

CURRENT NEWS.

Nearly 9000 barrels of eggs arrived in New York city last week.

Paradise Valley, Cal., lying between the Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers, contains an almost unbroken grain field of one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

A Chicago girl of sweet nineteen now sports her fifth husband. His four predecessors enjoyed married life from six months to a year each.

Forty-five freedmen left Columbus, Miss., on Thursday last week, for Liberia, the Canaan of Ethiopia.

It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln is soon to publish a volume of recollections of things at the White House during her term as Presidentess.

Fashionable ladies in New York have adopted the Paris fashion of carrying their parasols hung on one side of the dress like a sword.

The cost of the original Capitol at Washington city was \$1,400,000. The additions, now nearly completed, will cost \$12,000,000 more.

The impeachment expenses are set down at \$500,000.

AN AMBITIOUS CROWD.—The South Carolina Senate consists of twelve niggers who want to be whites, and twenty whites who want to be niggers.

A young Frenchman has been condemned to death for stabbing a widow in thirty-nine places, and throwing her body down into a well. She crawled up the chain, and appeared against him.

A mirage enabled the people of Batavia to see Lake Erie, forty miles distant, the other day. Eleven sail vessels and a steam tug were distinctly visible. The phenomenon lasted half an hour.

The widow of a German grocer in Memphis has resurrected a stone casket containing \$6,000 in gold, which her husband buried during the war, and died without leaving any clue as to its whereabouts.

The greatest exploit Grant ever accomplished, was riding a trick mule in a circus, and getting drunk and vomiting his daddy's hat full of bad whiskey and boiled eggs.

Geary has made little use of his official position except to inflate himself and to pardon the criminals with whom he has long consorted. No Governor of our State has ever used the pardoning power to such an extent, yet only those of his own party have been able to secure his services.

A Hungarian, named Naphegy, has been arrested at New York, for forging the name of Reverdy Johnson for \$50,000.

The playbills of Ford's Theatre, in Washington, on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln, now command ten dollars each, and are purchased at that price by "collectors" in New York city.

The Buffalo Express says: The Mormon problem is solved—Paris fashions are finding a foothold in Utah, and every Elder will be ruined in six months. Think of one man dressing twenty women.

McCooie and Coburn have been "jugged" for forty days by the authorities of Dearborn County, Indiana.

On Saturday last the New York Tribune was compelled by a crowd of patriotic citizens to take down from its bulletin board a list of Senators headed "traitors."

The owner of the black marble quarry near Williamsport, should hold on to it. In a hundred years or so, at the present rate of progress it will be wanted for statues.

Coal is said to have been found in the Hendy Hollow region, near Elmira.

A reward of \$25,000 is offered for the commission of Ben Wade as President of the United States. Any person finding it, or giving information which will lead to the recovery of the same, will be paid the above reward by applying to Beas Butler.

George N. Harrington, otherwise known as "George Christy," died at his mother's residence in New York city, on Tuesday night. He was the original of "Brudner Bones."

A circus and menagerie company traveling through Pennsylvania, not long since, mystified everybody in the various towns, by negotiating with the boys for all the cats said boys could get. After a while it leaked out that the cats were fed to the lions! Cheaper and better than beef.

The first Sunday School in America of which there is an official report, was established in Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1747, by Ludwig Haker. It was kept up for more than 30 years, until the house in which it was kept was taken for a soldier's hospital during the Revolution.

A letter from Fort Lyon, Colorado, says the celebrated Kit Carson died at that post on the 23d inst., of the effects of a rupture of an artery in the neck.

In Germany every town of fifteen thousand inhabitants boasts an opera company.

There is a judicial district in Iowa comprising ten counties, in which there is not a single lawyer.

A Portland lady estimates that she has used thirty miles of spool cotton within twelve years, in doing her family sewing.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, it is said, has engaged, for a sum of upwards of £13,000, to travel a year in America, performing four times a week.

Robert Browning is said to have nearly completed an epic on an Italian subject, which will be the longest poem in the English language.

Weston's advice to pedestrians is to swing the arms by the side, keep the mouth shut, not run down hill, wear laced shoes and linen stockings, and pour white powder and then into the shoe.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

Washington City Election.

The first gun since the Chicago Convention—Democratic triumph in Washington—the result distasteful to Grant as a soldier, and more particularly so as a politician—the great "no policy" candidate condemned in the house of his friends. Notwithstanding Congress had enfranchised niggers and disfranchised white men in the District of Columbia, the conservatives won a glorious victory at the charter election in Washington on Monday, by electing the entire Democratic ticket for city officers and a majority of Councilmen in the various wards. In one ward, which had a Radical majority, two niggers were elected councilmen.

