

## CURRENT NEWS.

Burglars have begun to take up their residence in closed houses in New York.

The Boston market is glutted with potatoes at 1.50 per barrel.

The life of Jefferson Davis is to be written by a Richmond gentleman.

Louis Napoleon is individually in debt some six millions of francs.

Bismarck talks of coming to this country to see Gen. Grant.

The Paris Exhibition is to close the 31st of October.

Colorado paper holds as a "Presidential ticket the names of Grant and Doolittle."

There is not a toll gate in all Switzerland. The roads are free and belong to the government.

The coolies continue to arrive in New Orleans. They are shipped at once to plantations in the interior.

The unassisted bounty claims are being settled in the office of the Paymaster General at the rate of 4,000 a day.

An Australian paper tells of five ants in the vicinity of Harelock, which on being devoured by chickens, eat their way out of their crops at the expense of the chicken's lives.

Fifty barrels of whiskey sold at Lancaster Pa., a few days since, turned out to be fifty barrels of water, when they arrived in Baltimore.

A hail storm, which lasted 5 minutes, broke between 6,000 and 7,000 panes of glass in the Railroad shops at Susquehanna, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

Bogus diplomas from medical colleges in this country are sold in England. There are some stupid medical men in London who believe that the diplomas are genuine, and were sold in order to raise money.

Mr. David Dudley Field sails for Europe to take part in an International Law Congress which he himself proposed last year, in which it is intended to take measures for the formation of a code of International Law.

At a negro suffrage meeting in Trenton, on Thursday night, a colored preacher, who was the principal orator of the occasion, proposed Chase and Sheridan for President and Vice President, and wound up by a prayer for President Johnson's conversion.

Six months ago a Boston house sent out a cargo of 500 hoop skirts to Japan as a venture. The Japs put a cover on them and used them for umbrellas.

A convict in Auburn Prison had himself boxed up as a case of brogans, and but for an unlucky mistake in marking the box would have been expressed away to freedom.

Paris has two hundred and fifty thousand women only, according to the census, and several of them are nymphs of pure.

A radical mayor in Massachusetts has refused to license a theatrical company to play the "Black Crook." He wanted them to call it the colored crook.

The New Orleans Picayune speaking of the various states relative to the continued existence of Wilkes Booth, says it knows of many persons who are willing to testify that such a man never lived.

Arthur Schetchly, the popular writer, journalist, and lecturer, left London, as announced by the English press, on the 24th inst., bound for this country. He comes in the Persia, and is due this week.

Ex-Mayor Kallbelsch, of Brooklyn, met Mr. Geo. C. Bennett, of the Brooklyn Times, on Saturday, in a beer saloon, and smeared the editor's face all over with Limburg cheese for writing offensive articles against the ex-Mayor. The insult was not resented.

A new enemy to the potato is reported by Eastern paper. This insect resembles a snail and its head and feet are black and the body yellowish. It clings to the underside of the leaves and feeds there. It is believed to be three lived potato beetle, which is very destructive.

A widow in Paris, aged 45 years, married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had a son whose age at the time of her second marriage, was 21. She recently died and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian.

The office of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Washington, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, who blew the safe open and escaped with about \$1,300 in National currency and Revenue stamps. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the deed.

A half-grown alligator was captured in the Basin at Baltimore the other day. The young monster was placed in a box, and taken to the Schutzen Park, when it escaped from the box, and got into one of the temporary frame buildings, among some females, causing a great scampering and excitement. It was finally captured, however, and was returned to the city.

Edward P. Weston, who surprised the world in 1866, in walking from Boston to Washington and back in ten consecutive days averaging 51 miles a day, has bet \$10,000 that he will walk from Portland to Chicago, Ill., 1,200 miles, in 26 days—Sundays excepted—on some one of which days he is to walk 100 miles. He is to start between the 1st and 15th of October, and on his second day will pass through Newburyport. The average, if he accomplishes it, will be 47 miles a day. He will touch ten States and pass through 300 towns and cities—in all of which there will be as many people congregate to see him, as would greet a live king.

## The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sep. 11, 1867.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE OF TITLE, of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT to WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, GEORGE SHARSWOOD, D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Wm. B. OVERFIELD, of Tunkhannock Township.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, JAMES G. FASSETT, of Windham.

FOR CORONER, Dr. A. J. TRIPP, of Centremoreland.

FOR AUDITOR, Hon. HENRY LOVE, of Mehoopany.

