

CURRENT NEWS.

The name "Lincoln" will go down to posterity inseparably connected with two things: theatres and old clothes.

Culfax says that Washburn and Donnelly are two as vile blackguards as ever called a bluish to a woman's cheek.

The story that the boot-blacks now charge Jacobins fifteen cents, on account of extra heel, says the Boston Post, is not confirmed.

Butler played a fine trick on Gen. Sherman. While he had him at Washington as impeachment witness, one of the Boas's pals was stealing Sherman's silver ware in St. Louis!

A "man and brother" at Marion, Ala., one day went into a church, led his wife out, and shot her, because "he done gwine to keep her no more."

A Dressmaker, in Paris, treated herself to half a dozen oysters, recently. It was a good investment; for, in swallowing the last it stuck in her throat, and when rescued, it was found to contain a pearl, for which a jeweller gave her seventy-five francs.

Every nigger who wishes to make a fortune without work, should go to St. Louis and demand the privilege of riding in a street car with the white folks. One has just recovered \$500,000,000 damages for being denied that privilege. The proprietors of the street cars are perfectly willing for him to keep his cent.

Mrs. Thaddeus Stevens, a negro wench, recently lost her free pass on the railroad from Lancaster to Washington, but it turns out that her ticket was stolen by a nigger who was riding by her side. What a horribly depraved negro, to steal the ticket of "Mrs. Thaddeus Stevens?"

The election at Williamsport, Pa., on the 20th, resulted in the election of a Democrat Mayor, by about 300 majority, about 300 of a gain since last fall.

Ross, the Roman Senator, has been threatened by the Loyal League with assassination, for voting for the President's acquittal.

The verdict of the Impeachment Court, on Saturday last, had the effect of emptying certain pocket-books of loose change. The shoddies were bled pretty freely last fall, on the Pennsylvania election. They thought to make it all right in the impeachment, but the long faces seen on many during Saturday and the early part of last week, told pretty plainly of further deprivations on the deposits.

The mongrelists of Philadelphia are charged with prostituting the Girard bequest to their own special plundering purposes.

Eighty-seven thousand dollars more of the people's money, were voted away by the Rump, on the 18th, to support carpet-bag reconstruction in Florida's district.

The New England Carpet Bag Convention of North Carolina resolved to prohibit the use of the word "nigger" in the minutes of their legislation, and to exclude from the Convention any reporters who should be guilty of using it. Why don't the fools pass a law to abolish the negro's skin bones, woolly head, and a hundred other things that distinguish him as a distinct creature from the white man as the buzzard is from the eagle; a law declaring the negro to be white and not black would be equal to the average legislation of the Mongrel party.

The papers tell us that of 7000 white men in Memphis, 4,000 are disfranchised. Only one white man in twenty is allowed to vote. "Allowed to vote!" What a sentence is that! How long ought the infamous scoundrels to be "allowed" to live who attempt to deprive white men of voting and give that privilege only to niggers? Congress has no more right to say who shall, or who shall not vote in Tennessee, than it has to do the same in New York, or any other State. If this people is not the most despicable on the face of the earth, the men who are doing this thing will before long black clean out of it, or run their necks into halers.—Day Book.

The new book claiming to be by the late Mrs. Government's nigger wench is getting more kicks than kisses from the Jacobin press, which is awful mad to think such truths should be published.

If Mr. Johnson desires to leave the White House, in good shape, he should engage the valuable service of either Mrs. Lincoln or Mrs. Grant. They understand the science of packing up other folks' valuables, and taking them off.

Texas farmers report a loss in the last five months of 22,000 cattle by Mexicans and Indians.

A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that such was the wonderful power of advertising, that the dog walked into the office while he was writing out the advertisement.

A confidence woman in Cincinnati has been outraging the feelings of the Mayor of that city by representing herself as his wife.

At Pittsburg, on Sunday evening, a young girl, while sitting on Gazzard's Hill, was taken with an epileptic fit and fell down the precipice, which was 200 feet high. She was instantly killed.