The nigger ticket was a large placard, with a red wood cut of Grant printed on it, so that the ignorant niggers could tell that the picture-ticket was the one they had to vote. They knew it in no other way.

DEATH OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

We regret to announce the death of James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States, which occurred at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., on Monday morning the 1st inst. James Buchanan had been in public life upwards of forty years and had ever proven a faithful and devoted public servant. He was born April 22, 1791, and was therefore past his 77th year when he died. We shall in our next issue endeavor to give a sketch of his public life.

Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention held at Cleveland in 1861, have called a National Convention of the Conservative Soldiers and Sailors of the United States to meet at the city of New York, the 4th of July next, to take action on the nomination of Conservative candidates for President and Vice-President. As it is desirable that Pennsylvania should be fully represented in said Convention, we request our late comrades in arms to take the necessary action to have delegates elected or appointed from every Congressional district in the State. As the time is rapidly approaching when the Convention will meet, there should be no delay in the matter.

E. L. DANA, Brigadier General. W. H. ENT, Brevet Maj.-Gen'l. JACOB SWETZER, Late Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen'l. JOSEPH K. KNIFE, Maj.-Gen'l. W. W. H. DAVIS, Late Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen'l. WM. McCANDLESS, Late Colonel. JOHN P. LINTON, Late Colonel. J. S. McCALMONT, Late Colonel. LEVI MAISH, Late Colonel.

Bribery.

During the sitting of the Radical Convention at Chicago, the following dispatch was sent to the New York dailies:

The knowledge that Senator Wade's nomination as Vice President will prevent the success of a pending negotiation for the votes of two Republican Senators for convention, who voted against the Eleventh Article, has virtually withdrawn him from the contest.

On the next evening the telegraph announced the nomination of Grant and Colfax. Now let us know who are the "two Republican Senators" for whose votes a "negotiation" was pending; and what bribe was offered them to vote "for convention?" events have shown that the telegraph had some foundation in fact, let us know if it was all true.

New Senatorial terms have been freely offered by Radicals for votes for convention. In other words, a splendid offer for six years, and THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS have been held out to Senators to induce them to vote against the President, and a threat to deprive them of those positions and that money, if they did not so vote. Open and shameless bribery.—Columbian.

Forney's Press places the following journals on the "black list," because they did not denounce the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal: New York Evening Post, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, Providence Journal, Springfield Republican, Bridgeport Standard, Buffalo Advertiser, Buffalo Express, and Hartford Courant. This list, it will be seen, embraces some of the ablest and most influential journals in the country.

Spoons.—Brute Butler has given up for the present, all idea of getting possession of the spoons of the White House.

The Radical Platform.

We give our readers the platform adopted by the Mongrelists at Chicago last week. It is a strange jumble of jargon, made up to hoodwink and deceive. How far it will succeed is hard to say:

The National Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th, of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

RECONSTRUCTION.

We congratulate the country on the assured reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. (Cheers.)

The "assured reconstruction of Congress" is a fraud upon the spirit of republicanism, forced by the arbitrary and despotic power of the bayonet; a swindle and a lie, and will prove a greater failure, except in robbery, than the impeachment.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH GOVERNED BY CONGRESS—SUFFRAGE IN THE NORTH GOVERNED BY THE STATES.

1. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South, was demanded by considerations of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belong to the people of those States. (Cheers.)

Equal suffrage to the negro; confiscation and disfranchisement to the whites;—mongrel gratitude to the negro, are the pet measures of the party.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES ABOUT THE PUBLIC DEBT.

2. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime (prolonged cheers), and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness, in the utmost good faith, to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. (Applause.)

This is good; and hits Thad Stevens and the Impeachers a terrible whack for repudiating the Constitution. As for the payment of the public debt, that is thundery stolen from Pendleton, who is for paying the debt off according to the law under which it was contracted.

ABANDONMENT OF PREVIOUS RADICAL POLICY WITH REGARD TO TAXATION.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

That is true, Messrs. Mongrels, it is "due to labor," and the world will be gratified to know that you profess repentance for your acts during the past seven years of your oppression and robbery of labor, and exclusive privileges to the wealthy.— Taxes should be equalized, and will be, when power is wrested from your hands.

EXTEND THE DURATION OF THE DEBT—REDUCE THE INTEREST.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can reasonably be done.

