CURRENT NEWS.

Tom Thumb is *high* in Masonry, notwithstanding his shortness.

Two thousand Hebrews in St. Louis protest against Grant's election.

The only point Grant has made since his nomination—West Point.

Kit Carson leaves five penniless orphan children, all under sixteen.

A Democratic wigwam has been opened in Philadelphia. It will seat one thousand persons.

The Cleveland Democracy propose to send two car loads as their portion of the "Pendleton escort" to the New York convention.

Somebody having stated that Grant has no will of his own, Prentice thinks he had better make one as soon as possible, in view of his political death.

Mrs. Cady Stanton scolds T. Tilton because he will not "follow a good man with the Democratic party, rather than help to place a drunken soldier in the White House."

A Radical organ says that Grant and Colfax "have no strength to deliberately throw away." That is the reason why they stick so close to the nigger. He is much strong,is Sambo.

The friends of Pendleton who are expected to be in attendance at the National convention are so numerous that it is proposed to build a wigwam for their special accommodation.

The party which deliberately hands over the government of the finest country in the world to niggers, traveling gamblers and escaped convicts, is not exactly the party for the people of this republic.

The Seneca *Advertiser*. of Ohio, says: "A dog fight would have made a better show than the Grant ratification meeting did in this place." We don't doubt it, for a dog fight might have brought out Grant himself.

The daughter of a prominent Radical in Washington County, Va., eloped a few days ago with a big buck nigger. Bad for her,but served the old man right. Only a few more practical illustrations of Radical doctrine are needed to set the old folks a thinkin'.

Butler says Bingham is a murderer Bingham says Butler is a coward and a thief—Donnelly says Washburne is a scoundrel and a fool. Washburne says Donnelly is a criminal and a liar. All these leaders of Radicalism are endorsed for truth and veracity, and in this instance none will question their reliability.

A boy fifteen years of age has eloped from Lowell with a gushing creature of fifty, the mother of five children, who was a servant in the household of his mother.

When Donnelly said Washburne carried Grant in his breeches pocket, Gen. Butler remarked, "It was the proper place for small change."

A New Jersey farmer has pulled up a radish seventy feet long and walled up the hole for a well.

Grant must be a better man for President than old Abe was, for while the latter could split rails good, Grant can lay out *worm* fence faster than a dozen men can put it up.

Thad. Steven says Judas betrayed only one individual while Johnson betrayed the whole radical party. Won't old *Nick* make his bones rattle one of these lucky days,

Grant is a convicted liar by the mouth of five disinterested witnesses. Until this happened he was not considered by the Radicals fit for a candidate.

Ben Wade by one little *yes* thought to take the oath of President of the United States, but one little *no* made him take several other oaths.

A niggerhead exchange says "the Republicans are gathering." So they are, and like like a boil, getting ready to "bust!"

The Detroit *Post* says "Colfax will make the opposition see * *." If the Ku Klux ever get after Colfax, he will see † †.

The Rump Senate did not impeach Andrew Johnson, to any alarming extent, but it did impeach Stanton, a murderer of infamous renown!

A year ago the Republicans were uncertain about Grant's politics. His many great drunks and ignorant displays. since then, have confirmed his Radicalism.

An up-country exchange says the "third party movement will end in smoke." Grant is tailing the Nationalunionrepublicanparty up in that manner now, very rapidly.

Butter-bowl hats, or sundowns, are again in vogue almost everywhere.

A lady can now-a-days dress most any way she sees fit and she will be in style.

"Let us have peace," says Grant.

Shall we look to the South where you are military dictator for a pattern of your peace?

Lately Stanton couldn't sleep unless his room was guarded. Now he can't sleep at all. Acquittal is a Macbeth that "doth murder sleep.".

The San Francisco *Examiner* says that the three Pacific States, California, Oregon and Nevada may be set down as sure for the Democratic nominees in the next Presidential election. California, it says, will roll up twenty thousand Democratic majority.

The Carroll (La) *Record* says: "Sergeant Bates should undertake one more trip in order to cap the climax of the service (for it is a service) he has rendered to his countyman. Let him undertake to carry the same flag through New England, unarmed and without money, and see how lang it would be before he starved to death on radical hospitality and patriotism in the prosperous North."

Brick Pomeroy's LaCrosse *Democeat* has 200,000 regular subscribers.

A Philadelphia heiress has just eloped with a bogus Count, from Paris.

