The blood which Grant predicted would be shed in consequence of the acquittal of the President is still unshed.

They talk of putting up new signs on the Erie Railroad, on which, instead of "Look out for the locomotive," shall be "Prepare to meet your God." So says a cotemporary.

A London paper says: "The fortress of Magdala, in which King Theodore entrenched himself, was found packed with barbaric wealth; golden crowns, bracelets, jewels, pearls, solid masses of gold and silver bullion, etc., all of which were carried off by the victorious British soldiers.

LESSON IN GRAMMAR .- Lo ! the poor Indian; lower the poor negro; lowest the poor white man who is taxed to purchase bread and blankets for both the others.

Two young children were poisoned to death by eating what they supposed to be wild dandelions, in Lockport, the other day.

George Wilkes and his friends are out \$200,000 on impeachment.

It puzzles the "narrow-minded blockheads" that Grant can write letters but cannot speak a dozen sentences correctly or intelligibly. Their perplexity would disappear if they could be made to believe the truth that he doesn't write his letters. His silence is equally as great on paper as otherwise. Stanton wro te his letters to the President and nearly all his other letters are the production of other pens than his,

ANOTHER NEW NAME. - The Chicago Convention dubbed the Radical party with a new name, or rather with several old ones patched together. For the present it shall be known as the "National Union Republican Whew! what a long tail our cat has got. But that cat will get its tail singed before the ides of November. Mark it!

A Georgia paper says if the Jacobin party don't soon repeal the law disfranchising convicted felons, it will be in a hopeless minority in Bibb county.

According to advices from Hayti, the Haytien dollar had depreciated to such an extent that only two cents in specie could be got for one paper dollar. The cause is Salnav's re-

Miss Maggie Hoyt, of Greene, Maine who was among the wounded in the late disaster on the Erie Railroad, bas effected a settlement with the railway company, receiving ed, by falsehood, to bolster up the sinking the sum \$9,000. Both her parents were killed at the same time she received her injuries.

A female child was born in Lincoln county Tennessee, the other day, having four distinct and well developed legs and feet. At last accounts it was alive and well.

Pittsburg Pa., has ten nail factories, which hands. In the year ending March last, they manufactured over 400,000 kegs of nails.

Fifty four millions of Bibles, in 174 differ ent dialects, have been distributed by the British and Foreign Society since its founda-

The button fever is prevalent in Portland, Me. Miss Minnie L. Colby and Miss Julia B. Merrell have each completed a handsome collection of 999 buttons,

A Western convict has been trying suicide with pounded glass. He failed but feels very

The Choctaw Church is Presbyterian in

its organization. The statistics sum up as follows: Ministers, 14; churches 16; communicants, 1,000; Sunday school children

A young man from Salem, Mass, has just He is eighteen years of age, and has been sen-

The grass crop of this State it is thought will be heavier this season than it has been for the last ten years.

Fenian invasion rumors have seriously depressed trade in Montreal

The receipts of Dicken's last reading in Now York were \$3 000, and he took back with him a clear \$100,000 in gold. His expenses in this country were \$50,000. The latter we don't believe.

Telegrams have been received at Vienna giving the particulars of a formidable revolt which has just broken out in the province of Bosnia in Turkey. Troops are rapidly being pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder.

Ex-President Pierce has written to say that he will sustain Mr. Pendleton, Mr Sevmour, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Doolittle, General Hancock, or any other man whom the Convention may nominate for the Presidency .-He desires a united Democracy, and a vigorous effort to " arrest the surge of Constitution defying Jacobinism.