The recent election returns from Maine show immense Democratic gains. Radicalism is at a discount everywhere. Keep the ball rolling.

The President has issued a proclamation of amnesty, which will be published in our next.

Yost, borrowing a stale witicism in his last issue of the negro political and social equality organ says:

"If the Editor of the Democrat were mounted on an eagle he could not tell where the man began and the ass ended."

When the "ass ends"—as he threatens to do shortly and returns to the crib of Dr. John for food, Mr. Y. will probably have an opportunity of distinguishing that animal from a man.

How do you think you will compare with the negro? Alas! you are afraid you will suffer from the comparison? Wyoming Republican.

We are too far removed from black niggers in this region to have any fears in that regard. We have no fears with respect to those political equality with the blacks."

The Republican says it has no occasion to gibe or misquote Jefferson."

Why did you do it, then, in an attempt to give a part of a sentence in the Declaration of independence?

"New and Enlightened Views."

The editor of the Radical organ for this county, in reviving that paper, said it had been "established to promulgate" among us "new and enlightened views &c." We pronounced to him the following question:

Are we correct Mr. Editor in the supposition, that your new and enlightened views "embrace the doctrine of the Political and Social Equality of the Negro and the White Races?"

In his last issue he copies the above question and very frankly answers:

"You are correct."

He follows this by saying that we are not equal to anything. His opinion of us, as an individual, is of no consequence. Only as it affords us gratification that a man who promulgates the doctrines that he does, places us in opposition to himself and his social equals."

Are the people of Wyoming County prepared to endorse this new doctrine or the man who promulgates it? Let them answer at the ballot box.

The colored man knows how to fight many a contested field will testify, and their victories are emblazoned by the impartial historian. That they know how to vote is equally evident. THEIR BALLOTS ARE CAST ON THE SIDE OF INTELLIGENCE, FREE DOM, AND RIGHT. That's more than can be said of the Democrats of Kentucky.—Republican.

Of course Mr. Republican, they vote with their "social and political equals." Where else could they vote?

APPROPRIATE.—The Radical press party generally are urging a meeting of Radical Governors, and one paper suggests that the dedication of the Antietam Cemetery on the 17th instant would afford an excellent opportunity for the consultation. A graveyard is certainly a very appropriate place for a Radical gathering.

CONSISTENT.—A Portland correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that he was personally acquainted with sixty-nine members of the last Legislature of Maine, and of these sixty-nine kept spirituous liquors in their rooms during the session, and most of them favored prohibition.—This has a bad look for the State that originated the prohibitory scheme.

TAXATION.—Some shrewd writer, who had evidently studied the subject thoroughly, thus discourses upon our system of taxation.

"Now you see in the first place they get the amount of a feller's business. That is taxed. Then they find out how much, he earns every month, and that's taxed. Then they find out all about his profits, and that they tax. Then they manage to get some tax on what he owes. Next comes what they call income, and that's taxed. Then if anything is left, the preacher calls round and gets it to sustain the church and convert the brethren."

## Radicalism Run Mad.

The Radical convention held at this place on Monday last, was one of those gatherings that could only occur in a party made up of the odds and ends, the rag-tag and bobtail elements of all creation gathered in one incongruous mass, whose only cohesive quality is a bigoted fanatical hatred of Democrats and democratic principles. And whose one idea is that they are the saints, the party of progress, intelligence, purity and piety.

This spiritistic convention was called to order by R. P. Ross, Esq. chairman of Republican—not radical—county standing committee. After a little filibustering, in which outsiders, including the Rev. Jakey, participated, Mr. Ross assumed the Presidential chair—ad interim. The impeachers forthwith made an attempt to impeach the president and drag him down from his high estate. This was manfully resisted by the Administration party. Richard was all himself. He had exchanged his kingdom for the presidential horse. He was determined to exhibit his equestrian skill on that pony, despite all the secret, oath-bound organizations in the County. Dick showed that he had been drilled in the dragoons, and notwithstanding the loud and hoarse bellowing of the "bull-baggers" from Northmoreland and Eaton, kept his seat undismayed. One of these chaps that in financial circles sometimes plays hob with the bears, and whose "tightness" has become proverbial, just at this point was troubled with a looseness and offered \$20 for a three minutes speech. He declared that all the Templars were drunk and would doubtless have secured drunk (except a sound of gurgling fluids), if instead of the \$20, he had offered his private bottle; but the ruling passion was too strong with him for that.