The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General,
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General,
Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia

Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors National 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 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.

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.
JOHN P. LINTON, Late Colonel.
LEVI MARSH, Late Colonel.

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

☞ Senator Grimes is said by the papers to be in a dying condition.

☞ The Senate passed the Arkansas iniquity over the veto of the President. It therefore becomes one of the laws of this most infamous of infamous Congresses. Another State has been turned over to niggers and barbarism.

☞ John H. Surratt has been discharged from the indictment for murder, and has been indicted for conspiracy to murder, and released from imprisonment on $20,000 bail.

☞ It is said that old Thad. Stevens is prepsaring new charges on which to impeach the President, as soon as enough carpet-bag Senators shall be admitted to make conviction sure.

☞ Representative Young from Kentucky, who was elected over his radical competitor by over 1400, has been ousted from his seat and the carpet-bagger McKee put in,on the ground that those who voted for Young were not in the opinion of the Rump, 'trooly loil."

Light Wanted.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: A few days since, wanting light upon the subject of impeachment, I addressed a note to one of your cotemporaries, but I have not been enlightened, and I fear the power to enlighten has been *Chased* away and the Sun is about to set in that terrible national scourge, Democracy. I appeal to you. I take this ground: 1 That the sixteen Senators were and are pure, incorruptible, conscientious. 2. That twelve Senators were known to be in favor of acquittal; that conscience was never mentioned in connection with these twelve Senators, nor a doubt ever expressed as to how they would vote, and that they were notoriously in sympathy with traitors. Now I want light as follows: Are Senators whose consciences accord so completely with traitor sympathizers fit or safe custodians of a nation's liberty? I grant Senator Fessenden, for instance, to be conscientious, but I am in doubt whether such a conscience can represent a free people, or is a safe depositor of their liberties. To my mind it presents the darkness of despotism.

POLITICAL DARKNESS,

New York, June, 1868.

We clip the above from the *N. Y. Tribune* of recent date. In the name of *Liberty* let the Democratic Press try to enlighten such Political Darkness. Are the *acknowledged* "pure and conscientious" ones of our nation more to be trusted, or those whose consciences accord with "Political Darkness" only?—a *Darkness* beside which that of Danton and Robespierre was Light for they allowed *some* latitude to their political conferees.

☞ MR. SCHUYLER COLFAX has a platform of his own quite as distinctive and charming as that of General Grant.—In 1854 he took the following oaths at South Bend, Indiana.

"FIRST DEGREE" AS A KNOW NOTHING.

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote, nor give my influence, *for any man for any office* in the gift of the people, unless he be *an American born citizen*. in favor of Americans ruling America, *nor if he be a Roman Catholic*."

"SECOND DEGREE."

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly and sincerely swear, if it may be legally done, I will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, *remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics* from office or place, and that I will *in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift*."

Mr. Colfax has undertaken to flatter the foreign element since his nomination for Vice President, but the oaths he took in the Know-Nothing lodge are the best evidence of his real position.

Grant, it is announced, is going to Colorado, not on business, but for his health, which Washington water, etc., etc., has somewhat seriously impaired. Perhaps, he will extend his trip to Oregon, where the people have recently responded unmistakably to his nomination on the Chicago ticket. No doubt Grant would be accorded a fitting reception in Oregon.—"The colored troops fought nobly."

English of the Republican Platform.--Read and Compare.

1st. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced in the striking down, in the southern states of every privilege, right and hope for life of the descendants of the sires of '76, and the lifting of the negro in his *high and noble intellectuality* to a ruling place beside the southern Tory; and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institution, and to prevent the people of such states from being remitted where the New England, British puritanical, monied hypocrite can rob then no more.

2nd. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all Loyal men—i e: Tories—supporters of a Government, in striking down the rights of a great people; and the rights of the negro to carry the ballot we fix for him to the polls, was demanded by every consideration of safety to the Republican party, from white folks; and of gratitude to the colored troops—fought—bravely—beautifully—and—nice; and of spite to the southern people; and must be maintained; while the negro must not vote in the North to the opening of the eyes of the people—and the injury of our dear Republican party.

3. We denounce the restitution to the laborer of the country of his right to security from the bond-holding robber of England and America; and the National honor requires that the labor of the country be held in slavery to the bondholder forever.

4th. It is due to the labor of the Nation to say we would like to tax the bonds—for we want your votes—but the National faith requires that working men pay all the taxes.

