

CURRENT NEWS.

The official in New York is some 50,000 democratic majority.

One claim against Sir Morton Petro's firm in bankruptcy amounts to \$80,000,000.

Dan Rice, the showman, has retired permanently from the business.

A ghost fifteen feet high, has appeared in Iowa.

An Englishman proposes to ascend Mount Blanc in a Balloon.

A man in Havana recently attempted to elope with three women on the same evening.

A Mississippi physician has invented a writing ink which gives an appearance of being dashed with gold dust.

The most popular song in the rural districts of Massachusetts, the day after election was, "A little more cider."

An antiquary in Berlin has discovered that Cleopatra wrote sonnets, and is engaged in translating them.

Beauregard who was in Washington to secure repossession of his plantation near Memphis, left without accomplishing the object of his mission.

An old man in Southern Ohio was entombed while in a trance, kicked open his coffin, and returned to the upper world only to be shut as a ghost.

The Iowa City First National Bank recently paid \$14,000 for a bag of brass and copper filings, under the impression that it was gold dust.

A Nashville policeman shot a negro in the head. He fell, but immediately picked himself up and made off. When secured, his skull was found to be unfractured, but the bullet, perfectly flat, lodged under the skin.

Since the election it has been discovered that the Salmon Chase for this year will be a failure. This refers, however, to the Green-backed species only.

Kerosene oil was used as a lubricator on a threshing-machine near Davenport, Iowa, Thursday, and the friction set it on fire, destroying two hundred bushels of wheat.

Old Parson Brownlow, the devil's aide-camp on earth, when he heard the result of the recent elections, is said to have fallen into a broom study and looked low down in the mouth.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have opened the political campaign in the old "Granite State" in good earnest. Hon. John C. Sinclair, their candidate for Governor, is an excellent standard-bearer, and showed his popularity in the canvass last year by reducing the Radical majority in 1865 of 6,127 to 4,656, and that under very discouraging circumstances. Now, however, the sky is clear and the prospects are brighter. Inspired by the Democratic victories of 1867 we shall look to the Democracy of New Hampshire to head the list of victories in 1878 when they rally to the polls on their election day in March next.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.—The new State Legislature of Minnesota will consist, it is reported, of 15 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the Senate, and 35 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the House; the Republican majorities being 8 in the Senate, 23 in the House, and 31 on joint ballot. Last year the Republican majorities were 12 in the Senate, 29 in the House, and 41 on joint ballot. The result of the Minnesota election insures the return of a Republican Senator to succeed Alexander Ramsey, Republican, whose term expires in 1869.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The Newark Daily Advertiser, (Republican), from complete returns of the recent election, states that the average votes of the two parties were the following: Democratic, 67,468; Republican, 51,114—a Democratic majority of 16,354; as compared with 1866, the Democratic vote has increased 3467, and the Republican vote decreased 14,362. In 1866 the Republicans had 1,491 majority.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—The complete return of the Maryland election are now reported, and are for Governor—Bowie, Democrat, 63,602; Bond, Republican, 21,890: Democratic majority, 41,712, in a total vote of 85,492. At the Maryland election in 1866 the total vote for State Comptroller, the highest office voted for, was regular Democrat 40,264; Independent Democrat, 15,687; Republican, 27,351; a Democratic majority of 12,913 in a total vote of 69,183.

The election in North Carolina ended yesterday. The returns indicate that the negroes have carried the State.

It is doubtful whether the Convention has been carried in Mississippi. So far as known only 14,851 votes have been polled, out of a registry of 30,971.

As a train was approaching Peoria, Ill., the other night, the prairie was discovered to be on fire for miles around. The flames leaped to the height of thirty feet, and spread for seven or eight miles apparently. The train ran directly through the belt of flames, which extended across the track. The heat was intense, but the current of air, caused by the motion of the train, prevented the cars from being in the least blistered. The passengers on the train say it was a splendid sight.

A boy in Hudson, Wisconsin, was sent out to catch a horse, and, while leading him home carelessly tied the rope about his waist. Some hours afterwards the horse was caught with the corpse of the boy still dragging after him.

In Madison, Florida, a boy of fourteen was joined in wedlock, recently, to a crafty old widow with five children.

A late celebrated Paris physician says that smoking half a dozen cigars a day will take five years from the life of a man.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 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.

IMPEACHMENT.—The majority of the Judiciary Committee have reported in favor of impeaching the President of the United States, one member of the Committee having gone over to the impeachers since the last adjournment of Congress.—It is not known that the President has done anything—or been guilty of any high crimes or misdemeanors, since the adjournment, or in fact at any other time, which should have changed the mind of any reasonable person on that committee, or that will warrant so extraordinary measures as is being inaugurated by this Smelling Committee of the Rump Congress. So says the minority report.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE PRISONERS.