The election in Oregon resulted in a tri-umph for the democracy by two thousand state to the Committee what use was made majority. The Legislature is largely Democratic, and a Democratic Congressman named Smith is elected.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector at New Orleans not to permit either of the iron-clad vessels, the Oneota and the Catawba, to sail, as they are intended for Peru, which country is at war with Spain.

locked.

sive language against the President.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, June 17, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

Auditor General. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General,

Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia. Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors Na-

tional Convention. The Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors Convention, held at Cleveland in 1866, 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. As it is desirable that Pennsylvania should be fully represented in said Convention, we request our late epresented in said Convention, we request our late omrades in arms to take the necessary action to ave delegates elected or appointed from every longressional district in the State. As the time is

Congressional district in the State.

rapidly approaching when the Convention will meet, there should be no delay in the matter, EDWARD L DANA Brigadier General.
WELLINGTON H ENT, Brevet Major General.
JACOB SWEITZER. Late Colonel and Brevet

Brigadier General. JOSEPH K. KNIPE, Major General. W. W. H. DAVIS, Late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.
WILLIAM McCANDLESS, Late Colonel. LINTON. Late Colonel. JOHN P. LINTON, Late Colonel. LEVI MARSH, Late Colonel.

All Democratic and Conservative editors through-out the State are requested to publish this notice and call attention to it.

The Rollins Imbroglio.

The following sharp response of Secretary McCullough to the insolent and lying letter of Rollins, (Radical) Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we take from yesterday's daily paper. It is a complete refutation of the charges made by Commissioner Rollins in his pretended letter of resignation. This Rollins is a mere tool of the Jacobin party, and as such, has lent himself to its dirty work. He has endeavorcause of his party, but has utterly failed in his first attempt :

it attributes the present deranged condition of the Internal Revenue service to removals and appointments made by the President, while it must be clear to the mind of the Commissioner that this derun 460 nail machines, and employ 2,500 tagonism between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government, which has prevented harmony of action between them in regard to appointments, and to the Tenure of Office act, but mainly to the high duties upon distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which have created an irresistible temptation to fraud on the part of manufacturers, dealers, and others.

numerous recommendations of the Com- such transparent fraud and chicanery, they missioner for the removal of Assessors and will be equally responsible with the Jacoduct, had been always disregarded, while can institutions in this country .- Middlethe truth is that in all cases in which rec- town Mercury. omendations for removals were accompanied by evidence of incompetency and misconduct on the part of officers, the omendations were promptly responded to by the President.

"It is unjust and disrespectful to the President, because the records of the Bureau show that the falling off of revenue in districts in which removals were made been sent to the Massachusetts State Prison. by the President in '66 was not compara- has a little fact in it the fact is so pervertively greater than in districts in which no ted and travestied that it becomes falsetenced in the House of Correction twenty-one change took place; that, in fact, the rev- hood. I know no motive for all this exenues of the fiscal year ending June 30th, cept disappointment that impeachment 1867, during which removals were made, were entirely satisfactory, coming up very closely to the liberal estimates of the Department, while the demoralization of the service and the decline of the revenues have chiefly occurred during the present fiscal year, long after the officers removed by the President had been reinstated or others whose nomination had been approved by the Senate had taken the places of the appointees of the President.

"It was for these reasons, and no other, that the communication could not be received, and was returned to the Commis-The return of it is also justified sioner. by the fact that copies of it were sent to the press before it was handed to the Secretary. It must, therefore, have been in-tended for the public rather than for the files of the Department."

ANOTHER TARTAR CAUGHT-Examining Thurlow Weed before the Smelling Com mittee, in an effort to draw from him some confession damaging to the Senators who new. voted for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, Butler asked, "Do you know of any money contrib-uted for political purposes?" "I do sir. I helped to raise \$30,000 not long ago for such a purpose."-Butler, all alive to furof it." "It was used," replied Weed, "to enable the Republicans to carry the New Hampshire election." That was a blossom from a sour apple, and a sudden ad-journment of the Committee was the consequence of its introduction by Mr Weed.

GRANT REPUBLATED AT HIS ILLINOIS HOME-At an election held in Galena, the home of Grant, on Tuesday week, just elev-An exchange says Butler will go into straight Democraic ticket was elected by Grant's Cabinet. No doubt if it is not kept | 300 majority! As at his Washington home, and in Oregon on the day previous,"Grant Mewton Crawford, an examiner in the Patment Office, was removed on Friday for abu.

and Colfax"was the rallying cry of the Republicans, but "the will of the people" was sult—a crushing defeat of the Radical parrecorded in favor of Democracy and Constity and its expediency candidate in Novemtutional government.