Yes, that is it; extend the payment of the debt to all eternity. Don't repudiate the debt, but repudiate the interest, whenever it can be reasonably done.

A GLITTERING GENERALITY, AND A RAP AT BUTLER.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

RADICALS CRY "ECONOMY AND STOP CORRUPTION."

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions, which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for Radical reform.

This miserable attempt to foist the sins of Congress on the shoulders of Andrew Johnson, is shameful in the extreme. His hands have been so completely tied by the fraudulent acts of Congress, that he is almost powerless, to punish acts of delinquents. We have had Radical reform for the past few years.

ANDREW JOHNSON—IMPEACHMENT—HOW TO DODGE A FIZZLE.

We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has justly been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the Feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or otherwise, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power, for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

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PUFF OF DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bonities and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; and the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protective care.

THREE HUNDRED they voted the nigger, and FIFTY they voted for you.

EMIGRATION.

11. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

SYMPATHY WITH EVERYBODY EXCEPT SOUTHERN WHITE MEN AND HONEST SENATORS.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

The Impeachment Investigation—Examination of Mr. R. W. Newton.

Mr. Ralph W. Newton, of New York, was the principal witness on Thursday before the impeachment managers, and was under examination for four hours and a half, with about the same results as in the case of Mr. Woolly. Thirty six private telegrams of Mr. Newton's relating to all sorts of subjects, were produced and read, but nothing was elicited upon which to base the shadow of a proof of corruption. Butler asked Mr. Newton if he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, collector of New York, and went on to indicate the contents of the letter referred to. The witness replied he had; that he happened to leave it on the table in his room unfolded, and that it was stolen from there.

"Who stole it?" inquired Butler. "I expect you did," responded Newton. The witness was put under arrest four times, but as often liberated, the whole proceeding being conducted with a mock decorum that was quite refreshing to witness. The witness resolutely persisted in refusing to disclose his private affairs, tho' he very good humoredly answered all the questions he possibly could without quite turning himself inside out. Butler, for instance, read a telegram addressed to collector Smythe—"Come on here at once"—signed Newton—and asked witness what nefarious scheme he had in contemplation when he penned such an atrocious request as that. Newton replied he felt lonesome and wanted Smythe to come along and take a drink, whereupon Butler got indignant, and said the Board of Managers was not to be trifled with in that fashion. A great deal of such silly matter made up the fruit of to-day's investigation.

Near the close of Mr. Newton's testimony he was asked if he had ever known an officer of money made to the President. He replied, with much grave deliberation, that he had, and immediately all the man's eyes became attentive and prepared themselves, in imagination, for another article of impeachment. He stated that Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, the publisher, had come to Washington some four or five weeks ago, and signified to the President, through Newton, that in case of his being convicted, several gentlemen in New York intended to present him with a purse of \$100,000 in gold, and that the house of Mr. Appleton would be at his service after he had quitted the executive mansion. In case he should be acquitted the sum to be presented would be made \$50,000. There was nothing impeachable in this, and the managers get disconcerted, and told the witness he might go.—Washington Dispatch N. Y. Herald.

Hiram Ullyses Grant.

This man has been nominated for President by the Chicago Convention. The facts of his life are: Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point in 1847, graduated 1843, a second lieutenant, and resigned in 1852 a captain. In 1854 was appointed for a clerkship to the Phytanthology of St. Louis; the application was rejected "for want of capacity." He then went to Galena and became a tanner. In August, 1861, he entered the Federal army as a captain, was transferred to the regular service, where he still remains. His habits, if Wendell Phillips and the Tribune are to be believed, are extremely dissolute.

Notice.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 26th day of May, 1868, a boy named Edwin Mucilage Stanton, a chunky, thick-set fellow, aged 50 years or thereabouts. He wears goggles, and had on when he went away, a brass swallow-tailed coat with blue buttons, with a bundle of impeachment papers sticking out of the pocket. Any person finding him, need not go to the trouble of bringing him back, as he ain't wanted; and I specially warn all persons from harbouring said Edwin Mucilage Stanton, as it is almost impossible to get rid of him. A. JOHNSON.

Washington D. C., May 27, '68.

BUTLER'S INVESTIGATION.—The bribery investigation of Butler was the grubby thing. It brought out the fact that Senator Pomeroy offered to sell his vote and four others for acquittal, if the President's friends would forgo the change. That failing to get the greenbacks, he and his four Senatorial pals, voted for conviction.

