

CURRENT NEWS.

Counterfeit notes—the political notes of the Grant canvass. The most popular nets, at Saratoga just now are the bru nettes. The Radical cry—help us, Postmasters or we sink. Discharged—the Radical party from the confidence of the people. Peace warrant—to be issued next March by President Seymour. A man of weight died recently in Kentucky—he was a five hundred pounder. Ex President Pierce writes that New Hampshire will go for Seymour. Seymour will carry Pennsylvania by twenty-five thousand majority. The Cincinnati Enquirer says if "silence is golden," Grant is very rich. The "coming man" is named Grant. He is coming to grief. Captain J. M. Hudson, who crossed the Atlantic in his little yacht "Red, White and Blue," is penniless in London. Why is the letter T like the approaching November election? Because it is the end of Grant! The Radical papers say, "If we lose Grant's election, all is lost." There is one comfort, their loss will be the people's eternal gain. The number of threshing machines in this country is said to be 225,000. Grant will think there are several millions of them in November. A Radical contemporary says that two hundred "Tanners" met Grant at Galena. What an awful barking time it must have been. When General Grant reached Denver Colorado, all the soldiers of company B, Third Infantry saluted him with a Seymour add Blair flag. The general felt unable to remain long in that town. Failures—Grant and Colfax meetings. During the war, Seymour was always filling the ranks of our armies while Grant was thinning them out. "Money makes the mare go," and as a consequence the Radical wire-workers are spurring up old jade and the postmasters at the same time. Thirty-four negroes and ten degraded rats were arrested in Bedford street, Philadelphia, for disorderly conduct. Grant and Colfax will carry that neighborhood sure.—Rah for Grant. The best way to secure peace is to whip the Radicals so badly that they will not be heard of again for ten years, for they are the ones who have provoked civil war in this country, and they are the ones who wish to renew it. A novel pedestrian feat was recently performed in England. A man walked, wheel ed a barrow, trundled a hoop, and hopped on one leg a distance of five miles, in separate feats of a mile, each, within one hour, for £20, and won with two minutes to spare. We Polked them once, We Pierced them well, And then we bucked them sore; And with Frank Blair We'll make them stare, That they may all Sey-mour. The hanging of the express robbers in Indiana has decreased the vote for Grant. Grant wants peace. Seymour will give it to him March 4th, 1869. Sigel is for Seymour and Blair. So are they who fought with him. There are four thousand female warriors in the Paraguayan army. Wallis Rollins, a colored Democratic speaker of New Orleans, has become famous for his eloquence. The Radical party swallowed Grant at Chicago, and Prentice thinks that accounts for their staggering ever since. There will be a total eclipse of the sun in India during this month. In November there will be one in the United States.—The total eclipse of the son of Jesse. The Radical puns on Seymour's name are not very pungent. A Montreal shoemaker cut off the ears of his apprentice. The boy had previously cut out the shoemaker in his wife's affections. Some ungenerous biped has patented a medicine to make a fellow rise early in the morning. The Boston Post says a six month's old baby can beat it to death. Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector at Philadelphia under Lincoln, and heretofore a shining light in the Union League, has been expelled. Cause why—he goes for Seymour and Blair, and is throwing the influence of his immense wealth and popularity in favor of the Democracy. The day before the nomination of Grant, Gold was below 140. It is now nearly 150. Grant will not resign. He sees signs of approaching defeat on every hand, and is determined to hold on to what he has already got. Ben. Butler ran for Stevens' shoes, The moment he was dead, And also he shed his shining wig, To clap it on his head; Thus baited from top to toe, More fame he hopes to win; 'Tis but a new-made version of The Ass and Lion's skin. Grant's peace—throwing clubs and stones amongst women and children at a Democratic meeting in Missouri. Gen. Bull, who saved Grant from being defeated at Shiloh, now declines to rescue him again, and supports Seymour and Blair.



**The Democrat.**  
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.  
Wednesday, Aug. 19, 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.

MASS MEETING.

At a meeting of conservative citizens of Wyoming County, held at the office of R. R. Little, on Monday evening Aug. 17th 1868, called for the purpose of considering the question of holding a mass meeting of the conservative citizens of Wyoming County; during the present Presidential canvass. R. R. Little was elected chairman, and O. L. Parrish, Secretary of said meeting, whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That a meeting of the conservative citizens of said County be held at Tunkhannock, at such point as shall be decided upon by the Committee of arrangements on the 15th day of Sept. next, in the afternoon and evening.

