

CURRENT NEWS.

Seymour is the people's man, Base Bawl—Radical abuse of Seymour.

Grant and Colfax—the kite and tail of Radicalism.

Seymour the statesman. Blair the soldier. A matchless combination.

A Hartford lady fell asleep near a window, fell out, and now sleeps forever.

The first "straw" of the campaign is that Grant badges don't sell anywhere.

Butler says the national debt must either be paid in greenbacks or repudiated. Butler is a good Radical.

"General Grant," the trotter, is dead. His name is about to make his last appearance on the course.

The New York Times fears the Democratic majority in that city next fall may reach 90,000 votes. Shouldn't wonder.

All the magistrates elect in Shelby county, Alabama, are negroes, and not one of them can read or write.

St. Louis has female foot-pads, who draw "long, gleaming knives" from their bosoms. Bad place, that.

The Radicals, in a spirit of infamous calumny, say that Mr. Seymour inherits a propensity to madness. He won't be half so mad after November as they will.

A Philadelphia soldier proposes to carry a flag labeled Grant and Colfax on foot, to Galveston. That is the only way the Radical ticket can be carried.

If Old Thad. is received into the Democratic party, Ben. Butler will want to come How long shall the door be kept open?—This is a serious question.

Old Thad. endorses Pendleton, Seymour and Blair. What honest Republican can hesitate to follow when he thus boldly leads the way?

Forty thousand people attended the Seymour ratification meeting at Chicago. The city was densely packed with patriots, and the streets were brilliant with bonfires, illuminations and pyrotechnics.

Brimstone Brownlow is trying to get up a civil war in his dominions, and wants to involve the U. S. troops in the difficulty. He will get "to the end of his rope" some day—we hope soon.

The loyal fellows who, if they went into the army, would be sutlers or cotton speculators, are the fellows who demand that the bondholders shall be paid in gold, and that the soldier shall be paid in greenbacks.

Thirty thousand people attended a Democratic barbecue and picnic at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. The West is alive with enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair.

What is the difference between the Emperor of Russia and Ulysses Grant? Wendell Phillips answers: The one is a despot and the other a whiskey-pot.

The press of circumstances—Forney's paper. The creature of circumstances—Hiram Ulysses Simpson Sam Grant.

The Radicals in Congress propose getting up singing clubs for the campaign. Bingham will sing the "Hanging Man's refrain," and Butler, "Sponey Bill."

Grant and Colfax—the Toodles and Maw-worm of American politics.

"Husbands ad interim" is one of the latest sensational reportorial phrases.

A man in Dubuque killed 386 rats in his cellar, the other day, in self-defense.

Forney says, "the names of Grant and Colfax evoke great enthusiasm." The enthusiasm they evoke is good, very good. It will require a microscope of big magnifying power to develop the strength of this enthusiasm.

The radicals say that Grant carries the banner of peace and forgiveness. This is a mistake; he marches to defeat under the banner of vengeance and hate.

The Radical party swallowed Grant because its strength had departed. A quinine pill might have answered a better purpose.

The latest labor movement—the attempt of the Radical press to convince us that Hiram U. Grant is a statesman.

Wendell Phillips shrieks to "shoot the deserters." The sanguinary old Radical would decimate his own party.

Prentice says the negro with the ballot is like a monkey with a razor. In shaving himself he'll cut his own throat.

A man out West shot himself dead to free himself from rheumatism. The cure is called a remarkable one.

McDonough, of the Black Crook, is after Forney with a \$100,000 libel suit.

A Cincinnati base-ballist has made a throw of three hundred and ninety feet.

New York absorbs 20,000 kegs of soda water and 40,000 of lager daily.

The way for girls to keep young men plump and in position is to bridal them.

Hon. F. T. Backus, a prominent Ohioan, has left the Radical party, and in a speech at Cleveland, the other day, came out strong for Seymour and Blair. A little ungrateful, too, for Wendell Phillips says that Grant "worships at the shrine of Bacchus!"

Tennessee complains of the seventeen year locusts, but they are nothing compared with the low-cuss Brownlow.

Ben. Butler's "cross-eyes" enable him to read the Chicago platform, two ways—for and against negro suffrage, and for and against the payment of the national bonds in gold.

When Greeley was howling for a surrender to the rebels, Seymour was sending off troops to save the Union.

Vote for Seymour and Blair.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 29, 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 destructive flood occurred on Friday and Saturday of last week, by which a portion of the city of Baltimore was submerged. A large number of people were drowned, houses carried away, and an immense amount of property was destroyed.