Two Ohioms have bought a whole township, 23,040 acres, in Stanton County, Nebraska, and intend to cultivate it. They will have their house in the centre, and an avenue planted with Osage hedge will run around the whole estate.

A large cave, embracing several chambers, and already explored more than six hundred feet, has been discovered in Armagh, Mifflin county, Pa.

A man living in Cohoes, New York, last week applied oil from the bowl of a tobacco pipe to a burn on the lip of his little daughter and the child died in convulsions twenty-four hours after.

Jerome, the New Haven clock man, is dead.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, May 27, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

"Outside the Constitution."

Some reverend defender of Thad. Stevens having denied that he ever asserted that the Republican party was proceeding outside of the Constitution, a correspondent asks us to assist him in supplying the proof. Mr. Stevens has again and again made this statement in one form or another; but we suppose one clear instance to be as conclusive as half a score. We refer our correspondent to a letter written by Stevens, to Colonel Samuel Shock, dated August 26, 1867, published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of August '67, and re-published. From that letter we transcribe the following decisive passage:

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 we will agree we are acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation.

Mr. Stevens differs from his brother Radicals in having boldness, or if you will, the impudence, to confess what they make shuffling, awkward attempts to conceal.

"Throw Conscience to the Devil."

In the House of Representatives, Washington, on the 18th, in discussing impeachment matters:

Mr. Ross—I ask the gentlemen from Pennsylvania whether, in their opinion, Senators would be justified in perjuring themselves for the purpose of procuring a conviction of the President?

Mr. Stevens—Well, sir, I do not think it would hurt them.

Perjury will not hurt a man in Thad. Stevens' estimation. The early political history of Stevens is associated with "throwing conscience to the devil," and jumping out of the back window at the Capital of Pennsylvania, in the buck shot war. His decline into Abram's bosom, is marked by his reckless contempt of an oath taken up on the Bible, and the encouragement of others, to commit perjury. And yet, preachers and professors tell us he is a good man!

THE REGISTRY LAW.

We published in our issue of April 29th, a copy of the Registry Law, passed at the late session of the Legislature. This Know-Nothing gag should be thoroughly studied by every Democrat, so that he and his friends may not suffer disfranchisement under it. File it away for reference.

We ask the people to note—

1. That under this law odious discrimination is made against foreign born citizens. Germans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket, behold how your party strikes at your citizenship! Is such a party favorable to equal rights?

2. That it puts every citizen who would exercise the right of suffrage to much trouble and vexation, in attendance upon the meeting of the board of registration, making proof of his right to vote, etc.

3. That it changes the hour of closing the polls from seven to six o'clock; thus aiming to disfranchise the laboring classes.

4. That it entails an additional expense of thousands of dollars upon the taxpayers, for extra services on the part of assessors and election officers.

5. That it is in direct conflict with the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which defines the qualification of a voter as follows:

"In elections by the citizens, every white person of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, who shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector."

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—General Grant was nominated by acclamation, by the Convention, composed of niggers and whites, at Chicago, on Thursday. It was of course, expected. The great gift for Vice President, in which Schuyler Colfax received the nomination. The platform was also adopted, and guarantees suffrage to the Southern niggers. This completes the nigger Sambo ticket.

"Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, was subpoenaed by the managers. He was not examined. Report has it that Butler whom "Mack" has told some truths a bout, sent him word "he would rasp him." "Mack" replied that he should be prepared with a spoon tied to the corner of his handkerchief, and that if it made him blush, he should use the handkerchief at the risk of showing the spoon. Mr. Butler sent word that such conduct would be insulting to himself and show contempt for the Senate. "Mack" rejoined that Butler boasted his purpose and gave the first insult. Butler subsided.

The Republican Candidate for President.