5th. The National debt contracted as it has been for the subjugation of the American people must be extended over an indefinite period of time to make the work sure and old England call us honest.

6th. We must conciliate the capitalist—he is getting afraid of the people and we can't get a good chance at Uncle Sam's treasury without him.

7th. *Now just see how cunning we are*.—That old southern Tory Andy Johnson, says he's no longer any Tory—and we'll pack all our robberies on him. Won't that sweep the States.

8th. We profoundly regret the untimely death of A. Lincoln; and we regret the accession of A. Johnson to the Presidency, for though we thought and declared it the providence of God to our party, Andy wasn't half so mean as we thought he was. He made a pretty good tool for a while, though.

9th. We of the Republican party hate the Irishman, we never have interfered in his behalf and we never mean to—but just before election it sounds nice to talk of protecting naturalized citizens and of interfering in behalf of those imprisoned in England—but mind you we don't mean it.

10th. You soldiers and Seaman are as honest as a bond-holder; but the National honor says; gold for him—paper for you—Widows and orphans rags, too—but you are a sacred legacy bequeathed to a nation's protective care,

11th. Emigrants come over across the water. We republicans have fixed it so the Washingtons, Jeffersons and Madisons don't vote down South—but we are a *great asylum*.

12th. The convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights—*inside* we hate a rebel the worse.

13th. That we highly commend the magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the Southern army four years, even, forgive the butcher Grant and the vandall Sherman and cooperate with the loyal thieves who in the high and holy cause of the puritan bummer, rob the people of the south.

14th. Just for fun we recognize the Declaration of American Independence and hope its principles may be a living reality on every inch of American soil, but don't read: "Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—Don't read that part.

E L. W.

The Money Changers In The Capitol.

The zeal which is manifested in the Senate of the United States to pass John Sherman's bill to add $20,000,000 more national bank notes to our already redundant currency, need oceasion no surprise, when it is known how strong is the personal interest of many Senators in this scheme of finance. Cattell, who, by a figure of speech, is called the "Senator from New Jersey," is President of the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, and has already made a very good thing out of the system, and is of course, quite anxious to perpetuate it. Sherman himself, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Morgan of New York, and Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, are all said to be heavily interested in national banking concerns. This accounts for the sudden change of base from contracting the currency of the government at $4,000,000 a month to the issue of $20,000,000 in national bank notes. Unless this scheme is arrested, it will inevitably end in establishing national bank money as the currency of the country, and put off to the distant future the return to specie payments. The banks, already exercising through their money a dangerous influence in the legislation of the country, will then be in complete mastery, and will dictate every measure of government:—They will resist every effort to return to specie payments, as long as they draw interest on their bonds in coin, and make loans to the citizen in depreciated currency at heavy rates of discount. Since we must have paper money, let it be the national currency, and if more must be issued, let the bonds be retired, and stop the interest, and thereby lower the taxes.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Napoleon paid over $40,000,000 in gold to have Maximilian killed off and Carloita sent to the mad-house.—*Evening Bulletin.*

We can beat that considerably in this country, Thad. Stevens, Ben. Butler, and company, paid $40,000,000 of other peoples money and sacrificed a million of lives to have our constitution destroyed and nigger equality established.—*Daily News,*

VETO MESSAGE
BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON
OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

—o—

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my signature a bill entitled, An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to those measures has undergone no change, but on the contrary has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.—Even were this not the case I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, The constitution already declares that each State shall have at least one representative; that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. That instrument also makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and, therefore, all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its Constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the elligibility of those who presenting their credentials claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed. I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit, is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessarily not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, as it involves additional delay, and may from its terms be taken as applicable to a territory about to be admitted as one of the United States, than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards a quarter of a century;

The bill declares the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: that the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States, of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said States, provided any alteration of said Constitutson prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of the voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose fundamental conditions upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principles of the republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is the creatures of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power, by whom our Federal system was created and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed, should the people of the State amend or change the particular portion of the constitution which it was one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action, it leaves them in uncertainty and doubt When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress, are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons, who, under the act of March 2d, 1865, and the acts supplememtary thereto were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue.—Section 10 of the schedule provides that no persons "disqualified from voting or registering under this Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution at the polls herein authorized," assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard of law of Congress the Constitution undertakes to impose upon the elector, other and farther conditions. The Fifth section of the Eighth article provides that all persons before registering or voting must take and subscribe to an oath which among others contains the following clause.—"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race or color, or previous condition of any political or civil right privileges or immunities enjoyed by any other class of men." It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority do believe in or except the practical equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong; If the voters in many of the States or of the north and west were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions.—How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress it is not possible to know. That such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this Constitution there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the Constitution of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, and modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition what is the consequence?—It is intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and if so, may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which so long agitated the country! Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution. rather than resort to measures which, looking to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill timed and unfortunate. Signed,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1868.
[Seal]

SPEECH OF DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Hon. D. W. Voorhees before the Democratic State Convention of Indiana:

TAXATION.

