whitney Administrator of Walter Whitney, dec'd. vs Jeanette Whitney, Adm'trx of J. J. Whitney dec'd, et al, and will be sold for cash only, by

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Tunk, July 26, '67 }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock Boro., Wyoming Co. Pa., ON SATURDAY THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit;

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Northmoreland, Wyoming County, Pa.; bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by land of Mrs. Mary Wills, on the East by land of Moody Whitwell, on the South by Dr. Wm. Thompson, and on the West by Levi Winters, containing about thirty and one-fourth acres of land, and about twelve acres thereof improved, with the appurtenances.

ALSO

One other certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Northmoreland, County of Wyoming, Pa.; bounded as follows, to wit: on the North and West by land above described South by land of Dr Wm. Thompson, and East by land of Moody Whitwell; containing about two and three-fourth acres of land, all improved, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of R. C. Hatfield, assigned to Aaron Brown, vs Asher Baker. and will be sold for cash only, by

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Tunk. July 30, '67. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County Pa., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the Defendants in that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Falls, Wyoming County Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by land of Jackson Vantuyl, East by land of Levi Townsend and Perry Sickler, South by land of John Smith, and West by land of Levi Townsend; Containing about thirty acres of land and about eight acres thereof improved, with two dwelling houses two small barns, one Saw Mill, one Lath and Shingle Mill, and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. C. Miles, vs. H. W. Finn and Levi Townsend, and will be sold for cash only, by

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Tunk. July 26, '67 }

Sheriff's Sale,

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Boro. of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County Pa., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in and to that certain piece or lot of land, situate in Exter Township, Wyoming County Pa., Bounded and described as follows; Beginning at the highway leading from the late Solomon Brown's estate to Whilock's Mills—so called—and running thence North eighty-six degrees West, twenty-two and five tenths perches to a corner, thence North twenty-two perches to a corner, thence North five degrees East, twenty-nine and six-tenths perches to a corner, thence North ten degrees East, forty perches to a corner, South 74 deg. East, 6 perches to a corner, North 19 deg. East, 42.7-10 perches to a corner, South 70 deg. East, 29 6-10 perches to a corner, South 14½ deg. West, 39.5-10 perches to a corner, North 77½ deg. West, 4 perches to a corner, South 21 deg. West, 47 perches to a corner, South 69 deg East, 49 perches to a Hemlock, South 13 deg. West, 26 5-10 perches to a corner, North 70½ deg. West, 24 perches to a corner, South 10 deg. West, 1 7-10 perches to a corner South 86 deg. West, 20, 2-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 32 acres and 50 perches with one frame dwellling house. and some fruit tree thereon, with the appurtenances.

To be sold subject to the interest or right of dower of Eleanor Eyte.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Aaron Brown, vs. Rachel Sickler. Administratrix of the estate of Isaac Sickler, dec'd., and will be sold for cash only, by

M W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheri7's Office. }
Tunk. July 28, '97 }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of writs of *Fieri Facias*, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock Wyoming County Pa. on SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867 the following described piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the Township of Falls, Wyoming County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by lands of Jackson Vantuyl, East by land of Levi Townsend and Perry Sickler, South by land of John Smith and West by land of Levi Townsend; Containing about thirty acres of land and about eight acres thereot improved, with two dwelling house, two small barns, one saw-mill one lath and shingle mill and some fruit trees there on with the appurtenances

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Miles & Lynch use of I. C. Lynch, vs Philo & Lafayette Sherwood, and will be sold for cash only, by

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. }
Tunk., July 29, '67 }

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.