The Radical Leaders of 1860 and 1869

A moment's glance at the present situation of the Radical party, will serve to show its contrast between its condition in 1860 and 1868. Among the conspicuous members of the Republican Convention of 1860 were such men as Francis II. Blair, Wm. M. Evarts, and a host of others embodying the talent and the respectability of the Convention-a majority of whom are now ranked among the most decided opponents of the Radicals. In the Chicago Convention of this year, there were four prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination-Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Bates. The last act of Lincoln's life was to originate and adopt the policy of Johnson. Bates abandoned the present Radi-ical organization before Lincoln died; Seward is an active enemy of Radicalism, and if there is one man in the United States whom the Radicals of to-day hate more bitterly than Andrew Johnson that man is Salmon P. Chase. Then Chase. and Trumbull, and Fessenden, and Grimes, and Doolittle, and Dixon, and Stansbury and a host of other great names were in the ranks of the Republicans. Now, they are either acting openly with the Democracy, or are read out of the Radical party by the hot heads who control it. Nor is this all that is noticeable. While the statesmen of the Republican party have abandoned Radicalism, the vicious and treacherous elements of the Democratic party have entered its fold. The party which became too corrupt for Chase and Doolittle, Bates and Evarts, has demonstrated its affinity for Butler and Logan, Stanton and Dan Sickles. The leaders of the Republican party to-day-the men who have Grant in their keeping-were clamorous for secession in 1860, and justified the Southern States in resorting to arms to repel the exercise of Federal power .-Now Butler, Logan, Stanton, and Dan Sickles are blatant Radical demagogues, and are accorded the highest positions of honor in the party that so recently despised them. They take the places once cupied by Seward, Chase, Trumbull, Stanbery, and others like them .- Albany Ar-

The Prospect.

Under this caption the Tribune of Wednesday sets forth what may be considered its strongest hope for electing General Grant this fall. The States that it claims as absolutely certain for Grant are the following:

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 1 Total 20 States 139 votes.

In addition to these it must have "either Pennsylvania or Ohio, or Indiana with Nebraska or Nevada," in order to get the "This communication is partial, because requisite number of electorial votes to secure the election.

It will thus be seen that the newly "reconstructed "States are the ones which the Jacobins rely upon to carry the election, and hence their desperate efforts to moralization is attributable in part to an- get President Johnson out of the way, so that Congress and the carpet-baggers may have full sway in the South. If these "reconstructed" States here enumerated -in which every one knows that not one ir fifty of the rightful voters will vote the Jacobin ticket-are allowed to be so manipulated by Congress as to cast a deciding vote in favor of the Jacobins, it will be the revenue officers as well as on the part of greatest political outrage ever perpetrated in any country; and if the Conservatives "It is incorrect, in that it alleges that acquiesce in a Jacobin victory obtained by treachery of the Chicago Convention. The ectors, even for the grossest miscon- bins for the final overthrow of Republi-

Chief Justice Chase on the Situation

The following is an extract from a private letter written by Chief Justice Chase:

I am amazed by the torrent of invectives by which I am drenched. Almost everything alleged fact is falsehood out of the whole cloth, Where an allegation has not thus far proved a success, coupled with a belief that I have done something to prevent it being a success. I have not been a partisan of impeachment certainly but I have not been a partisan on the other side. As presiding officer over the trial my conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. In dividually I have my convictions and opinions, but I have very seldom given utterance to them. Indeed, I do not think that the case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and then only casually and briefly .-No Senator will say that I have sought to influence him.

The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction; and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the

Ben. Butler made himself famous n New Orleans by his war on women, and to keep his exploits fresh in the minds of the people has commenced persecuting Miss Vinnie Ream, an accomplished young sculptress in Washington, whom Congress commissioned some time ago to make a statue of President Lincoln. After failing to get her to use her influence with Senator Ross to go for convicting the President they have assailed her character, and have ordered her out of her studio in the basement o the capitol, and thus destroyed her model which cannot be removed. What a pitiful spectacl the American Congress pre-

Galena, the home of General Grant, answered the voice of Oregon by electing the whole Democratic ticket, on Friday last, by three hundred majority. Every Colfax on Free Speech.

