

CURRENT NEWS.

Franklin Pierce is now the only man living who was ever elected to the office of President of the United States.

A young fellow of one hundred and seven years is on a journey from Florence to Paris.

The Rev. Gilbert Haven—a clerical Jenkins—speaking of Schuyler Colfax, says: "His face is a banquet house." Next fall it will be a "banquet hall deserted."

The difference between procrastination and Butler is that the common proverb makes one the thief of time, while common scandal makes the other the thief of ready money.

There is a man in Delaware who has had fifty-one children and three wives. One of the latter and thirty of the former are still living.

An exchange says that the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes marry editors and lawyers.

A Babylon (L. I.) farmer caught in one day, by hook and line, 1,300 pound of bluefish, which he sold for 13 cents a pound.

Many of the young male nigs in the contra band camps, at Arlington, are named Ben Butler for want of a better.

There is trouble in Louisiana, because the darkies refuse to attend their own schools, but insist on mixing with the whites. The weather is too warm for "equal rights" there.

Brick Pomeroy says Ben Butler's father hung for piracy, off the coast of Spain. The family has degenerated in courage—Ben has not pluck enough to be a pirate—though the hereditary fondness for robbery is quite perceptible. What nice leaders the Radicals have for a "God-and-morality" party!

The Radicals met with a terrible defeat in Mississippi, and it is said, through the vote of the colored men. This, if true, is the "unkindest cut of all."

The first Lightning Rod put up in this country by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, is now to be seen on the old house, 52 Daniel street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Two men committed suicide in Philadelphia, recently, by shooting. One was a prisoner in the county jail.

Heenan would like to fight McCool for \$10,000.

Canada has recovered from its Fenian fright.

Prentice says Ben Wade is no civilian.—There is nothing civil about him.

Mrs. Lincoln is fulfilling her threat of leaving the country if Grant was put up for President. She can come back safely in the fall.

Senator Sprague, from Rhode Island, is said to be the richest man in Congress.

A clerk in an Ohio post office has invented an adding machine. Subtracting, unfortunately, needs no machine.

About half of the newly-appointed cadets at West Point failed to pass the examination.

One of Mr. Breckinridge's old slaves is stamping Virginia for the conservative ticket.

A forthcoming lecture by Annie Dickinson is entitled, "Children and Marriage."—Shame, Annie. Why don't you say, "Marriage and Children?"

The Radical party is about to undergo speedy dissolution from the fact of its affiliation with the niggers. Epitaph—"Died in the Wool."

"The good die young"—hence the longevity of Thad. Stevens, Beasly Butler, Parson Brownlow & Co., show that they are not prepared.

A speaking machine is now on exhibition in Perth, which imitates the voice with great accuracy.

At Honesdale, Penn., two children, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, having first obtained the written consent of their parents and guardians, were recently united in wedlock.

A Mulatto girl from Savannah now lives in a house of her own in Paris, with four servants, a carriage, and a box at the Italiens. The Viscount de Guezot is her patron.

The first locomotive engine ever made in this country was run on the South Carolina railroad; and this road was the first to carry the United States mail by contract.

Misery and famine are raging in the Castilian provinces of Spain, and many poor families are driven to the most cruel privations, such as living on roots, lizards and other reptiles. All the farmers have dismissed their servants and are killing the cattle in order to save the expenses of keeping them.

A girl in Chicago died lately, from swallowing the point of a needle, which broke off while she was picking her teeth with it.

A large number of Israelites in St. Louis over two thousand it is said, have pledged themselves to vote against General Grant.—This action is mainly, if not wholly based upon an order issued by Grant during the war banishing all Jews from one of the South ern military departments.

If Grant gets as many votes as he sacrificed Federal lives in his military career, he will not run so very far behind his Democratic competitor at the coming election.

"Has the railroad got in?" asked a gentleman of an Irishman, standing at a depot, thinking to quiz him. "One had has, sir," was Pat's reply.

Our circulation is increasing.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

A press of new advertisements and other matter, with the space devoted to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, prevents us from giving our usual variety of matter.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair has pretty nearly thrown the niggers into fits. They are dreadfully afraid of a civil war. Blair, say they, is blood-thirsty. If they continue their infamous, treasonable practices, they may create a necessity for "blood letting." "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Our Candidates

It is with pleasure, resulting from an assurance of the success of our cause, and the triumph of constitutional government over despotism and wrong, that we place at the head of our columns the names of Seymour and Blair. Horatio Seymour is the first choice of every fair-minded and intelligent man of the country for President. His repeatedly expressed determination to refuse the nomination, created a diversity of opinion as to the merits and fitness of other men for the position. All concurred in acknowledging his eminent fitness in every respect for the position. It was only when the united voice of the people demanded of him, that he consented to lead them on to victory; and when to have done otherwise would have been regarded as a shrinking from duty in a conflict near and dear to every patriotic heart.