UNION PACIFIC HOTEL, New York, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR:—I have read with great pleasure your notice of the proposed convention of "Prisoners of State," in your columns of yesterday, under the title "The Bastile Business." You suppose that the convention will entertain "the purpose of concocting some measure of redress, and drawing up a catalogue of 'loyal' outrages to be published in form of solemn manifesto to the world." You are quite right as far as your justice has led you. As a victim of the late despotism, and since the suggestion touching the convention originated with myself, I entertain a small space that I may intimate briefly what are some of the purposes which, in my judgment, should engage the earnest attention of all those who have suffered outrage at the behest of arbitrary power. Redress, in the ordinary acceptance, very few, if any of us, seek for or expect. We have borne long enough the load of obloquy which the myriads of a most despotic power have heaped upon us, while we were languishing in filthy and disgusting casemates and could not hear one word in our defence against any kind of accusation which it suited the purposes of our enemies to make. Some of us have only recently learned who our accusers were, and what were their motives and what their rewards. Some of us are regarded with more or less suspicion, as though we have been expected to speak long since and say that "We are innocent." Some of us are free to say, "We did not do whereof we are accused, but in that we did no wrong, but, on the contrary, we did that which every good citizen should do." All of us are willing to declare the reasons for our actions, which our consciences will approve, and then to accept the judgment of honest men, whether we have merited our sufferings. All of us have opinions in regard to the momentous questions of the hour, which, we think, have been well approved by late experience in the result of the indulgence of usurpation. We would declare those opinions and ask our fellow-citizens to consider them well. All of us have loved our several States, and our whole country;—its institutions, and especially, its one grand and beautiful nationalism—and now, more than ever, if it were possible, when her supreme peril comes nearer and nearer by each passing day, we love our country, and would band together to save it, though the old Bastile gates should open to us again.

We would hold up to the scorn of indignant humanity certain individuals who have since the accession of the late Abraham Lincoln, through their usurpation, wielded against the defenceless the most terrible energies of arbitrary, absolute power, and would consign them to the infamy they have earned. We would not be moved by any spirit of revenge or malice, but will ever respect the behests of justice, and if we shall bring to light some dark and damning deeds of the oppressors of a confiding people—some atrocities, the announcement of which will suffice every manly cheek with the blush of shame, men will learn that even in our day men in high places are capable of crimes which find no parallel in the black records of infamy! We have the proofs! If we shall make plain to the American people what are the purposes of the rampant despotism of today, which we propose to do, we shall do our country some good service at last. In fine, we ask justice, and shall pursue justice until we shall stand in the opinions of honest men acquitted of all wrong, and more than that, justified in that we have done and desired for our country in her first great peril.

P. C. WRIGHT.

NEGRO OUTRAGES.—The papers from all parts of the country are full of the most revolting outrages upon women and children by negroes. A brutal, sensual race, and within the first year of the agitation of the question of their right to suffrage, we find them rioting in licentious violence.—We fear that the white people will become so incensed, that they will become as much more increased, that they will execute a most terrible vengeance on such atrocity. The pronounced friends of this people must bend their highest energies to correct these practices, and so train them that their licentiousness shall be repressed—not left to run r. t.

Shall the Southern Negroes Rule Northern White Men?

If the negroes are admitted to the suffrage in the Southern States the State Governments will be as completely under their control as if they formed the whole population. Acting with the Republican party, they will in every State form its majority; they can dictate all its measures and its nominations. They can determine in every instance who shall be Governor and what laws shall be passed by the State Legislature. Nor is this all. They can not only govern those ten States, but can control every federal election and govern the country. The States which they will control, hold the balance between the two great parties, and can turn the scale in favor of whichever the negroes prefer. Supporting a Presidential election to be held now, and taking the result of the last State elections as the criterion of the strength of parties, the contest would be very close. The following are the Democratic States and the number of their electoral votes:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Electoral Votes. Includes Connecticut (5), New York (33), California (5), New Jersey (33), Kentucky (8), Ohio (21), Maryland (5), Pennsylvania (26).