There was also a flood on the Lehigh river, which caused considerable damage to the railroad and other property along its route.

Congress has adjourned or rather taken a recess until Sept. 21, when, if the course of radicalism is not found to be running smoothly, it will again convene at the call of a radical committee. The bill "organizing hell" in the South—arming the brutal niggers—was carried through in the House, but failed, not for want of votes, but for want of time in the Senate.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CLEARFIELD, PA., July 21, 1868.

Democrats of Pennsylvania: THE HOUR FOR WORK HAS COME!

We earnestly invite you to organize for victory.

Attention to details, persevering energy organization and discipline will bring triumph to your principles.

Zeal and perseverance in every Democrat, and thorough organization in every locality, are the true roads to success.

Superficial effort, noise and parade are valueless. The stake is a mighty one, and must be won by systematic work and businesslike energy.

Pennsylvania is the battle ground. At the October election the enemy will make their most determined contest.

You occupy the post of honor—the vanguard of the Democratic party. You have proven your ability to carry the State; and individual effort, faith in your principles and courage in their maintenance now, will enable you to count your majority by ten of thousands.

The drift of the tide is towards you; changes are abundant; and it is apparent that the political revolution now in progress will end in the utter overthrow of radicalism.

Let us labor to deserve so propitious a result.

We invoke you, then, to energetic action, to close attention to the details of your organization, to the formation of clubs, to the conversion of voters, to the enthusiastic support of your candidates—SEYMOUR, the statesman, and BLAIR, the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the symbols of change, the representatives of hatred to Radicalism, and extending the hand of fellowship to all who will aid us in saving the Republic. Conservatives and Democrats will move forward under their banner, as a mighty phalanx, united, determined irresistible.

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The Radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagances and their crimes. Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted and your race degraded, your business destroyed and your Government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be A GOVERNMENT OF WHITE MEN: EQUAL TAXATION; ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.

Organize! Organize! Organize! To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The N. Y. Herald says: "the revenue is declining in every direction, and nowhere coming up to the estimates. The expenditures have been increasing, and in the War Department enormously; the treasury is being depleted, and there is every prospect that within a short time the income of the government will not meet the demands," &c.

And so it will be seen that with all our taxes and immense debt, the load is constantly growing heavier, and the people's representatives are doing nothing to secure relief. Millions upon millions of useless appropriations are made to carry on Freedmen's Bureaus and maintain military despotisms over one third of the people of the country. It is not time that taxpayers and the working-men demand a change!

Where does the Money go?—Taxpayers look.

Over FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been collected by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, in the shape of TAXES, since the close of the war.

Just think of it. One half of the National debt. WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE? Is the debt any less? No! IT IS MORE than it was three years ago.

While Congress has been making the negro the white man's equal, and "reconstructing" and "impeaching" FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE POCKETS OF THE FARMERS, THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THE NORTH.

The people were told by the Radical patriots and thieves and bummers, that the close of the war would see a restored Union, with peace and prosperity and happiness. Well, the war ended three years ago, the South laid down its arms and surrendered, but Radicals hostilities have not ceased.

The fight still goes on against eight millions of white men, women and children, and it costs the country just Five Hundred Millions a year—that's the price.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THESE FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS?

Where have they gone to? HAVE THEY GONE TO PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT?

NO! Not a bit of it.

How is that in spite of all this taxation—notwithstanding one half of the whole National debt has been raised from the sweat and toil of the people, the burden is as heavy, as oppressive, as crushing now as ever?

Fellow citizens, these are questions for you to answer. Don't let dust be thrown in your eyes by the conspirators who are stealing your rights and your money at the same time!

When you are asked next November for your vote in favor of Grant, who is the tool of a crazy Congress, demand to know WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS taken out of your pockets during the past three years.

Ask them the reason why the South, now that the negroes are free, produces only one-half what it formerly raised?

Ask them if the Fifteen Hundred Millions have not gone to—

SUPPORT A GREAT NEGRO BOARDING HOUSE in the South? And to—

SUPPORT A STANDING ARMY OVER THE SOUTH, in order that we may have—

NEGRO JUDGES, NEGRO GOVERNORS, NEGRO LEGISLATURES, NEGRO GOVERNMENTS.

Instead of appropriating these fifteen hundred millions of dollars to the payment of the public debt, they have been expended for the maintenance of a grand system of pauperism, BLACK pauperism, and Congress has just voted to continue the STUPENDOUS ROBBERY another year.