"The good old Elisha" about this time began to see maiks "copperheads" of every imaginable shape size and hue were looming up to his diseased vision. In order to secure security, these venomous reptiles must be banished the house. Every loyal man felt bound to vote against "sarpents"—The house was cleared, leaving none but the creme de la creme inside of this golden circle. (The proceedings from this time to the opening of the doors again, were of that know-nothing close communion, dark lantern, loyal league, character which is peculiar to the party of progress, refinement and civilization; and which profane persons are not allowed to portray.) Elisha, though charged with being a wooden nutmeg state-man, indignantly denied the imputation. We could hardly trust our eyes to these pure men that some of the sacred band had been guilty of fraud and corruption. These charges were so numerous, from so many sources and so persistently reiterated, that, though we have but little faith in what they say, we began to have a faint suspicion that there might be some truth in their assertions.

A committee to investigate frauds and decide upon credentials was appointed during the secret session. One Joseph, a Mehoopanyite, who for many months past had been making a determined fight for the nomination, on casting about found that he was not like Joseph of old a ruler in the land. Benjamin and Samuel had come down with him to seek the flesh pots of Egypt. These three hungry children struggled hard to get a morsel for themselves or for their famishing father Jakey. They were sent back empty. Farewell Joseph, a long farewell to all your great ones!

After the lapse of an hour or more the "pizen" which had infused itself into the delegates having subsided, the doors were opened and the nomination for Representative was made. Ziba Lott, who it was charged, had run on both the wet and dry sides, on the temperance question, but who was known to be most in favor of moisture, was nominated on the first ballot. The thirty rads made his nomination unanimous! Jakey had been rather too "snodden" they thought in turning the pigpot on them. Cold water wasn't considered a healthy beverage. Jakey was thought to have a call to preach the nigger and him crucified. Building a monument to the virtues of the departed African deserter was thought to be a proper business for him. He was consigned to cold water and dead night, without a pang of regret for the present, a troth of sympathy for the past, or a smile of hope for the future.—Good bye, Jake!

For County Commissioner there seemed to be a great dearth of candidates. Col. Marcy was brought out by Elisha in a neat and complimentary speech; but the Col. was too old a bird to be caught. He smelt a large-sized mouse—with a long tail—and rather than test his popularity with the brethren as a bridge builder, concluded to take his chance for the Legislative Halls in '68.

Daniel Wright, it was thought could pay for the tickets, for the honor of seeing his name in print. He was therefore nominated to do so.

When the question of Jury Commissioner came up the candidates flocked in as crows around an old boat-horse after the close of canal navigation. These buzzards were too numerous to mention in detail. Among them we noticed S. L. Tiffany, who we believe received one vote. The

convention acted wisely in keeping Tiffany for a position where an election would depend upon a majority vote, and not upon the mere matter of nomination, as in this case. In the nomination of Henry Roberts they will secure for this office a good man, who though aged and feeble, we sincerely hope may outlive the term of the office to which he will be chosen.

Dr. J. W. Rhoads was placed in nomination for Coroner and Daniel A. Bardwell for County Auditor. They can pay for tickets, too.

Towards the close of the convention, when the ratsbane had died out, the members who before had frothed and roared like lions, were as quiet and harmless as sucking lambs. Everything was lovely and the web-footed aquatic hung high.

Whitney was on hand to represent the "wearers of the blue" in the late struggle for social and political equality, but failed to get a recognition of his eminent fitness for a Legislator. Of course his friends will have an opportunity to testify their appreciation of his virtues, for he is the man that proposes to run away.

Mace, though he threatened to kick out of the traces if whipped, made a square stand-up fight—was whipped—took the matter gracefully and will have the next two years in which to peck his flint for an other trial.

Jakey, this time, paid for his dinner &c. beforehand, in anticipation of a hasty departure. At the close of the convention he left, vowing vengeance on the Templars, to whom he attributed his defeat. In crossing the canal, which he did on a timber raft, to save a short walk around by the bridge, he pitched headlong into the canal. He floated up like a dead horse, and finally succeeded in getting on the other side of Jordan. This strange mishap to the elder is attributed by some to the fact that he had indulged too freely in the "A.C." kept at the temperance hotels in town. Others think he must have inhaled too much of the breath of the delegates. The more general opinion is, that he hastily concluded to abandon politics; and in returning to the ministry thought baptism a saving ordinance. Certain it is that though thoroughly disgusted with the temperance men he takes kindly to cold water. We entreat him to give his god-forsaken, corrupt party the benefit of his prayers. If he cannot give them any more of those \$300 supplications, in which he indulged last winter, he can at least put up some cheap petitions for the ungrateful wretches.