With Gen. Blair who is imbued with the Jacksonian spirit of his father, to lead forth the legions of the young Democracy of the West, we shall march on to victory. His is no untried blade. He bears no undesired nor empty title. He has met and opposed secession as he will meet and oppose puritan oppression.

With Seymour and Blair, we repeat, our success is assured.

The Most Corrupt Party that Ever Existed.

Donn Piatt, one of the leading and most active Republican politicians of Southern Ohio, in writing of the attempt to impeach the President, says the unpleasant fact is developed, "that not Andrew Johnson, but the Republican party has been on trial, and the sentence is a sentence of death." Piatt says:

"We would have survived a blunder great as this is, had it come alone, but it is the concluding act of a long series.

Through the unsettled condition of a country suffering from civil wars, we have developed more rascality than any organization ever called into existence. We have filled the offices with thieves and their pockets with stealings. We have organized rings that in turn create office-holders and control the government. Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the government from hard earned taxes, hundreds stick to the dirty fingers of official scoundrels. We have wiskey rings, Indian Bureau rings, land-fobbing rings and internal improvement rings. From the lowest official, up to Senator and Cabinet officers the taint of corruption runs until the people, dazzled and confused, confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure."

Here is a photograph of the Radical party by a good artist.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

No more fitting time could have been selected by the President for the promulgation of his general Amnesty Proclamation, than the day chosen by him—the anniversary of the birth-day of our nation. It came to the people while they were observing and enjoying the greatest National Holiday known in the civilized world, and we cannot be mistaken in supposing that there were but few indeed of our many millions of citizens who did not feel new zeal added to their patriotic rejoicings by the knowledge that one of the last, and the greatest, barriers to a full restoration of the Union, had been swept away forever. The general pardon includes everybody who is not under indictment in the U. S. Courts for offences against the Nation, and relieves them of all disabilities, as American citizens, at least so far as the President has power to relieve them. It is one most memorable official acts of President Johnson, and will always constitute a bright page in the history of his Administration.

SPEECH OF HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The statesman and the nation's favorite, —Horatio Seymour—of New York recently delivered a speech, in New York city, to a large and enthusiastic meeting. We give the following synopsis from his address which is well worth a perusal:

He said in every part of our land are proofs of a wide-spread change in political feeling, while the ablest Republicans refuse to go on with a party which tramples on the Judiciary, usurps power, and is unsettling all ideas of political morality, and unhinging all the business machinery of the land. We are laboring under some embarrassments from the great volume of the change in our favor. Those who are rallying around the standard of Constitutional rights have hitherto held conflicting views with regard to the events of the past eight years, and the question now is, how can we set this great majority in the field so arrayed that they can drive out of place the disciplined and desperate hords of office holders who now misgovern our country? This is the only problem to be settled. The American people are disgusted with the conduct of the Congressional party. Can we mark out a policy which will unite the majority to our standard? This can only be done by a thoughtful, forbearing, unselfish course. At the same time we must be out-spoken and must confront all the questions which perplex us. Men look forward with hope and fear to the action of the National Convention on the Fourth of July. It shall not speak of candidates. Let the claims of each one be considered in a kind and courteous spirit, and let us take care that no personal partisanship shall draw us aside from our duty to our country. We should support with hearty zeal every upholder of Constitutional rights. It is upon discord in our ranks that our opponents build their hopes. Let this hope be crushed by our action. It will in the present state of our country be an unholy thing to go into the July Convention with any purpose which will not have in view the rescue of our Government from the men which now have it in their hand.

Mr. Seymour then proceeded to reiterate his views formerly expressed on the financial question, opposing both contraction and unwise issues, and urging the restoration of the National credit tainted by the wastefulness and profligacy of the party in power. He contended that five hundred millions of money of the Government since the surrender of Lee could have been devoted to the payment of the national debt, carrying by the proof of good faith the national credit to the highest point, while new bonds at a lower rate of interest, would have reduced our taxes and brought our currency to the value of specie.