The number of electoral votes counted in the last Presidential election was 221. Of these 113 is a majority of five; so that supposing only the same States to vote as in 1864, the Democrats would elect the President without any further gains. We shall doubtless gain Maine, Illinois, Indiana, and some other Northern States, and our popular vote, including those who vote with us in the Southern States, will make us a majority of all the adult male inhabitants white and black. And yet it might happen that, after gaining the States named, we should lose the election by the complete control exerted by the negroes over the reconstructed States. Those States, including Tennessee, will have 77 electoral votes, and if they are all brought under the control of the negroes, they may turn the scale and elect the next President. With Maine, Indiana, and Illinois voting with the Democrats, we should be beaten by a majority of two.—If, besides those States, we can gain Oregon, we shall still have a majority in spite of the negro vote.

This survey will explain why the Republicans are so stiff and obstinate in adhering to their negro suffrage reconstruction scheme. There is no possibility of their carrying the Presidential election if they abandon it. If they give up that, they are the same as beaten already, even if they keep out the excluded States and prevent them from reinforcing the Democratic party. The Republicans have lost so much that a mere policy of exclusion cannot save them. They must reorganize those States under negro control, or their party is undone. It is for this reason that they turn a deaf ear to all moderate counsels, to all offers of compromise, and refuse to give up their reconstruction scheme notwithstanding its condemnation by the people. The North will therefore be called to decide whether the Southern negroes shall govern the country. The Democratic party must gain enough to overthrow the Republican gains in the South; which can easily be done as soon as the people come to see that the real issue is whether the white or black race shall rule the country.—World.

NEGRO TYRANNY in the South—600 Families Compelled to Desert their Homes and some North.

Hinnicut and the villains who support him are doing a terrible work among the negro population in Virginia and North Carolina. The negroes are all armed or arming, and are already beginning to threaten the white population and coerce them into giving up their property. It may be a matter of indignant surprise to our citizens to know that at least six hundred white families have been compelled to abandon their homes and fly for their lives, within the week last past. About half a dozen of these families are in this city, and are searching for some quiet nook in which they may dwell in peace and safety. Many, if not most of these families, were in straightened circumstances, resulting from the war at home, and now that they have been expropriated by the insolence and power of heathen African, they are destitute. But they ask no charity. They are determined to fight out their own battle, and look to the people of the North for help and for justice against the brutes who terrorize, oppress, and defraud them. It is believed that a majority of these families will make our city a refuge. Can Northern white freedom brook these outrages?—Phil. Herald.

Will we Suffer it to be Done?

The Senate of Pennsylvania will at the meeting of the Legislature in January next, be composed of 19 Radicals and 14 Democrats, and at the session of 1869, 17 Radicals and 16 Democrats, for we will beyond doubt, gain two Senators at the next election, one from Luzerne, and another in the Adams and Franklin district.

The Radicals understand all this perfectly well, and will throw out the two newly elected Senators, McIntire and Shugart, from the District composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Centre and Perry, on some pretext or other, unless the Democrats are prepared to prevent such an outrage. Three years ago this same district elected two Democrats, but they were counted out, notoriously by fraudulent soldier votes subsequently obtained.

Only two years ago, Franklin and Adams, elected a Democratic Senator, but he was at once thrown out by the Senate, for the reason that alleged deserters had voted for him, and this will most likely be the ostensible reason given for turning out M. In tire and Shugart. Can such a wrong be repeated with impunity?

In 1838 Stevens and his party, after the defeat of Governor Ritner, openly proclaimed their determination to "treat the election as though it never had been held," and unquestionably would have done so, had not thousands of Democrats assembled at Harrisburg at the meeting of the Legislature, inconvenient as it was then to travel, compared to what it now is, and drove the conspirators out of the back windows of the Capitol.

We do not counsel violence, and we earnestly hope there will be no occasion

for any, but we do say that we have had quite enough, and more than enough, of this thing of keeping out and turning out duly elected representatives of the people. Let our friends in the Legislature, and everywhere, say that the day has passed when such wrongs will be tolerated. We say so with emphasis.—Columbian.

The Opinion of a Soldier.

General SHERMAN's speech at the reunion of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, in St. Louis, on the 13th instant, contained, after a rehearsal of the achievements of that army during the war, an appeal to the good sense of his countrymen, North and South, which is full of soldierly magnanimity and fervor. If slavery is held to be the real cause of our civil war, then General SHERMAN, himself born of New England parents, "honestly believes that the people of New England in common with all the great north who shared in the original cause and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties." He proceeds:

"If children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even in the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or in the language of Dr. Draper: 'Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual crimination, but bear our punishment with humility.'"

"How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the north have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid.—Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if you, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household desolation written in broad characters across the white face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere and now pestilence adding the very cap-hat to their stock of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever.

With our population increasing thirty-three per cent, every ten years; with our national wealth developing in every greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South, with forty thousand miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in progress—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I for one would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand."