In his letter of acceptance Schuyler Colfax says:

"If there had been no Republican party. press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago." Perhaps, says the Harrisburg Patriot, Schuyler has not heard of the doings of the military Satraps in the South during the past year. Undoubtedly he is ignorant that an editor in Tennessee and another in South Carolina were lately imprisoned for strictures published upon military government; that several others have been compelled to relinquish their positions upon notice from the military authorities that free speech is a crime; that scores of newspapers have been warned to cease opposition to the "reconstruction" acts or be closed up. He does not know, probably, that judges have been dragged to prison for refusing to empanel negro juries; that all public officers have been debarred from the right to speak in opposition to the Africanization acts of the Rump; that thousands of white men have been rejected from the registry lists for electioneering for a white man's government and that negroes have been mobbed, beaten and murdered by loyal mobs for daring to speak for and vote the Democratic ticket. Of course he has forgotten (Radicals have short memories, you know,) the reign of terror which existed during 1862-3 4, during which time more than one hundred Democratic newspaper offices were mobbed and destroyed, and scores of editors thrown into prison and their papers suppressed, excluded from the mails, &c., because they dared to publish the truth. He never heard the tinkle of the little bell, which sent hundreds of honest and guiltless men to dungeons for the "crime" of telling the Radical despots and plunderers they were hypocrites and scoundrels, and that they were dragging the country down to the ruin and degredation which it is now so rapidly nearing Certainly Mr. Colfax never knew or heard of these circumstances or he would not attempt to impose upon the American people so palpable an untruth as the above.

The Radical Double-faced Platform.

The Chicago Republican platform, on the two leading questions of the day-the noney question and the negro suffrage question-is a thing of two faces, yea, we may say, of four. On the money question it has a face looking East and a face look-West; and on the negro suffrage question it has a face looking South and a face looking North. We have shown that on the national debt this double-faced platform may be claimed by Butler as calling for greenbacks, and by Greeley as demanding gold for the five-twenties. On negro suffrage thus reads this two-faced platform. That the guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in 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 those States." is a shabby backdown from the grand Radical ideas of "universal suffrage," impar-tial suffrage," and "equal rights." Congress, having forced universal negro suffrage upon the late Rebel Southern States, is bound to maintain it over them; Ohio and New York last fall, and Michigan this spring, having each, by a heavy popular majority repudiated universal negro suffrage, Congress will not touch nor do anything for their colored populations. Mr. Senator Sumner's bill providing by act of Congress for universal negro suffrage over all the States must be held for a more convenient season, and Wendell Phillips are left to mourn over or revolt against the genuine equal rights Radical, North and South, if no double dealers themselves with Sambo, will show their scorn by put-ting an independent Presidential ticket in to leave last year. It may or may not be the field without loss of time, - New York remembered that Governor Haight defeated

Practical Application of Radical Policy. It is reported that a gentleman, a Demcrat, living in the southern part of this county, being desirous of illustrating the beauties of Radicalism, and testing the sin cerity of its votaries and advocates, invited a certain Radical to his house to stay over night with him, and at the same time in-

vited a " man and brother " to pass the night under his hospitable roof. Bed-time arriving, our Democratic friend took a light and conducted the brother" to the room and pointed out the bed he was to occupy. Soon after, the Radical gentleman desired to retire, and our friend also conducted him to the same room, and informed him that he was to occupy the same bed.

"Who is in that bed?" asked the Radical.

" What! That nigger?" indignantly exclaimed the Radical; " you don't suppose I am going to sleep with him, do

"I most certainly do," was the quiet reply. " You voted to force this state of affairs upon me and my people, and took and subscribed an oath that you would grant the nigger every "privileged and inmunity" enjoyed by any class of persons, and (producing a six-shooter) by
the Eternal you shall carry out your policy-so in there with you!