If a backwoodsman should insist on using an axe to cut his crop of grain, instead of a sickle, because the axe had rendered good service in felling the forest that stood upon the same ground the preceding year nobody would be apt to think well of his judgment in the selection of a utensil. As we are not to have a war, there is less fitness in the selection of a general, than of a statesman, as a candidate for President. General Grant has been nominated solely in consequence of his military reputation. Waiving, for the present, the fundamental objection that the instrument is not adapted to the proposed use, and that the Presidency, during the next term, will afford no scope for the exertion of military talents, we challenge inquiry into the grounds of General Grant's fame as a soldier. We suppose none of his friends will seriously maintain that he is entitled to be called a great general merely because he has commanded great armies, much less because he has exposed and lost great multitudes of men. His reputation rests upon the fact that all his campaigns have been successful. But success against such adversaries as Pillow or Pemberton in the West is no very signal proof of abilities, unless they did not. General Lee was a more worthy antagonist; but General Lee was not conquered by fighting him, but by exhausting his resources. He stood on the defensive for nearly a year after Grant assumed command in the East, although the Confederacy was even then, when Grant crossed the Rapidan, tottering and well-nigh spent by three years' exertion in a strenuous and unequal struggle. It is certainly just to credit Grant with the capture of Lee; but there is a debit as well as a credit side to the account. What Gen. Scott called "the economy of life by means of head-work," will be sought for in vain in the campaigns of General Grant. His successes have been won by a prodigal expenditure of his soldiers. In his last and greatest campaign he pitted an enormous army against a small one, and sacrificed twice as many men as General Lee had under his command. It is not justice to adulate, to praise him as if he had conquered an army as large as his own. It is not justice to an affront to humanity to give him as much credit as if he had achieved the same result without such wholesale sacrifices of men. The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of Generals Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James:

Grant on assuming command May 4, 1864, had off effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combat was 118,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men who had been put hors du combat was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

We have been at some pains to ascertain and verify these figures, and we vouch for their substantial accuracy. We shall take good care that they do not escape the notice, nor slip the recollection of the country. We cheerfully concede to General Grant the merit of success; but it is right that the country should know the terrible cost at which that success was purchased.

The truest test of military genius is the accomplishment of great results with slender means. We can recall no instance (unless Grant be an instance) of a general who established his title to be called great, otherwise than by succeeding against great disadvantages—either superior numbers, or consummate abilities in the commanders opposed to him, or formidable physical obstacles. A man does not prove that he possesses a giant's strength by overmastering an invalid or a cripple.

We have had some experience before of running successful generals as candidates for the Presidency; but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of General Grant. General Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans with 7,000 men against a British army of 60,000. General Taylor had but about 6,000 men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or thrice that number. Gen. Scott had 8,500 at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans 12,000. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with 4,500, against 12,000 Mexicans. General Scott in his report to the Secretary of War, speaking of the battles in front of Mexico said, "And I assert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that in not one of these conflicts was this army opposed by fewer than three-and-a-half times its numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess." If it be said that Grant had disadvantages of ground and position to encounter in advancing through an enemy's country, the same is equally true of Scott, who nevertheless with greatly inferior numbers advanced rapidly from triumph to triumph, while Grant, operating with superior numbers against a nearly exhausted foe, required a whole year to capture Richmond, which finally succumbed to exhaustion rather than to military genius.—N. Y. World.

It is telegraphed from Washington that A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, who inaugurated the movement for Grant's nomination for President, is now counselling him in view of late events, to decline becoming a candidate, or if nominated to refuse the nomination.

The following was a speech by a successful competitor for the prize of a foot race: "Gentlemen, I have won this cup race by the use of my legs; I trust I may never lose the use of my legs by the use of this cup."

Another little bill must be paid by the people soon. The printing of the Impeachment tickets alone cost \$9,000. To print the proceedings as public documents will cost \$100,000. The Radical aristocrats do not mind the expense, however—the bondholders pay no taxes, and the national bankers get twenty-five million dollars a year from the Government. The poor men must pay it, in extra prices on their food and other necessities of life—so it is all right, of course.

One hundred and fifty million dollars a year is the sum Northern taxpayers are paying for "reconstruction."