What is the remedy? You have it in your hand. Vote for men for every office, from President down, who are OPPOSED to these outrageous swindles. Vote for a President and Congress who will agree to—

ABOLISH THE NEGRO BUREAU, and let the negroes shift for themselves.

ABOLISH THE EXPENSIVE STANDING ARMY in the South.

But Grant won't do this. He says he has no opinions of his own, and will do just as Congress directs.

Arming of Southern Negroes.

One day last week, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced in House of Representatives at Washington, a bill "to authorize the Secretary of War to deliver certain ordnance to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, for the use of militia on the discontinuance of the military government therein." This is intended for the purpose of arming the blacks in the South, in order to keep intelligent white people under the heel of Radical oppression. The secret leagues have already formed the negroes into military companies, and are officered and drill with a view to receive and use this ordnance.

Was there ever invented a more diabolical engine for the subversion of civilized government than this? Will the people of the North submit to so high-handed an outrage? Will the white people of any section of the country, suffer this transfer of the government ordnance to the possession of the ignorant, degraded and riotous black of the reconstructed States?

Mr. Hennessey (Dem. Ind.) in reply to the remarks which have been made, said he considered this a most dangerous bill because it proposed to arm one political party against the other. It placed the control of arms to be distributed with the Governor of the States designated, and this, too, immediately before the Presidential election. In regard to the ratio of distribution he asked what Maine wanted with seven thousand muskets, Massachusetts with twelve thousand, and Indiana with thirteen thousand? and in order to illustrate his argument he referred to the fact that the Governor of Indiana, being a candidate for re-election, these arms placed at his disposal could be used according to his designs and pleasure. And so with the other States. He commented upon the action of the Senate last night in rejecting Mr. Wick's amendment providing that the distribution of arms, etc. shall not take place prior to the first of January, unless the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. This fact, he remarked, was significant of the design of the bill. Arms were to be distributed to all the States, with the exception of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and these States were omitted because there was to be no election there. Therefore, he argued that the only purpose of this distribution of arms before the election was to make a military force out of one party to overawe the other, and thus control the election. All this was a free election and the people may vote without hindrance, governed by their own judgment. General Grant has said in the last sentence of his letter accepting the nomination for President, "We want peace. Let us have peace." All parties should desire this, and quiet in the country. After this expression of his desire for peace, on the part of the candidate of the Republican party, we find here a free-brand—a measure calculated to excite passion and produce strife and perhaps bloodshed. With a measure so threatening and dangerous in its character, the people would be slow to believe that the party desired peace. He hoped the President would exercise the power he possessed to prevent this bill from becoming a law. The President used this not only to his constitutional duty, but to the peace and quiet of the country. He should defeat a measure so full of peril to the country, and which invited a conflict between the whites and blacks.

Don't DIVIDE THE HONOR.—It was Gen. Hartranft, of this State, the candidate of the Mongrels for Auditor General, and not the gallant Hancock, who hung Mrs. Surratt. The Radicals considered it a great exploit at the time, but now they would like to divide the honor. Let all the odium of the affair rest where it belongs.

For Weak Stomachs.

There are some people, and especially "Republicans" who are disgusted with Grant and their own party, who earnestly desired the nomination of Judge Chase, as they say, they could have voted for him consistently, on account of his "record in favor of the war." These gentlemen, not having as yet tasted the strong food of Democracy, do not know its generous and wholesome qualities, and their weak stomachs require a mild diet, lest nausea should supervene. Now the Radical demagogues are striving hard to make these squeamish folks believe that if they swallow Horatio Seymour they will get more copper than they can possibly digest. For the benefit of these people, and as a complete reputation of the Radical calumnies against Governor Seymour, we propose to print a leaf or two from the history of the war:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863. To His Excellency, Gov. Seymour: The movements of the rebel forces in Virginia are now sufficiently developed to show that Gen. Lee, with his whole army is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other States.

"The President, to repel the invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Pennsylvania, for one hundred thousand militia, for six months, unless sooner discharged. It is important to have the largest possible force in the least possible time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short time to be credited in the draft, it would greatly advance the object. Will you please to inform me immediately if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward twenty thousand militia volunteers, without bounty, to be credited in the draft of your State, or what number you can possibly raise?"

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y, War.