In the midst of these darkening days, when the laborer goes about streets in quest of bread, grinding is low, and skeleton want looks in at the doors windows of many an honest tousehold, you are taxed by Congress for the support of a standing army beyound what any other countries endure beneath the sun.

The people of the United States are paying over $500,000,000 of annual revenue. More than one-half of that enormous amount is swallowed up by Congressional policy of reconstruction. If the farmer or mechanic pays twenty dollars to the taxgatherer, ten of it goes as a tribute to a vast military government, which exists in plain, open and confessed violation of the Constitution. If your property is advertised on the trees at the cross-roads, and on the doors of public houses for delinquent and unpaid taxes, remember that they would not have been half so heavy and you might easily have paid them, if the standing army had been abolished, and the expenses of governing Southern States left where it belongs-with the people of those States.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

And the generous and growing farms, those plantations of more than oriental magnificence, from which all this startling wealth was obtained, and which have been so much derided by the desciples of New England, what was their value? They were worth over one thousand four hundred millions of dollars, while all the real estate of a similar character was appraised at four hundred and seventy millions.

Where now is this mighty wealth of the South? Where are her corn, her cotton, and her cattle? Why do her inexhaustible acres lie barren and unbroken? Why do her gigantic resources invite none of the capital of the world? Why does business enterprise turn away from this natural paradise of trade? Why does the emigrant, in search of home, go to colder harder and poorer regions? There, you can look and behold the reason for yourselves. The Radical Congress has killed the life, the hope and the prosperity of the most fruitful portion of the Republic.

Once it poured into the lap of a fostering protecting government a stream of treasure as deep and strong as the current of its own Mississippi. Now it hangs like a paralyzed limb, a helpless incumbrance, a poor pensioner and burden upon the patience and bounty of the of the body. Its fields are smitten with an unnatural sterilty. Every production has withered and died, as if some vast upas tree had cast its shadow over all. A fatal and desolating blight is "upon the land" upon the mountains, and upon the corn, and upon the oil, and upon that which the ground bringeth forth, and upon men, and upon cattle, and upon the labor of the hands." In her ancient glory and strength she could meet one half the taxation which now darkens the face of the land. She could take from your shoulder one-half the load which now bends you to the earth. The South, in a natural condition of prosperity—the child of protection instead of oppression—an object of love, and of hate, spoliation and vengeance on the part of the Government, could pay two hundrend and fifty millions a year, of the public revenue.

Under the present murderous policy, however, toward her, it costs two hundred and fifty millions a year to govern, crush and destroy her-making a difference of five hundred millions, an amount almost equal to the entire expense of the government. The Radical policy has not only set fire to and consumed one-half of the granaries, the stacks and harvest fields of the United States, but it likewise taxes what is left to keep a standing army over the smouldering ruins it has made.

But I may be told destruction of slavery is the cause of the destrction of so much wealth; that the figures which produced from the census oft 1860, were based on slave labor. At time that the South contained a white population of 8,604,000, its black population numbered 3,896,000. There that population, trained to labor. remains to-day. The ravages of war and the results of emancipation have been made up, or nearly so, by the law of natural increase. The statesmanhip of the country finds a laboring population in possession of the most fertile and productive region of the earth, and by its policy turns that region into a barren desert and howling wilderness. The rich lands are all there. The brawny and stalwart labor is there, and actual want is there. But the miserable and incendiary politician of the North is also there; the infamous Union League, with which to seduce the negro to his ruin, is there, a vast and appalling military despotism, created and used by a political party for purposes of abomination, is there; the Freedman's Bureau, that guarantees out of your pockets that the negro may live without work, is there, with its mighty clan of pernicious, poisonous emissaries; and the darkness, reptiles, locusts and plagues were not more fatal to Egypt than are these gigantic evils to that ruined land. We hear the dreaeful cry of actual starvation coming up at this moment from a country far richer than the Delta of the Nile. A loan of thirty millions to be paid by you, is in contemplation by officers of the Freedman's Bureau at Washington, with which to maintain a people who will not work or let others work in the garden spot of creation, Is this the banquet to which you were invited by the abolition of slavery? Is this the feast of good things to which you were bidden by the abolition emissaries?