Mr. Radical, not liking the close proximity to the pistol, got into bed, but we do not think he stand there till morning .-Black River (Ark) Standard

ONE MONTH'S EXPENDITURES .- The warrants issued by the Treasurer for the expenses of the Government during the nonth of May, amounted to FORTY-SIX AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. At that rate the annual expenditures of the Government,under the wasteful rule of the Radicals'amount to FIVE HUNDRED AND THIR-TY-EIGHT MILLIONS a year; and that in time of peace. If the people want economy and reform let them put this party out of power. Until they do that they cannot hope for sents! any improvement,

THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The public debt statement for Jnne 1, has been issued, showing total debt on that date to be \$2,644,553, 566--an increase of over -4,000,000 since the first of May. The cash in the Treasury on June 1st was \$133,507,979, of which \$90,228,529 was coin. Why Grant Dislikes the Jews.

The question is often asked, " What has Gen. Grant against the Jews?" or "Why did he issue that notorious proclamation driving all Jews and other vagabonds outside his encampment?" And, not having seen published any satisfactory answer, I will give you what I suppose to be the real cause of his dislike of the Jews. During the winter of 1859 and 1860, while Grant living at Galena, he took into his head to commence business on his own hook; and thinking there was a speculation in buying dressed hogs and shipping them to Chicago, he came down to the town of Bellevue, lying some 12 miles southwest on the west bank of the Mississippi, for the purpose of buying of farmers as they came in town with their pork, and having it hauled to Galena, and there shipped on the railroad to Chicago, or in any other way disposed of so as to make managed understandingly, could have a profitable business. There lived at time in Bellevue a man by the name of Ro-senthal, who was a Jew, and who was in the pork trade, and, of course, would be glad to keep the trade in his own hands; so he determined, if possible, not to give Grant much of a chance, and the first two or three loads of pork, were bid up far beyond its real value and finally sold to Grant. By this time Rosenthal discovered that Grant knew no difference between the price of light and heavy hogs, when, in reality, there is a difference of at least one dollar per hundred,—hervy hogs being worth one dollar the most,—the hogs already purchased being light, and he having paid the full price for heavy hogs. So Rosen thal goes to his warehouse; selects out all his light hogs, enough to load two or three wagons; gets some farmers who had wood-racks on their wagons to load on the hogs, drive out of town by another street, and co in on the main road to the corner where they were buying. Rosenthal meets them by another street, and commenced bidding against Grant, and, after bidding the pork up to the full value of heavy pork, it was sold to Grant. But the joke, or "sell" being too good to keep, it was not half an hour before every body nearly was splitting with laughter to see how the Jew had sold the Galena pork buyer; which so disgusted Grant that nt home that night, and was never seen in Bellevue after, And that transaction so em bittered him against the old tribes of Israel that I doubt whether he could now be reconciled. And this is undoubtedly the whole cause of the expulsion of Jews from his camp. - Chicago Times.

The Secretaryship of the Senate.

Forney, after inflicting a meral odium on weeded out. Various men have aspired to his place. Among them Creswell, of Mary-land. He was a secessionist in 1861, and afterward became a torch and turpentine tramp. He took advice and withdrew. His record as a Senator is of too recent memory to make his association tolerable even to the Rump. Fulton, of the Bultumore American, foomed up His paper led the applause for Marshall Kane when Federal soldiers were killed in Baltimore, April 19, 1861, and he urged making Baltimore a Moscow, before yielding it to Northern occupation, or allowing Union soldiers to march through it to Washington. He afterwards became "loy-'in a night before coercion, just as Bennett did in the Herald. Since then he has been the most radical of Radicals. But reported to be a strict pecuniary proto-type of Forney, he was contumaciously rected. Burbridge of Kentucky wanted place. Butler and Bingham laid pipe for him. Probably his backers defeated him.-The memory of the murdered Mumford and the " blood of an innocent woman" attaching to Burbridge's supporters, made the Senate think of the defenceless Confederate sol diers, twelve in all, whom this man shot in cold blood one Summer morning near Lexington. The Senate declined the infomy of his recordership by one vote, not willing, af ter the experience of Forney, to take Burbridge, albeit with so scriptural an injunction as " let him that stole steal no more. These are the defeated candidates. A sorry list, unless compared with the majority o one even more in their own likeness. man is Gorham. He belonged to California till that State gave him a forcible invitation him at the last election. A packed conven-tion nominated him. Every decent Republican paper in the country, including the New York Post and Times, and several indecent journals of the same politics, among them the Tribune, denounced his nomination as disgraceful. California papers sang in the same well, was run against him. Governor Haight had the pleasure of defeating both by a majority of 8,000. Repudiated by his State, political putrescence buoyed him to Washing ton. There he has continued the courses of lobbyists and what not that made it healthy for him for to change his residence. The man and paper have to be found that have braved public sentiment by praising him — He sits where Forney sat, the second officer of the Senate of the United States, in the