When men like General Sherman take issue in this wise with the confiscation and destructive policy just reiterated more venomously than ever by Thaddeus Stevens, we may hope on that the real "Grand Army of the Republic"—soldiers who fought in the war and do not bluster in time of peace, are in no danger of becoming Radical enthusiasts.

NEGRO REBELLION.—A negro in Richmond, Virginia, says he will make the streets of that city "run knee deep with blood" if any white man there dares to deny him the means of supporting himself and family by work. This means that the negro will have employment, at living wages not only in the South, but in the North at the cost of the blood of white men, and the bread that is necessary to keep white men and women, and children from starving. In other words, he will live if he has to kill white men in order to thrust them out of employment. This is the belligerent watchword of the negro.—Pass it along the line of the white ranks. Pass it from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and on from the remotest East to the remotest West, and let the next election tell who wins in this fight.

HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?—Seeing that the people of the Northern States, from Connecticut to Kansas, repudiate negro suffrage, how, asks the Boston Post does it strike fair minds, for a Congress in which the North alone is represented, to force negro suffrage and negro supremacy upon the ten Southern States which are refused representation?

BRITISH TAXATION.—A Contrast.—In the better days of the Republic, before Radical legislation had fastened its blasting policy upon the country, we used to boast of being the most lightly taxed people in the world. It was a common thing in those days to point to Great Britain as an illustration of the evil effects of onerous taxation. The contrast was one in which our politicians delighted, because it served to show how much superior we were as political economists and legislators to our British ancestors. How is it now, after near seven years of Radical rule? The aggregate wealth of Great Britain within the British Isles is \$36,000,000,000; that of the United States is now estimated at \$40,000,000,000.

The rate of taxation in Great Britain is ninety cents on the one hundred dollars; in the United States the rate of taxation by the Federal Government is four hundred cents on the one hundred dollars, or more than four times that of Great Britain.

Ben. Butler wants the Radical party to abandon the principles, measures and issues upon which it has been worsted and defeated all around the circle. Greeley would hear it. He says defeat rather than dishonor—"stern justice" to the Rump would be a better issue, for it badly needs chastisement for its conduct.

Two women, the first who have made the attempt, reached the top of Mount Hood this summer.

Married.

JAMES SAMPSON—On the 23rd inst. at the American Consulate, by the Rev. A. G. Simonton, Mr. Oliver C. James, of Reading, Pa. to Rose, daughter of Squire Sampson, Esq. of Tunkhannock, Pa. We clip the above notice from the Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 23rd inst. published at Rio de Janeiro, South America. While we cannot regret that Rose, who was one of the sweetest, fairest flowers of our northern clime, is now giving life and light and gladness to a home-circle amid the ever-blooming orange blossoms of the sunny south; may we not indulge the hope that like a bird which will return to its nest, in the Spring, and find among our leafy maple's boughs, so warmed by the genial rays of our paternal love, that the Autumn frost will drive her hence no more, forever.

DECKER—PETTY—At the M. E. Parsonage, Wyoming, Nov. 19th, by Rev. A. J. Vanclef, Mr. Charles Decker, of Tunkhannock, Pa. and Miss Amy A. Petty of Milwaukee, Wis.

FRUITS—PHOENIX—At the M. E. Parsonage, Wyoming, Nov. 20th, by the Rev. A. J. Vanclef, Mr. Lyman R. Frauts of Corvaton, Pa. and Miss Sarah D. Phoenix, daughter of Rev. James Phoenix of Monroe, Pa.

ADAMS—SHOOK—In Tunkhannock, the 24th inst. by the Rev. C. H. Luns, Mr. Alpheus Adams of Fortston, and Miss Rachel Jane Shook, of Mehoopany.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or hazel color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, or drab, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Carriages and Carriages, and Woodwork, Ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Bridges, Rural Caves, Canal Boats, Ships and Ship's Bottoms, Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer has used 5000 lbs. the past year) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for Durability, elasticity and adhesiveness. Price 60¢ per gal. of 30 Gallons will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in full for one year. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in the trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL H. HULL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl St. N. Y. Agents wanted.

THIS IS NO HYPOCRISY.—By sending 30 cents and stamp with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address MINNIE CLIFTON, P. O. Drawer No. 8, Fallsville, N. Y.

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You can have a beautiful Card Photograph, free of expense, (with circulars of our great Dry and Fancy Goods Sale) by sending stamp for return postage to EASTMAN & KENDALL, 65 Hanover St. Boston, Mass.