The New York World publishes official figures which show that in the closing campaign of the war between the Rapidan and James, Grant had a total force of 222,000 against Lee's 70,000. Grant lost 117,000 in killed and wounded, and Lee, 19,000. "All hail, butcher Grant!" says loyalty.

Radical Corruption.

The blustering attempt of Butler, the beast, to badger the Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal, by charging them with being influenced by bribery and corruption, met with a sad disaster in the examination of Col. Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His testimony makes sad work with the Senatorial Impeachers, and proves an unsuccessful attempt on their part, to make money out of the bluster. Forty thousand dollars was the price of Pomeroy and four mongrel Senators. What Butler's price was, has not yet been made public.

The first witness examined was Colonel Edmond Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was asked whether he had been approached on the subject of using money for the acquittal of the President, and made in reply, the following astounding and disgraceful revelation.—Colonel Cooper said that a person professing to act on the authority of Hon. J. C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, calling on him, Cooper, and proposed that for \$10,000 in hand, Senator Pomeroy would control four Radical votes in the Senate, and put in his own so as to insure the President's acquittal. When as Colonel Cooper testified, he professed to doubt this person's authority, the person produced a letter from Senator Pomeroy dated,—day

—substantially as follows:— "Sit—I will, in good faith, carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gaylord, to which I am a party."

At this juncture in the examination Butler objected to witness's testifying to the substance of the letter, saying that he (Butler) would produce it. Then, as Colonel Cooper went on to testify, Willis Gaylord was introduced by the person who produced this letter, who read it to the witness and Gaylord, the person who first called them retired, leaving Colonel Cooper and Gaylord together, thereupon Gaylord renewed the proposition, namely, to secure five votes for the President, for \$40,000. The patronage of the Administration to be thrown in for Pomeroy in the State of Kansas. Colonel Cooper, having testified so far, said he had believed that the proposition from Senator Pomeroy was intended to entrap him, and acting under that belief, he had determined to lead the parties on to exposure. He assigned a reason for that belief. First, that Senator Pomeroy was a strong party man, that he felt bitterly towards the President, and that if money was his object, the party to which he belonged was much more able to pay than the administration was. Second, the person who approached him, Colonel Cooper, with the proposition enumerated, among the names of Senators whom Pomeroy proposed to control, those of Morton, of Indiana, and Nye, of Nevada. Colonel Cooper did not believe it possible that Senator Morton could be bought, Colonel Cooper resumed by stating that the interviews were sought by the persons professing to act for Senator Pomeroy. That letters were brought showing their authority, that the terms were not accepted, and that he, the witness, had never intended to accept them.— The additional testimony of Colonel Cooper was to the effect that he was not advised of any money having been used to influence Senators' votes.

When Colonel Cooper's allegations were brought to the notice of Thad. Stevens, that good man, according to a current statement, asked:— "Who were present in the committee room when Colonel Cooper was examined?"

Having been told that Butler, Boutwell, and Wilson were there, Mr. Stevens, as the report goes, said:— "They are a set of tyros. Nobody but a set of tyros would have admitted such testimony. It has knocked the impeachment into fits."

The exposure of Senator Pomeroy's proposition has, in fact, caused a tremendous sensation. The reputation of this particular Senator from Kansas has never been too flattering, and some of his friends allege that "he really wanted the money."

The Chicago Convention—Small Doggers.

It is probable that those who prepared the resolutions of the Radical convention thought they were doing a smart thing in trying to dodge the nigger suffrage question which they did in the following manner:—

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of these States.

Here is a plain assertion that what is a correct principle in the Southern States is not a correct one in northern States; for, if what they call equal suffrage be a principle, it must apply to niggers in the North as well as to those in the South; and if the question of suffrage properly belongs to the people of States in one section, it cannot be justly denied to the people of States in another section.

A more clumsy effort to get out of a difficulty, which arises from the knowledge of the fact that the northern people will not have nigger suffrage, can hardly be imagined. Its stupidity is only equalled by the reasons given for establishing one principle in the South, and allowing the people to establish another in the North; "gratitude and justice to the niggers."

A considerable number of northern niggers entered the Federal armies during the war, while the southern ones were willingly working on southern plantations to produce subsistence for the rebel armies; and yet we are told that our gratitude should be shown to those who sustained the Confederate forces; but gratitude does not require us to give suffrage to the niggers who entered our armies to fight against the rebels.

Radical principles are very curious things especially when the Radical party is in "a very bad box."—Bradford Argus.

Wendell Phillips Gives It Up.