Cameron's Committee on Deficits in the Secretary's Accounts be continued .- World. At the late Methodist Conference, which assembled at Chicago, the Rev.Mr. Waldo introduced the following resolution:

Should not Mr.

year of moral ideas, 1868.

ligious ideas of those who carry it on, and that the Northern Methodist have acquired by conquest the right to control the religion of the South. That it is just as wrong to allow the Southern Methodists to meet and worship in their ways as it would be to allow Lee and Johnson to call together and drill their armies again. They will soon be prohibited from so doing. The religion of the North is bound to rule this continent and it proposes to make a proper application of our Bible to all the Southern States and people. A subjugated people have no more right to apply their own peculiar moral ideas, than to use their physical implements

We have not the patience to comment on this infamous thing. We almost wish we To the heirs of Solomon Whitcomb, late of Windknew how to blaspheme like old Ben Wade that we might swear at it. But this is the degraded level to which the religion and policies of this country are descending under said decedent hereinafter described to and among itics of this country are descending under |s

is about on par with that of a returned Gentile from Utah—wholdesiring to palliate, to family friends, that a recent son had abandoned the religious faith of his fathers, remarked, Well, he isn't what you may call a regular Mormon—he has only three

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Tunk Ince 15, 1969—4554. a regular Mormon-he has only three

BEVERLY NASH SNUBBED BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER. - A gentleman of high standing sends us the following facts from Columbia :

A few days ago Nash had ascertained to his satisfaction that he was elected to the Senate, he called upon Major Andrews the Commandant of the Post, to pay his compliments. On entering the room where pliments. On entering the spoke, giving the Major was seated, he spoke, giving the time of the day, when the Major him the time of the day, when the rejoined; "Who are you, and what do you want?" He replied: "My name is Nash sir." "Well," says the Major, "what of that?" "Oh, sir." said he, "I om Beverly Nash, Senator elect to the State Logislature of South Carolina, and have call ed upon you officially to pay my complia profit, which was a very honorable, and if ments as such." "Well, sir, I neither give nor receive compliments from niggers." But says Nash, "I am not a nigger, I am colored." The Major brought the whole matter to a speedy and final close by say ing: "You are a nigger, sir, and as black a one as I ever sam. I recognize but three races, and these are whites, Indians and niggers."- Charleston Mercury.

COLFAX A KNOW-NOTHING .- Colfax, the Radical candidate for Vice President, is a politician by trade, and has always been notorious in Indiana as a chronic office beggar. He was an original Know-Nothing, and as such was elected to Congress, being one of the most bitter and oud-mouthed defamers of our foreign born fellow-citizens. Like others of his class he naturally allied himself with the Republican party, when the fusion between the Know-Nothings and the Abolitionists took place. The resolution in reference to naturalized citizens adopted by the Chicago Convention was merely a tub thrown to the whale; and when that is quoted every naturalized citizen will recall the antecedents of the party and the nominee, Schuyler Colfax, the Know-

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU .- A bill asking a continuation of the Negro Poor Houses in the South, for the benefit of our black brethern and equals, was debated in the Senate, and will of course be passed. This is the way a Radical Congress retrenches the expenses of the Goverament and lightens the burdens of the the Senate which any jury would assess at ernment and lightens the burdens of the more than \$40,000 damages, has at last been people, by appropriating millions of dollars annually to support and clothe a lot of ignorant, lazy niggers, in order that they av secure their votes.