The Cart Before the Horse.

The Radicals have nominated General Grant for President, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. We think it one of the most perfect illustrations of placing the cart before the horse, that we ever saw.

As it is not our intention to conduct the coming canvass on the Republican rule of slang and vituperation, we propose to admit that both of these men would be good men in their proper places. We are not disposed at present to discuss the merits and demerits of Gen. Grant as a military man, but now simply ask the people to remember and publish one word of statesmanship he has ever uttered. Does his biographer—his own father—even claim that he has ever uttered a word on any legislative question that has ever agitated the minds of the people of this or any other country?

When it is remembered that he was educated at the expense of the people at the West Point Military Academy, where mathematics must be a prominent study, it should not be very surprising that, as a General of an army, he should solve the problem that whereas, the twenty millions of people of the North could stand a large draft than the eight millions of the South, therefore, the chances being equal for death on each side in battle, he would "fight it out on this line!"

But it strikes us that even this mathematical and philosophical discovery does not qualify him for the Presidency. As he has never yet publicly endorsed a single plank in the "Radical platform," we await patiently the agonizing delay of his response to the committee who will inform him of his nomination, and the platform upon which he will be expected to stand until the party see fit to alter the same and then he will be expected to step upon every new plank inserted or stand an impeachment trial.

But the most ludicrous appearance of this nomination is the placing of the man who claims no statesmanship by education or experience, on the ticket ahead of Mr. Colfax. We should as soon think of placing him in the Navy at the head of Admiral Farragut or Porter. We think he would "understand the ropes" in the Navy full better than he would in the Executive Chair.

But another thing in this nomination is also very strange. We know that the Republicans have sworn by all the bones of the prophets that they would never again vote for a democrat, and yet, to show the consistency of this party, we republish a speech of Gen. Grant:

"I am a Democrat, every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with that people.—Col. U. S. Grant in 1861.—Scranton Register.

The Test Vote on Impeachment.

The following is the order of the Senators voting. The names of the Republican Senators voting for acquittal are printed in italics:

- FOR CONVICTION. Anthony, Cameron, Castell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edwards, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates.—35.

FOR ACQUITTAL.

- Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Norton, Paterson (Tenn.), Ross, Suisbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers.—19.

FOR CONVICTION.

- Republicans, 35 Democrats, 0

FOR ACQUITTAL.

- Republicans, 7 Democrats, 12

How Senator Ross Rebuked Attempted Dictation.

WASHINGTON, May 17. The following despatch was lately received, directed to Senators Pomeroy and Ross, of Kansas:—

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 14. Kansas has heard the evidence and demands the conviction of the President. Signed by D. R. Anthony and one thousand others.

To the above, Senator Ross sent the following reply:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15. GENTLEMEN—I do not recognize your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to defend impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment and for the highest good of my country.

To D. R. Anthony and others.

WASHINGTON, May 17. Here is another specimen of the various methods of coercion employed to fix the vote of Republican Senators. Senator Harlan, himself a Methodist, telegraphed to Bishop Simpson, these words: "I fear Brother Willey is lost." To which Bishop Simpson replied: "Brother Willey professes to be a Christian. Brother Willey has a soul to be saved. He cannot barter away his soul and imperil the country. Pray with Brother Willey." Whereupon Brother Harlan agreed with Brother Willey, and Brother Willey was saved.

"Another little bill must be paid by the people soon. The printing of the Impeachment tickets alone cost \$9,000. To print the proceedings as public documents will cost \$100,000. The Radical aristocrats do not mind the expense, however—the bondholders pay no taxes, and the national bankers get twenty-five million dollars a year from the Government. The poor men must pay it, in extra prices on their food and other necessities of life—so it is all right, of course.

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SHERMAN & LATHROP'S COLUMN.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE President

Has been an exciting topic for some weeks past, but greater interest is now manifested in the fact that

SHERMAN & LATHROP.