Gov. Seymour said that the Republican party at Chicago pledged itself to keep up its negro policy and said it is impossible to give untried Africans at the South, untried power over the government, the property, and laws of the people of ten States, by excluding white votes, without military despotism. You cannot give three millions of negroes more Senators than are allowed to fifteen millions of white men living in New York, Penn., Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Michigan, without keeping up great standing armies. Without a general amnesty and the restoration of suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution. He proceeded to argue in favor of a general amnesty, and the restoration of suffrage to all whites in the South, which would obviate the necessity of keeping up military despotism to feed idle negroes, to break down the Judiciary to shackle the Executive, and to destroy all Constitutional rights.

He closed as follows: I have said nothing in behalf of or against the views of any one who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side.—I have only said that each one agrees to and is in favor of. No man has been named who is not in favor of reducing the expenses and then making our paper as good as gold. No man has been named who is not in favor of using the money drawn from the tax payers to pay the public debt. No man has been named who is not in favor of a general amnesty to the people of the South. No man has been named who is not an up-holder of Constitutional rights. No man has been named by the Democratic party whose election would not help the tax payer, the laborer, and the bond-holder.

On the other hand the candidates of the Republican party are pledged to their policy, which has sunk the value of our currency more than eight per cent. in the past two years. The discount upon our paper money was twenty per cent. in April, 1865. It is about twenty-nine at present. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will increase taxes, it will curtail labor and business, it will enlarge still more the public credit—for the greater the premium on gold, the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bond-holder, and his claims become more odious. What claim have the Republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one-quarter of his pension by paying him in false money, which is worth less than 75 cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call on the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of office holders at the North, and to support armies and holders of negroes at the South. How can they look the tax payers in the face, when they have wrung from them as many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelling them to do so while they were using the money thus collected to supply standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people. Can they with decency appeal to the bond-holders after tainting the national credit and sinking to the level of the negro and endangering their securities by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation.

Then let the East, the West, the North and the South, the soldier and the sailor, in ships or in fields, the tax-payer and the bond-holder by one united effort drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honor, rights, and Constitutional laws.

THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from first page.)

BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES.

After some preliminary motions, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called on the first ballot, with the following result: Pendleton 105, Hancock 33, Andrew Johnson 16, English 65, Hendricks 24, Reverdy Johnson 8, Doolittle 13, Parker 13, F. P. Blair 26, Church 33.

Whole vote cast, 317; necessary to a choice, 212. No choice.

THIRD DAY OF THE CONVENTION CLOSED WITH THE SIXTH BALLOT AS FOLLOWS

SIXTH BALLOT.

The roll was called, with the following result: Pendleton 122, Hancock 47, English 36, Church 6, Andrew Johnson 21, Hendricks 30, Parker 13, Packer 17, Doolittle 12, Blair 5.

On the fourth day ballots were taken up to the 18th, no candidate having received the required two-thirds, no choice was made. The 18th ballot at the close of the fourth day was as follows:

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Hancock 144, Hendricks 87, Pendleton 50, Andrew Johnson 10, Doolittle 12, Hoffman 3.

On the meeting of the Convention on the morning of the fifth day, Mr. Valandigham of Ohio, read a letter from Mr. Pendleton withdrawing his name from the list of candidates, and on the 19th ballot cast the vote of that State solid for A. A. Packer whose name had been previously withdrawn—the Pennsylvania delegation casting her vote for Hancock.

Horatio Seymour having at the beginning peremptorily declined to allow his name to go before the Convention, no votes were cast for him until the 21st ballot.

When Ohio was called, Mr. M. Cook, by unanimous direction of his delegation, and with the assent approval of every public man of that State, including Mr. Pendleton, put in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his power, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought, and who has not sought the Presidency. This he believes would drive from power the Radical cabal at Washington. He believes this nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and conservative men of all sections. He asked, on behalf of the country, that Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention.

Mr. M. Cook cast 21 votes for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Seymour rose and said—the motion just made excited most mingled emotions. He had no language in which to thank the Convention, and to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world.

He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined the nomination he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Pendleton, and his magnanimity, and in closing said: Thanking the Convention, your candidate I cannot be.

Mr. Valandigham said—In times of great exigence and calamity, every personal consideration should be cast aside. He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon the several delegations to follow that lead.