The Alleged Treasury Frauds.

entirely satisfied with the general denial of Mr. Dunbar's allegations touching the Treasury funds. It says:

"We have not seen any special evidence of dishonesty, but the carelessness with which the whole business was conducted during the war, was patent to all intelligent observers. When the bank note companies here were printing the greenbacks, a package covering a large amount, and completely finished save the addition of the little red stamp, was missed at the Department. The company here declared that they had forwarded the bills as stated.—The officials at Washington insisted that the delivery was short."

The difference was a large fortune. The method of transmission was for the company to send their sealed packages to the Sub-Treasury here, where they were packed in handsome leather mail bags, duly locked and forwarded by the mail to Washington. The empty bags were then returned for a fresh supply. The very intelligent young man who superintended the work of packing for the printers here, on being informed of the deficiency, proceeded to the office of the Assistant Treasurer, and asked to see the returned bags. They were pointed out in a pile on the floor; taking them by the handles one after another, he soon shook out the missing packages which had made the journey back from Washington in an open bag without even the protection of a tow string at the mouth! A part of this history passed under the personal observation of the writer hereof, and we do not believe, in view of such manifest carelessness in the Department, that all of the millions issued at Washington will balance to a cent, even if there had never been a single act of fraud."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Radicalism and Negro Equality Rebuked in California.

WHITE MAN TO RULE AMERICA—MONTANA WHEELS INTO LINE.

The latest despatches from California show that the Democrats have elected their Governor by 10,000 majority, and two of the three Congressmen. The Republicans have probably elected the Republican Congressman in the Second District. A clear Democratic majority is secured in the Legislature, on joint ballot, and this renews a Democratic United States Senator in place of Congress.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, September 7. Cavanaugh (Democrat) has been elected delegate to Congress from Montana by an overwhelming majority.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE REPRESENTED.—The Pittsburg Post gives these figures to show how the will of the people is represented under Radical rule:

Democratic	Republican
Pennsylvania.....190,000	Pennsylvania.....308,000
Ohio.....215,000	Ohio.....282,000
Kentucky.....90,000	Kentucky.....33,000
Total.....595,000	Total.....623,000

Here it will be seen that there is a Democratic excess in the vote of 5,000, but the representation in Congress is: Democrats, 9; Radicals, 34! And these thirty-four Radicals vote and act in Congress as the representatives of the people of those States. That is Radical regard for the popular will.

## THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

A Deathbed Confession.

Thaddeus Stevens, being on his death bed, has just confessed a truth which should alarm the fears and arouse the attention of the people everywhere. In a letter to his friend, Samuel Schock, dated Lancaster, Pa., August 28, 1867, he distinctly declares that the whole legislation of Congress, in the matter of "reconstruction," was contrary to, and outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that the Radical majority in both Houses of Congress knew that they were acting totally without constitutional authority.—Speaking of the refusal of the Senate to concur with the House in a bill introduced by himself, prohibiting the removal of the District Commanders without the consent of the Senate, Mr. Stevens says: "Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we are acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation!" This is a bold and bold avowal that the Radical party of the country, acting through their representatives in Congress, has knowingly and by consent, overthrown the fundamental law of the nation, usurped unlimited power, and ever since has been pursuing a course entirely despotic and revolutionary. The Conservative press have asserted and reasserted this fact, during the last five years, but without awaking the people to a conviction of its truth: But will they not open their eyes and behold how fearfully their liberties have been and are yet being violated, now that the leader of the Radical party in Congress, speaking as a dying man, and in presence of the terrible judgment to which he is hurrying, plainly and explicitly confesses his treason?

Not content with acknowledging simply, that he and his confederates in crime, have deliberately treated the National Constitution, which they were all sworn to defend and preserve as if it were a dead thing, he declares finally, in the very last lines of his letter, that "legislation without authority and reconstruction by usurpation, is very alarming—worse than Copperheadism." This confession, Mr. Stevens, may be good for your soul. The country thank you for having made a clean breast of it even at this late hour.

(Special Despatch to the World.)

Confession of Bridget Durgan—a Horrible Story.