Governor Seymour immediately answered that he would send 20,000 men to Pennsylvania, and in a few hours after the receipt of the dispatch, several regiments were on the march and the rest followed soon thereafter.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863. The President desires me to return his thanks, with those of this Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging prospect, and do great good in giving strength in that State.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. Four days afterwards, Secretary Stanton by direction of President Lincoln, telegraphed to Governor Seymour's Adjutant General as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863. To Adjutant General Sprague: The President directs me to return his thanks to his Excellency Governor Seymour, and his staff for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you to-morrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y, War

But Secretary Stanton, filled with an overflowing gratitude to Governor Seymour for his prompt and candid support of the Government, again telegraphed his acknowledgments of the Governor's services, in the following emphatic and enthusiastic terms:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863. DEAR SIR—I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt support you have given to the Government in the present emergency.—The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y War, His Excellency Horatio Seymour:

Let the "truly loyal" put that in their pipes and smoke it. If the endorsement of Seymour's patriotism by A. Lincoln and E. M. Stanton has no weight with "Republicans" then they would not believe through one rose from the dead to testify in that behalf. But let Gov. Seymour's record speak for itself. In his message to the New York Legislature in January, 1863, occurs this passage:

"We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. OUR ARMIES IN THE FIELD MUST BE SUPPORTED. All constitutional demands of our General Government MUST BE PROMPTLY RESPONDED TO. But WAR ALONE will not save our Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide spread armed resistance of great communities. It is wildness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES can the DIVISION OF THE UNION BE CONCEDED. We will put forth every exertion of power. We will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor.

"We will guarantee them every right, every consideration, demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country. BUT WE CAN NEVER VOLUNTARILY CONSENT TO THE BREAKING UP OF THE UNION OF THESE STATES, OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION."

Again in a proclamation issued by Gov. Seymour, Oct. 20, 1863, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, he said:

"In this emergency it is the duty of all citizens to listen to the appeal put forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. It is due to our

brethren in the field, who have battled so heroically for the flag of our country, the Union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, and prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support.

"Every motive of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contributions of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the government."

And the people of New York, under the leadership of their noble Governor, lived up to and acted under these sentiments. In fact, Governor Seymour, as the records of the War Department show, performed more efficient service in the raising and equipment of troops than any Radical Governor in all the Union. What more did Judge Chase do? How is his "war record" any better than this? We think that no "Republican" who desired to vote for Chase, can after fully informing himself in regard to Governor Seymour's antecedents, refuse to give his support to the Democratic nominee.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Sensation in the Radical Camp—Thad Stevens endorses the Democratic Platform.

The report of the proceedings in the House last Friday contains some interesting reading for Republicans—doubly interesting when considered in connection with Mr. Morton's speech in the Senate on Monday previous, arguing strongly in favor of the payment of U. S. Bonds in the money of the people. The House had under consideration the funding bill, Mr. Ross, (democrat of Ill.) had spoken, when Mr. Stevens sought occasion to express his views as follows:

MR. STEVENS—He had understood the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) to say that the bonds should be paid according to the New York platform?

MR. ROSS—To pay the five-twentieths in lawful money.

MR. STEVENS—What do you call lawful money?

MR. ROSS—Greenbacks; that is your doctrine and mine, you know. (Laughter.)

MR. STEVENS—I hold to the Chicago platform, and, as I understand it, on that point, to the New York platform, and those bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

A MEMBER—The law, Mr. Stevens, according to the law.

MR. PIKE—The spirit and letter of the contract.

MR. STEVENS—What was that law?—That interest should be paid up to a certain time at six per cent. in coin. After the bonds fell due they would be payable in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Ross) understood it, just as all understood it when the law was enacted, just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. If I knew that any party in the country would go to pay in coin that which is payable in money thus enhancing the debt one half—if I knew that there was such a platform and all, I would with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other party; I would vote for no such scheme of the taxpayer of the country. I would vote for no such speculation in favor of large bondholders and millionaires. Mr. Stevens, repeated, though it was hard to say it, even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract, and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to pay to them and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket. (Much excitement and sensation.)

MR. ROSS—The Democratic doors are still open, and the gentleman can be taken in.

This is a positive endorsement of the financial plank of the Democratic platform, that "where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued do not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

When Thad Stevens pronounces the payment of the debt the paramount issue of the canvass and declares his readiness to vote for Seymour and Blair upon it, it will not be very difficult for more moderate Republicans to come to the same conclusion and decide upon similar action.

Negro Troops—Imaginary.