Mr. Kierman, of New York, said: To relieve everybody in regard to the New York delegation, he would say they have no lot or part in the movement of Ohio; they had heard something of it, but declined to take any part in it, out of regard for the proper sensitiveness of the President of the Convention, until other States should show by their action that Seymour was demanded by the party in Convention.

He urged the necessity of success in the campaign, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Seymour could now accept the judgment of the convention with honor, and that he should yield as a matter of duty to his wishes, with him as the candidate, New York was good for 100,000 majority.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with, when amidst the greatest enthusiasm every State voted for Horatio Seymour. Those States which had previously voted otherwise asked permission to change their votes, for that purpose. The acting chairman Mr. Price announced the entire vote 317 for Horatio Seymour. Upon this announcement the whole convention and audience rose en masse waving handkerchiefs, hats, fans, & with such shouts of exultation as rendered it impossible to restore order and proceed with business. After a recess of an hour, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of Vice President.

Kentucky named Major General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.

Kansas named General Thomas H. Ewing, Jr., of that State.

Iowa named General A. C. Dodge, of New York.

Before a ballot was taken Generals Ewing and Dodge were withdrawn, and General Blair was nominated by acclamation.

Proclamation by the President Granting Amnesty to All Confederates Except those Indicted for Treason.

By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domino 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the Government should cease.

And whereas, the President of the United States has, heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for its ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforementioned rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865; and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and

Whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government there under; and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and

Whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to the public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources;

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances and presumptions of retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by any unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people with due submission to the constitution and laws;

Now, therefore, Be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during that civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except, also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States, of America the ninety-third.

(Signed) Andrew Johnson.

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State Washington, July 3.

"The Strictest Economy."

One of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention professes to advocate "the strictest economy" in the administration of the Government. The party has at least had a chance to prove the sincerity of its profession. It has had control of the Government for nearly eight years.—How has it exemplified what is here pledged by the Convention? The Boston Post gives the answer, as follows: "Hundreds of millions are voted to railway schemes. Military government is maintained needlessly in the Southern States, at a cost to the people of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions a year. Millions on millions more are lavished on that party machine, the Freed men Bureau, in which dirty partisans get the places, and deserving soldiers are allowed no considerable share. The revenues are reduced as if ingenuity were taxed to the utmost to bring it about. The pay of Congress is increased by those who are to have the advantage in their own pockets. A few millions are denied to the consummation of certain grand commercial projects of a truly national and enduring character, while half a million is spent in a vain partisan attempt to depose the President; and deficiency after deficiency is made up in the treasury of the Freedmen's Bureau. "Strictest economy," forsooth! To deplete the people, taxes are cut down on industry to the amount of certainly eighty-five millions; but the current expenses are not reduced correspondingly, and a huge financial gap will have to be filled before the end of the fiscal year. There never was such a recklessly wasteful, extravagant and corrupt political party in the country; and its resolution for economy at Chicago is tolerable only as it might be interpreted in the interests of repentance of which we detect not the faintest symptoms."

The Decision of the Supreme Court.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State by which that infamous act of a Radical legislature, known as the Registry Law, has been declared unconstitutional, will be hailed all over this great Commonwealth as an important victory for the friends of Constitutional Liberty.—The Radical majority at Harrisburg, not having the true welfare of the people at heart and filled with chagrin and rage at their defeat at the State election last fall, concocted and passed this law, which they fondly hoped would prevent a large portion of the laboring men of the State from obtaining a vote at future elections.

The Radical leaders well knew that the coming Presidential contest would be one of the people against a corrupt and reckless body of desperate politicians; a contest of white men educated to think for themselves and vote intelligently against the irresponsible adventurers and ignorant mob of misguided niggers who now seek to have the controlling power in our National elections. It is important, therefore, for them, that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, should be secured for the Radical candidate. Conscious of the unpopularity of the iniquitous measures they advocated, and driven to desperation by their love of plunder, the Radical legislature at Harrisburg sought to so impede the right of the white laboring men to vote so as insure at all hazards a Radical majority in Pennsylvania at future elections. But this odious Registry Law, enacted for party purposes, and in its character so destructive to all that is most conducive to the purity of the ballot-box, was in due time brought before the Supreme Court of the State, and has met with that condemnation which ever awaits an oppressive and unconstitutional law at the hands of a just and wise judiciary.