New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 29.—This afternoon Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, called upon Bridget, at the jail, to bid her good-bye. She said that she had no feeling against him whatever; that she had done what he thought was his duty, and then added: "You must let Mary Gilroy go." Mr. Herbert assured her that he would do what was his duty in the case. Bridget replied that Mary Gilroy was "entirely innocent." In answer to a question from Mr. Herbert, if Mary did not know that something was going on, she said that Mary did not know any thing of the matter. She said that she was the people of Newmarket, and upon being asked why Mary Gilroy should say to her room mate, Della Coyne, that "Bridget must be murdering Mrs. Coriel," answered that it must have come from her ugly temper. Mr. Herbert then asked her if Mary Gilroy was not there that night, and Bridget replied, "Not at that time." She further stated that she did not know Mary Gilroy until she came to Newmarket, and that the story of the policeman Dennitt on the trial, about seeing her in New York with Mary Gilroy, was not true. During this conversation she remarked that she would do her best to save Mary Gilroy.

BRIDGET'S CONFESSION.

In regard to Bridget's confession, her statements made from time to time to the jailor, and by him detailed to Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, are substantially as follows:

Bridget denies that her motives in committing the murder was robbery, but says in effect that she wished to attain a place in the household that she could not reach while Mrs. Coriel lived; and to succeed in her wishes, she determined to remove her. With the purpose fixed in her mind, she heard that the Doctor was going away that night, and would not return until morning. In the evening she got the butcher-knife and placed it in a convenient spot on the table, and then sat down to talk with Mrs. Coriel, who changed her clean dress she had had on during the day, and threw herself on to the lounge.

After conversing for awhile, Mrs. Coriel fell asleep. Bridget then got up and seized the small chair and hit her over the head. Mrs. Coriel jumped up from the lounge, took up a large chair to defend herself and struck at Bridget breaking a piece off the top of the chair, which was afterwards found; Bridget then grasped the knife and rushed upon her; Mrs. Coriel ran to the door to escape, and succeeded in getting outside, but Bridget caught her and drew her back, and as she came into the room she saw her little child, and stooping and kissing it cried out, "Oh, my poor baby!" In the struggle the knife had been drawn through her hand, and when Bridget forced her through the sitting-room door she seized hold of the jamb, and also the knob, leaving the bloody marks of her hands, which were noticed the following day. Bridget then succeeded in forcing her into the bedroom, and there stabbed her with a knife and beat her with a chair until she supposed she was dead. She then poured the contents of the lamp over Mrs. Coriel and the bed, and set fire to the latter, using as a torch a baby's calico frock wrapped up in barch. She then went and changed her clothing, and the baby's up stairs, and tipped over and rummaged the bureau, to lead the neighbors to believe that a robbery had been committed. Coming down into the sitting-room, she heard Mrs. Coriel raise the bed room window and open the shutters, and running round outside of the house, saw her standing in front of the window. She dashed her back into the burning building, closed the blind, and left with the child. The knife she secreted in the outhouse in the morning.

## Don't Like the Dutch.

The York Tribune is fearful of the Pennsylvania Dutch this year. Just hear it:

The New York Tribune is fearful of the result of the Ohio election. It is quite sure of the Western Reserve portion of that State, because it was settled by the superiors or countrymen of Mr. Greeley, from New England. But there are other countries peopled from Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, which it distrusts. But most of all the Tribune fears another class of counties, for a reason to which we call the especial attention of our readers; because they were settled years ago by a schooling, run-loving breed of Pennsylvania Dutch, fearful of amalgamation, and can't abide Negro Equality.

This is no forgery—we copy it from the Tribune of Thursday, August 15. It is in expressive contempt of Pennsylvanians anything that purported to have been said by a Salem paper, and which was disclaimed as spurious. Such is the light in which our citizens are viewed by the insolent sons of New England, who esteem it a condescension to come into Pennsylvania and be made Congressmen, Judges, Legislators, &c. &c., by our "school matrons, run-loving breed of Dutch. If Pennsylvania continue to vote for these proud, arrogant adventurers, by whom they are thus rudely calumniated, they will deserve the contempt of the world; and especially when they have better men among themselves to fill their offices.—Pittsburg Post.

So look out for the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' as Greeley calls them, on election day, as they will send such an emphatic 'NAY!' over the wires against 'Negro Equality,' and the Negro Equality candidates, as will astound old Horace himself, who muffs defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio already.

How Republican Congressmen Deplete the Treasury.