RADICAL PURPOSES.

Thus Radical reconstruction proceeds, and it is the open and avowed purpose of Congress to admit these States thus in the hands and under the control of the negroes before this session closes. The great crime is pressed now each day and hour with fierce desperation. And who so blind as not to see the odious purposes? A presidential election is at hand, and the first fruits of this accursed conspiracy are to be seventy electoral votes deposited for the Radical candidate by the hands of the negroes. The negroes of Georgia, in their dense barbarity, are to outvote the freemen of Indiana in the choice of Cheif Magistrate. The negro on the levees of the Mississippi is to drown the voice of the intelligent farmer of the North. I speak advisely.

The Radical leaders, since the late elections, expect to cary but a few of the Northern States. They despair of controlling any longer the white vote of the country. They seek no longer to govern this Republic by the white man's influence. They yield all that to the Democratic party, and denounce a white man's parry as an intolerable offense. But with seventy negro electoral votes, and to them added the votes of Tennessee Missouri, both bastard offsprings of the bayonet, they are preparing to rob the people of their sacred rights, and openly defy the legally expressed public will. The act of resconstruction is unconstitutional, if there is a Constitution in the land; it is a fraud on the purposes and objects of the war, if that word has not lost all its meaning; it is upheld by perjury and duress, if there be such a crime; and yet we are expected to quietly yield to its claim, that the negro shall make the next President.

THE 5-20 BONDS.—A western paper gives the following concise and cogent reasons why the 5-20 bonds should be redeemed with "legal tender" currency of the country.

1st. Because the United States Government never agreed to pay anything else.

2nd. Because the bondholder lent greenback to the Government, and it is equitable that what they loaned they should receive.

3rd Because to pay them in gold makes the investment of the bondholder the most profitable one of modern times, and a harder bargain for the Goveroment than was ever before extorted by money-changers even from the weakest principalities.

4th Because every other kind of indebtedness both by Government and private individuals is paid in greenbacks, and to pay bondholders gold gives them an unjust advantage over their fellow citizens.

5th Because gold cannot be paid for them, unless the laboring and agricultural interests of the people are taxed to an extent that will impoverish the masses, and destroy the material ptosperityof the country.

6th Because to pay gold is impossible, and to pay in greenbacks prevents a funding of the debt into other bonds, and saves the enormous amount of gold interest annually paid by the Government.

7th Because payment in greenbacks will increase the currency in circulation, and remove the financial distress which results from the tightness of money among business men.

☞ HON. BEVERDY JOHNSON, our new Minister to England, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 21st, 1796, and is therefore 72 years of age. He is a lawyer of 53 years practice, and stands at the head of his profession in the country. He has held many offices among those of State Attorney, and State Senator of Maryland, Attorney General and United States Senator. He also reported in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris, seven volumes of the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals. He is a ripe scholar, a finished lawyer, and a polished gentleman, who will worthily represent the United States abroad. His confirmation by the Senate was highly complimentary, being made unanimously and without the usual reference to committee.

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 petition; 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. 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.

42w4

To the heirs of Solomon Whitcomb, late of Windham township, Wyoming County, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Wyoming to me directed, an Inquest of Partition of the real estate of the said 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. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at the premises aforesaid, to wit: all that certain tract or lot of land situate in said township of Windham, bounded on the North by lands of John Fassett, Charles Fassett, G: S. Fassett and Alvah Fassett, and by land of Harlow Fassett, on the Eastern end of said tract by the Susquehanna river; on the East side of projections of said tract by land of Harlow Fassett, and land of John, G. S. and Alvah Fossett; on the South by land of John, G. S. and Alvah Fassett aforesaid, and land of G. L. Palmer, and on the West by land of the heirs of G. W. Grow, dec'd, and land of Wm. Burgess; containing about four hundred acres, more or less. Said Inquest will meet at the mansion house occupied by said decedent in his life time, for the purpose aforesaid, at the time above mentioned.

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Tunk., June 15, 1868.—45w4