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TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS.—An examination of its merits will convince any one that Torrey's Patent Weather Strips excel all others. Send for illustrated circular. Agents wanted in every town. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 72 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL Goods by sample Good Wages and steady employment. Address with stamp, HAMILTON, PERKY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—3 CENT.—To sell a live man in every county, a business paying \$250 per month sure. J. C. LILTON, Pittsburg, Penn.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now lives, situate

In Tunkhannock, Pa. about ONE MILE FROM THE LINE OF THE NEW RAILROAD, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE ACRES with about

75 ACRES CLEARED, with a large New Frame House and Barn—Lot well watered.

Balance of Lot WELL TIMBERED and available for fattening purposes.

For particulars, Call at this office, or at the premises.

WM. CASKEY Tunkhannock, Oct. 9, '67-v7n13

For sale by Bunnell & Bannatyne, and Lyman & Wills, Tunkhannock, Sterling & Son, Mehoopany, Stevens & Ackley, Escayville, Free, Dean & Co., Factoryville, and all Druggists and Dealers in medicines, everywhere.

Tunkhannock Wholesale and Retail Produce Market.

Corrected Weekly by BUNNELL & BANNA TYNE, at Samuel Stark's old stand, (old door below Watling National Bank).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat per bushel (\$2.30), Rye (\$1.40), Corn (\$1.30), Oats (\$1.20), Buckwheat (\$2.00), Beans (\$2.00), Potatoes (\$1.75), Butter (\$35.00), Eggs per dozen (\$14.00), Dried Apples per bushel (\$3.00), Bacon per lb (\$10.00), Wheat Flour per bushel (\$13.00), Rye Flour per bushel (\$12.00), Corn Meal per 100 lbs (\$2.75), Chop per 100 lbs (\$2.50), Sifted Flour per bushel (\$3.25), Backsack Flour per 100 lbs (\$3.50), Hops, dressed, per lb (\$4.00), Hops, green, per lb (\$3.00), Mow Pork, per lb (\$15.00).

The above named firm are dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., and will sell at lowest cash price ruling at date of sale.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to public view or outcry upon the premises in the township of Windham, county of Wyoming, Pa., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain described tract of land situate in the township of Windham, County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner on the main road leading up and down the Little Mehoopany Creek, on line of N. C. Frost, and running thence North 2 degrees East 110 rods to land of John Favett, thence South 44 degrees East 251 rods to a hemlock tree, thence South 21 degrees West 37 rods to a stake, thence South 69 degrees West 123 rods to a hemlock tree, thence West 37 rods to the place of beginning; containing about two acres reserved by E. A. Ingham in his assignment to A. W. Whitecomb of one half of the above described land, subject to said assignment dated September 6th, A. D. 1853, will fully appear. And also excepting and reserving therefrom two pieces sold by Geo. W. Groo (in his life-time) to L. E. Dewell, first dated October 20th 1857 and described as follows: First piece: Beginning at a post corner on the road adjoining lands of P. B. Jennings, South 42 degrees East 60 rods to a post and corner, thence North 23 degrees East 114 rods to a corner adjoining land of East-Facet, thence North 42 degrees West 60 rods to hemlock tree, thence South 23 degrees West 110 rods to the place of beginning, the place of beginning containing about 40 acres more or less. Second piece: Beginning at the road adjoining land of Solomon Whitecomb and running along land of said Whitecomb, South 42 degrees East 40 rods to a corner, thence South 37 degrees West 40 rods to a post, thence North 42 degrees West 40 rods to a post on main road, thence North 37 degrees East 40 rods to the place of beginning, the place of beginning ten acres but be the same more or less, as by reference to said deed of Geo. W. Groo to L. E. Dewell does fully appear. It being the same tract of land conveyed by Frances M. Easton to T. M. Whitecomb and E. A. Ingham, and by sundry conveyances thereto vested in G. W. Groo. About 60 acres thereof improved, with one frame barn, and with the appurtenances, and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the striking of the property, one fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ALLEN JAYNE, Adm'r. of GEO. W. GROO, Dec'd.

Nov 27th 1867-v7n17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Abraham Casterline, late of Nicholson Twp., Wyoming Co. Pa. dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, at the residence of

J. OTHAM H. CASTERLINE, Administrator, or to his Attorney, T. C. CHASE, Nicholson, Pa. Nov. 21, '67. v7n17-6r.

ESTRAY.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pa. on or about the 13th inst. Two Red Bull Calves. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN S. CAMP, Nicholson, November 22, '67. v7n17-3

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S SASSAPARILLA.

Is the Great Blood Purifier.

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