Have received and opened their

SPRING STOCK

OF Dry Goods

Of all descriptions, and are prepared to exhibit to their customers as fine an assortment as can be found in any inland town in the State. We are aware that competition in our trade in Tunkhannock is to be unskilfully brisk and determined, and have selected our stock with especial care, in order that our patrons may be fully satisfied that so far as prices, taste and elegance are concerned, they could not do better than to continue us their favors. We shall at all times and under all circumstances be gratified to be permitted to show our stock whether there is a desire to purchase or not. The following comprises a part of our variety:

- SHAWLS, of all kinds, SACK GOODS, of all kinds, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, MOZAMBIQUE, LAWNS, PERCALE, MERINOES, SILKS, all colors, HOSIERY, MARSEILLES, STEEL PONGEE SILK, ORGANDIES, CHAMBRAS, ALPACCAS, all shades, WHITE ALPACCA, SWISS MUSLIN, DELAINES from 12 1/2 to 25 1/2, BOOK MUSLIN, NANSOOKS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH, PARASOLS, CLOTHS, CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, Gents' Furnishing Goods, LADIES' GAITERS, \$1.25 to \$3 per pair, Balmore Skirts for summer, HOOP SKIRTS, CALICO from 10 to 16 cts., LADIES' BASKETS, LADIES' RETICULES, TRUNKS, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

We invite all to call and see us. We know that our friends and acquaintances will do so, and we do not hesitate to say that we shall at all times be pleased to see strangers, and are satisfied that they will not go away cross or dissatisfied.

SHERMAN & LATHROP, Tunkhannock, May 11, 1868.

TREASURER'S SALE

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of the several acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed for the collection of Taxes on Unsettled Lands, the Treasurer of Wyoming County will on the second Monday of June, (to-wit: June 8th A. D. 1868), at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock, expose to public sale the following tracts and parts of tracts of unsettled land for the taxes and costs on them respectively.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

Table with columns: ACRES, WARRANT NAME, TAXES. Lists various land parcels and their owners/tax amounts.

LEMOK, NORTH BRANCH.

Table with columns: NAME, AMOUNT. Lists names like Barkley George, Bittle Samuel, etc.

TUNKHANNOCK.

Table with columns: NAME, AMOUNT. Lists names like Harvey Job, Thompson William, etc.

WASHINGTON.

Table with columns: NAME, AMOUNT. Lists names like Hampton Samuel, Jeremiah Osterhout, etc.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Stephen Lott, late of Lemontown, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Wyoming, an Auditor to make distribution of monies arising from the sale of real estate of William Koons, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. M. Platt, in Tunkhannock Borough, on Wednesday the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons interested therein are requested to present their claims or to be debarred from receiving any portion thereof.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court for the County of Wyoming, an Auditor in the matter of the estate of Thomas Christie, deceased, to make distribution of balance of fund, in the hands of Administrators, among creditors of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. M. Platt, in Tunkhannock Borough, on Wednesday the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons interested therein are requested to present their claims or to be debarred from receiving any portion thereof.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of David Smiley, Bankrupt. In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

To Whom it may Concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of David Smiley, of the Township of Meshoppen, in the County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, within said District who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Tunkhannock, Pa., this 26th day of May, A. D. 1868.—W. HENRY WATKINS, Assignee.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of JENNINGS & Co., in back account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and save further trouble. Meshoppen, Pa., May 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT on the 21st day of May A. D. 1868 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jerry A. Thomas of Nicholson, in the County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to his or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 201 Luckawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa., before Edward N. Willard, Register, on the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Clark of the County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania in said District adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, dated March, 1868, for about \$600 payable one year after date, and the same was sold from the payee and will only be paid by me to him.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, per P. CAULLEY, Deputy.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a note signed by me, in favor of Charles W. Jayne, dated March, 1868, for about \$600, payable one year after date, and the same was sold from the payee and will only be paid by me to him. ALLEN JAYNE, Meshoppen, May 11, 1868.—6074

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