There is something ominous for the Radical party in Wendell Phillips' late speech. It is not that he berates that party and declares that unless it do so-and-so it is lost, since this has been the staple of his talk for some years past, but that he seems to consider it so irremediably lost that he will not even put himself to the trouble of giving it good advice. Heretofore he has been Mentor, pointing out how the future might redeem the past, but in this last discourse assumes the tone of Cassandra, and weeps over the ruins it is given the prophetic eye to see. The past, the past, the past, is the burden of Mr. Phillips' elegiac remarks, and when was it before that this prompt, fiery, clear-headed enthusiast ever poured himself forth by the hour in that species of lamentation which has no parallel but in tears that are shed over spilt milk? Once he was ready enough to blaze out the way for the party, and sooner or later, it is to the credit of his frantic logic, that party toiled on up to the advanced ideas he left in the road for their guidance. But now all is changed. The seer is sunk in the croue. Mr. Phillips no longer prophesies. He weeps, and weeps in the firm persuasion that Radicalism has been defeated in that he well calls it, its "death grapple;" that the fight has been fought and the victory is won—that his principles have received their death blow, and he is too old to hope to live to see their resurrection.—Wendell Phillips foretold secession, and it came; emancipation and it came; and now that he has foretold the overthrow, utter and awful, of the Radical party, we have only to wait for November to see that this third in his trinity of great predictions is true too.—World.

The Whites to be Voted Down by the Blacks of the South.

Table with 2 columns: State and negro votes. Virginia has 105,832 negro votes. N. Carolina " 71,637. S. Carolina " 80,174. Georgia " 95,973. Alabama " 93,543. Florida " 15,511. Louisiana " 83,249. Mississippi " 62,591. Arkansas " 48,476. TOTAL: 651,516.

Cast aside the cost of the war, radical legislation has expended \$150,000,000 per annum in the effort to make a black balance of power that will control the Presidential election and insure a radical President.

Is it not a monstrous proposition that 700,000 black voters, who have cost the white tax payers of the North \$150,000,000 per annum are to be used to put down those same white tax payers at the ballot-box, and defeat their will in the election of a President?

Senator Landon and Corruption.

The following extracts in relation to Senator Landon's honesty we clip from two Radical papers, which are among the faithful and supposed to speak the truth about their own party men:—

We regret to learn there is a strong probability that the Republicans of Bradford district will return Rev. George Landon to the State Senate. That he possesses uncommon abilities as a debater is acknowledged on all hands, but he has made a reputation in other particulars which renders it highly desirable that he should be reminded to the duties of private life.—Pittsburg Gazette.

No Senator on either side of the Chamber was connected by the common rumor of the lobby, with more corruption than the Rev. Geo. Landon. We of course make no charge against Mr. L., nor do we repeat what others so frequently and so boldly alleged against him, but we do say that either George Landon was recklessly slandered last winter, or he willfully disregarded his oath as a Senator, and perilled his high reputation as a professing Christian.—Harrisburg State Guard.

NEW FANCY

TRIMMING STORE

Twoa Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.

MRS. E. LEASE.

TRIMMING.

Dress Trimmings, White Goods, Embroideries, Ladies' Zepher, in all colors, Kid Gloves, Cuffs and Collars Laces, Veils, Corsets, Ladies' Neckties, best quality of Combs, Needles and Thread of the best quality, and Fancy Notions of every variety, a large stock of Fans.

TOYS.

Including China, Bronze, Papier Maché Tin, Rosin, Glass, Pewter, Woolen, Parian and Candy Toys.

For Ladies.

Cosmetics &c. Such as Pomades, Oils, Bandolina bloom of youth and Prints, Rouge, Lilly White, Oriental Cream, Pearl Drop, &c.

MRS. E. LEASE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20, '68, at 1 o'clock P. M., All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain lot, piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the township of Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:— On the North by lot or land of Wm. N. Raymond, East by land of Leroy Reynolds, South by public highway, West by lot or land of Wm. N. Raymond, containing one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet of land, or 150 feet wide and 150 feet long, be the same more or less, with one frame dwelling house, some apple trees and other fruit trees thereon. All improved with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Taylor, Walker & Co. vs. Jerry A. Thomas. And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DEWITT Sheriff. Tunk., June 1, '68 43w4.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT on the 26th day of May A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Nelson C. Martin, of the township of Tunkhannock, 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 him, or for 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 a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at the office of the Register in the Borough of Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 17th day of July A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock A. M.

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