It has just been discovered that the government was defrauded of over a million and a half of dollars in the war office, under the immaculate Stanton, in the single item of bounties for the negro soldiers who "fought so bravely." Papers for whole regiments—imaginary ones—which did such wonderful service during the war, two hundred thousand of whom were organized by Stanton (on paper) and who "put down the rebellion." Cameron has now a vote of thanks before Congress to Stanton, for organizing these men of straw and buckraun. The taxpayers will be surprised to learn that the large body of these men never fought, never existed, but that they were treated as such by Stanton; the pay was drawn, and Cameron, of course, didn't know it or he wouldn't want to thank Stanton. Oh, no! The taxpayers are still paying these very bills, and will continue to do so for all eternity if they do not wrest the government from the hands of these thieving radicals.—Exchange.

The army worms have left this city.—N. Y. Tribune.

How do you like that, soldier-citizens, you who fought under Blair, Hancock, Franklin, Ewing, S. O'connor, Averill, Baldy Smith, Koipe, East, and others who attended the New York soldiers' Convention? Horace Greeley, the bail of Jeff. Davis, the negotiator for a "dishonorable peace" with rebel commissioners in Canada, cast this cowardly slur upon the bravest and best officers of the army, and in the same breath asks you to vote for his automaton, Grant! What do you say "army worms?"—Harrisburg Patriot.

That Speech.

The Radicals are frantic over a speech delivered by Governor Seymour to a mob which opposed an unfair and oppressive draft in New York City, in July, 1863.—The cause of this riot or mob was the infamous attempt of Secretary Stanton to draft twice as many men from the German and Irish districts of New York, City in proportion to the number enrolled, as were required from the Radical districts of the State. It was a mob provoked by the attempted injustice of a merciless and unscrupulous tyrant. Governor Seymour made application to President Lincoln, who appointed a Committee to execute the enrollment and quotas assigned, and the flagrant wrong attempted by Stanton was rectified.

So great was the confidence of the people in Governor Seymour's honesty of purpose, and his determination to see that justice was done, that his appeal was regarded even by the rioters. Peace was restored, the destruction of the city averted, and when justice was done by the authorities at Washington, the draft proceeded without interruption. With such a ninny as Grant or Geary in the position of Governor Seymour at that time, the probabilities are that a large portion of the city of New York would have been destroyed, and the men who are now foremost in attempting to misrepresent Gov. Seymour would have dangled from the lamp posts.

But to the speech. We give it entire: "My friends—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what the difficulty was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend.—[Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends. [Cries of "Yes, Yes!"] "That's so!" "We are, and will be again!" and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.]

"I ask you as good citizens to wait for return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any of you. I wish you to take good care of all that property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of persons and property rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights.—Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington, and you will be satisfied.—Listen to me, and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, but retire peacefully."

COURT PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the Hon. Wm. ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the President Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenses, for the twenty-sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania; G. PIKE, and J. V. SMITH, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Associate Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the County of Wyoming, have by their precept to me directed, ordered and commanded me to hold at Tunkhannock on Monday the 17th day of August A. D. 1868.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, all Justices of the Peace and Constables within the County of Wyoming, that they be and appear in their proper persons at the time and place above mentioned, with their rolls, records, inquiries, examinations, recognizances, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf respectively belong.

Notice is also given that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Wyoming County, that they be then and there to produce them as shall be listed.

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunk. July 26th 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New Haven, January 1, 1868.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00 Surplus 619,070.00

ASSETS. Market Value. Real Estate owned by the Company \$205,500.00 Loans on Mortgages 37,374.00 United States Bonds 5-20s 235,875.00 Missouri State Bonds 19,550.00 Wisconsin State Bonds 16,900.00 Virginia State Bonds 17,468.69 National Bank Stocks 561,180.50 Canada Bank Stocks 470,473.78 Loans on Collateral and on Call 23,814.50 Cash on hand and in Banks 66,914.53 Cash in hands of Agents 230,108.36 Interest Accrued 37,463.25 Bills receivable 41,370.75 Premiums unpaid at home and branch offices 109,541.98 Rents accrued 2,302.00 Salvages on Fire and Inland Losses Undetermined 51,451.44 Other property owned by the Company 25,771.88 \$1,619,070.34

LIABILITIES. Losses in process of adjustment \$65,550.44 Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company: Premiums received. Losses paid. 1860 37,887.20 20,757.29 1861 87,220.00 46,190.63 1862 168,289.49 92,130.89 1863 256,973.55 140,433.30 1864 470,473.78 275,488.04 1865 773,815.63 451,294.96 1866 1,477,231.28 1,127,908.50 1867 1,950,023.01 1,157,935.44