The corruption of the Radical cabal, calling itself a Congress, at Washington, surpasses all human understanding and experience. Not satisfied with creating new offices and increasing salaries all over the country, that body raised the pay of its own members to \$5,000 a year, which is at the rate of \$14 a day for every day in the year, and probably more than \$30 a day for the actual time employed.—This is the exclusive of the plunder which every Congressman expects to secure during the session. The character and amount of this plunder may be judged by the following item taken from the Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 53. Thirty ninth Congress, second session, which is a detailed statement of payments from the fund of the Senate, for the year ending December 3, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1842, and certified by J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate:

For pocket-knives, 504 in number.....	\$1,118.30
For pen-knives, 405 in number.....	\$1,204.50
Making 914 knives for these 52 gentlemen in one year, about 18 each; average cost \$2.53, amounting to.....	2,322.90
703 pair of shears, about 14 pair each, cost.....	235.00
446 pocket-books 8 each, at about \$2.50 each, at \$2.50 a pair.....	364.76
210 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pairs each, at \$2.50 a pair.....	1,159.10
7,155 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each, at a little over \$1 a pair.....	825.00
115 tablets.....	246.75
294 portfolios, nearly 6 each, at about \$4.....	1,184.00
446 pocket-books 8 each, at about \$2.50 each, at \$2.50 a pair.....	1,091.50
309 brushes.....	324.35
556 pen-cushions.....	60.00
1,065 boxes of pens.....	1,295.64
2,308 lead pencils, about 4 pairs each, at 25 cents each.....	725.35
Newspapers and magazines.....	3,269.60
2,574 reams paper.....	4,092.38
1,807,454 envelopes.....	10,904.97

Other items, such as paper weights, corkers, cords, erasers, leather dusters, chamois skins, folders, pen wipers, blank books, inkstands, eyelet machines, pamphlet cases, copy books, paper files, pen racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dies, key rings, match cases, fluid, silk taste, card cases, memorandum books, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, lemons, are scattered through the book, in quantities sufficient to supply all their friends or set up variety stores in the country. In the House the rule allows each member so much for stationery, to be paid in stationery or money, as he chooses, but stationery is furnished in addition for all Committees, and the practice is for members to supply themselves from that furnished to Committees and then take the allowance. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the people are robbed by a Radical Congress. Every Congressman who has twelve children of course wants twelve penknives, and pens and pencils in like proportion. The items enumerated would excite a lively sense of the ludicrous did they not provoke a feeling of disgust and indignation.

WISCONSIN.—The political reaction which is taking place in most parts of the country is likely to extend to Wisconsin. "In that State," says the Detroit Free Press "as in every Western State where the German compose the bulk of the Radical phalanx, the prohibition question is doing its work of disintegration. Some of the most influential politicians of the nationality have come out in favor of social and religious freedom, and against the Puritan doctrines of the Radicals. Upon this platform, a committee composed of ten Republicans and eight Democrats have lately issued an address to the Germans throughout the State which, if we judge from the howl set up over it by the Daily Wisconsin must be materially interfering with the prospects of the party great moral ideas and so little toleration. That sheet denounces the movement as a 'copperhead committee,' entirely regardless of the circumstance that not only the majority of the committee are Republican, but that its secretary, Mr. Maschauer, who served with distinction as an officer during the late war, has also acted with the so-called Union party. We have, therefore, every hope that another stronghold of Radicalism may yet be redeemed before the next Presidential election comes off."

—N. Y. World.

There is good news for tea drinkers. A dispatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said received advice to realize.

## New Advertisements.

SIGNIFICANT.

The new system of Advertising adopted by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following extract from a speech delivered before the N. Y. State Editorial Convention, (lately held at Penn Yan,) by a prominent Advertising Agent of N. Y. city, goes to show that he at least acknowledges its advantages.

"Mr. Pettigill spoke in opposition to that plan from the publisher's standpoint alone. He showed the publishers that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than they gave their own home customers; or that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that the owner of the space thus sold could come right in and beat the publisher's prices and take his business away from him; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wish to continue so irregular and business like a system he (Pettigill & Co.) should of course cease trying to get advertising for the papers at their regular rates and go into the other system of contracting, which he could stand if the printers could."

The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalled for. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by any thing which may be said against it by interested parties.

Advertisers should send for a circular giving full explanations.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE, a first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall Term of 1867 begins Oct. 1, 1867. For particulars address Rev. W. O. RICHARDS, Principal.

Have you seen the "PENNY LETTER BOOK" for copying letters without the use of either press or water? It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copying press. For sale by all first class stationers and at the office of the Penn Manufacturing Works 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.