The following extract from the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Thompson, will enable the people to form some idea of the manner in which Radical representatives enact laws affecting the dearest rights of their constituents:

"In the case in hand, which is an act of the greatest public consequence, the Daily Legislative Record, and official publication of the legislative proceedings, gives no account of petitions of the people for the great change of law attempted or so far as the city is concerned, that the act was the work of any committee: but it does show that the provisions of it were virtually the work of a single member, and presented to the House in manuscript, and without having been printed, passed the House without debate. In this shape it went to the Senate, where it was almost immediately agreed to without the allowance of debate or printing. This may well account for the incongruous and unconstitutional features of the act. These facts however, have had no weight whatever in producing the result at which we have arrived. They might well stimulate the activity and the scrutiny exercised in examining the provisions of the act, but they had no other effect."—Jeffersonian.

A Great Curiosity.

The editor of the Griffin Star, after paying a visit to Upson County, gives the following account of a great natural curiosity of Georgia:

The first grand point of interest was the famous Thundering Springs, located in the northern part of the county, about twelve miles from Thompson. We expected to find quite a curiosity, but were completely amazed to find so remarkable a freak of mother nature as this spring. It is located in the wildest part of the mountains extending through the country, and there in the solitude of the wilderness, presents a remarkable phenomenon. The dimensions of the spring proper are about five feet in diameter, and of an unknown depth, experimenters have repeatedly sounded its depth in vain, and no bottom can be reached. The water boils up with great force; bubbles of gas constantly rise up through the water, and explode at the surface. This gas is highly combustible, and is frequently set on fire as it makes its escape. Such is the force with which the water rises that a human body cannot sink, but is buoyed up in a standing position. It is a famous bathing place, and we took the first opportunity to plunge into the bottomless well. There we could stand upright for hours, with nothing to support us but water. The earth around the spring is a beautiful white sand, of very fine grain, giving away readily at the touch of the foot, but immediately reforming as before. The temperature is delightful and the waters are invaluable, especially for diseases of the skin and blood. The spring constantly makes a low, rumbling noise, from which it derives its name.

THE NEW TAMMANY HALL.—This magnificent Hall, built by the Democracy of New York, and which was built for the Democratic National Convention which assembled in that city, on the Fourth of July, cost \$300,000, and has the following proportions: It is 115 feet high by 122 feet deep, and three stories front; but the stories are so high that the building towers far above its neighbors, and dwarfs the Academy of Music almost to insignificance. It contains a large club room, which is splendidly furnished; a committee room, 35 by 70 feet; a library and reading room, 32 by 40 feet; a concert room, 52 by 74 feet; a large dressing-room for ladies, another for gentlemen, and several smaller rooms, for various uses. All of these are below the third floor, which is the crowning glory of the building. On this floor is the grand Hall, 102 by 110 feet, with a ceiling 50 feet high, and capacity for seating over 3,000 persons. Here the delegates to the National Convention assembled on the Fourth of July, and here will be held the great mass meetings of the Democracy during the campaign. The Hall is the largest of its kind in the world, and when finished, with its commodious galleries and grand dome, decorated with appropriate designs of first-class artists, it will certainly be one of the most beautiful.

Many years ago Colonel Weatherwax, proprietor of the Eagle hotel in— kept an ass in his stable, near which stood a pump. A lady lived across the street, having frequently heard the animal bawling, losing patience, and mistaking the origin of the discordant sounds, exclaimed: "I do wish Colonel Weatherwax would dress his pump-handle, it makes such a dreadful noise."

SHERMAN & LATHROP'S COLUMN, THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE President

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

SHERMAN & LATHROP.

Have received and opened their

SPRING STOCK

OF Dry Goods

Of all descriptions, and are prepared to exhibit to their customers as fine an assortment as can be found in any inland town in the State. We are aware that competition in our trade in Tunkhannock is to be 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 part of our variety:

- SHAWLS, of all kinds, SACK GOODS, of all kinds, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, MOZAMBIQUE, LAWNS, PERCALE, MERINOS, SILKS, all colors, HOSIERY, MARSEILLES, STEEL PONGEE SILK, ORGANDIES, CHAMBRAS, ALPACCAS, all shades, WHITE ALPACCA, SWISS MUSLIN, DELAINES from 12 1/2 to 25 etc. BOOK MUSLIN, NANSOOKS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH, PARASOLS, 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. We know that our friends and acquaintances will do so, and we do not hesitate to say that we shall at all times be pleased to see strangers, and are satisfied that they will not go away cross or dissatisfied. SHERMAN & LATHROP, Tunkhannock, May 11, 1868.