Let it be remembered by the people, that a Radical Congress is appropriating yearly, a sum of money, for party purposes and party good only, that nearly the entire expenses of the government when under Democratic control.

ernment-White men working to buy provisions for idle niggers. National Prosperity-Office scekers cor-

rupting the people. by money pillaged from their pockets by unjust taxation. Free Institutions-The right to kill a white Southern man without being punished; and find the necessity of hanging every white man suspected of killing a nigger.

ing labor for the benefit of capital. Radical Policy-God help the rich, for the poor can beg. Sustaining the Government--Paying taxes

Protection of American Industry-Tax

for the Radical officials to steal. The Government - Those officials who sustain the policy of the Radical party.

HE Knows .- Mr. Washburne, a radcal mongrel member of Congress, said the electors who defeated them, only to elect the other day, that "three fourths of the This Internal Revenue officers, were thieves." And yet, the civil tenure-of-office bill prevents the President from removing those on whom suspicion rests, and Washburne and his mongrel compeers sanction the plunder by their votes to sustain that

> ## Has the man on horseback spoken? Said the Tribune, editorially August 17, 1867: "Probably General Grant can afford to be a deaf and dumb candidate, but this country cannot afford to elect a " deaf and dumb President."

> THE RUIN OF RADICALISM-The West rejects Radicalism. Oregon joins hands with California. The East repudiates it. Chase and the Radical Senators desert the the rotten cause. It is doubtful, if even Massachusetts can be carried for Grant and Colfax in November next.

Weston, the walkist, is to take another big tramp. This time he goes from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul Minnesota, and returns to Buffalo, New York, making in all five thousand miles, to be comleted in "That all government is based upon the re- one hundred consecutive days. The waget is for \$25,000 a side, or \$50,000, altogether.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE; THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT on the 21stt 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 pecition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to his, 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 holden at No. 303 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa., before Edward N. awanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa., before Edward N. Willard, Register, on the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenge, Western Dis. Pa.

ham township, Wyoming County, dec'd

itics of this country are descending under the reign of the African barbarian party.

and decedent hereinafter described to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent will be held on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1888, at An admirer of Thad. Stevens, writing to the Chicago Journal, says he plays at "faro," an hour every evening, for "mental recreation"—and not from a love of gambling! as he seldom bets more than \$50 at a time. The simplicity of the statement is about on par with that of a returned Gental recreation of the statement of the statement is about on par with that of a returned Gental recreation of the statement of the statement is about on par with that of a returned Gental recreation of the statement of the statement

Sheriff's Office, Tunk. June 15, 1869,-45w4

SHERMAN & LATEROP'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 unusually 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

NEW DEFINITIONS .- Republican Gov. SHAWLS, of all kinds, SACK GOODS, of all kinds, GINGHAMS, GLOVES,

part of our variety:

MOZAMBIQUE, LAWNS, PERCALE

MERINOES,

SILKS, all colors.

HOSIERY,

MARSEILLES,

STEEL PONGEE SILK,

ORGANDIES,

CHAMBRAS.

ALPACCAS,

all shade

WHITE ALPACCA,

PARASOLS.

SWISS MUSLIN.

DELAINES from 121 to 25 ets.;

BOOK MUSLIN,

NANSOOKS

CARPETS. MATTING

CLOTHS. CLOTHING.

CASSIMERES

Gents' Furnishing Goods, LADIES' GAITERS, \$1.25 to \$3 per pair

Balmoral 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. know that our friends and acquaintat will do so, and we do not hesitate to that we shall at all times be pleased to strangers, and are satisfied that they

not go away cross or dissatisfied. SHERMAN & LATHROP. Tunkhannock, May 11, 1868