- Hon. J. V. Smith was appointed a committee to correspond in reference to speakers upon the occasion. On motion, L. C. Conklin, O. L. Parrish, W. F. Terry, Carl Henniger and J. P. Loderick were appointed as a committee of arrangements. On motion the following named gentlemen were chosen as a committee in reference to attendance, viz.
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| HAMLET HILL      | Braintree,      |
| TERRY NEWCOMB,   | Clinton,        |
| H. D. HEADLY,    | Exeter,         |
| WM. BENEDETT,    | Eaton,          |
| RILEY SICKLER,   | Falls,          |
| HIRAM HITCHCOCK, | Forkston,       |
| MILES AVERY,     | Lemon,          |
| C. L. VAUGHN,    | Mehoopany,      |
| RICHARD MOORE,   | Monroe,         |
| ABRAHAM GAY,     | Meshoppen,      |
| ZIBA BILLINGS,   | Nicholson Twp., |
| L. HARDING,      | Nicholson Vil., |
| J. M. CAREY,     | Northmoreland,  |
| H. COMSTOCK,     | North Branch,   |
| LEWIS AGER,      | Overfield,      |
| DELOI BALL &     | Tunk. Twp.      |
| Geo. OSTERHOUS,  |                 |
| JOHN W. CRAWFORD | Washington      |
| & JACOB DECKER,  |                 |
| ROSWELL GAREY,   | Windham,        |
- On motion the meeting then adjourned.  
R. R. LITTLE, Chairman,  
O. L. PARRISH, Sec'y

Old Thad. Stephens had only endorsed a part of the Democratic Platform, and was therefore only about half prepared to die;—but, "Give the Devil his due."

The papers are teeming with accounts of outrages committed on inoffending citizens of the South by negroes instigated, and often lead on, by the black republican carpet baggers and scallwags who have gone there under the protection of the Bureau and bayonets.

Not a single radical paper had condemned these lawless proceedings. No radical orator has condemned them.

Let but a single kinky hair, of one of the colored brethren, be straightened out, and one universal howl goes up about the "rebel outrage."

An ignorant specimen of a radical ant-eater gravely informed us, that he was "against Seymour because he got up a riot in N. Y. City."

Of course we didn't attempt to undeceive the stupid creature, by telling him how Seymour put down a riot which Stanton and his dishonest Provost Marshals got up. We had not forgotten the injunction as to casting pearls before that breed of animals.

A QUEER ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF GRANT.—The New York Herald has been silent upon the political situation for some days past. It has quit prophesying that Grant will be elected. Its last effort in his behalf was a singular one. It said: "Seymour and Hoffman, the Tammany candidates for Governor, are both Puritanical in their notions, and live upon cold water and weak tea. Hoffman, we believe, did attempt a glass of lager at a German meeting during the campaign of 1866, but was compelled after drinking it to go home to bed and send for his family physician. GRANT ON THE OTHER HAND, WOULD SCORN TO DRINK WATER WITHOUT SOMETHING IN IT."

That certainly is a singular argument to advance in favor of a candidate for the Presidency, but it has the merit of truth. We commend it to the serious attention of all straight out temperance men. They ought either to answer it or refuse to vote for Grant. Which will they do?

REPUTATION!

AN HONEST MAN LEAVES THE CORRUPT PARTY.  
DON'T WANT OFFICE OR HONOR FROM SUCH A SOURCE.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM AT A DISCOUNT IN WYOMING COUNTY.

The following note handed us for publication speaks for itself, and shows unmistakably, how the wind is blowing in this region.

To THE EDITOR OF THE WYOMING DEMOCRAT.—Having been nominated by the late Republican Convention, as its candidate for the office of Treasurer of Wyoming County, I desire to tender my thanks to said Convention for this token of its esteem, but most respectfully decline the acceptance, of a nomination at the hands of a party, with which I have no longer any sympathy, and with which I have therefore ceased to act.

FLETCHER DICKSON.  
Tunk. Aug. 17, 1868.

Out for Seymour and Blair, and the Whole Democratic Ticket.

The Daily Republic published at Pittsburg Pa., a workingmen's organ, has hoisted the names of Seymour and Blair, Boyle and Ent, &c. That's the way the workingmen generally are going.

The Hon. Judge Mello, of Pittsburg has joined hands with the Democrats and is enthusiastic in his support of Seymour and Blair.

The Greensburg, Ind., Expositor, heretofore a Radical Abolition sheet, has declared for Seymour and Blair. It says that "the German Republicans of Indiana abandoning that party by thousands and enrolling themselves among the supporters of Seymour and Blair." They see how the wind blows and acts wisely.

At a Democratic meeting in Fayette co. Ohio, last Saturday, the principal speakers were Judge R. M. Briggs and Col. John M. Connell. Both these gentlemen have heretofore been staunch Republicans, but they cannot sanction the usurpations, the corruption and the unparalleled extravagance of the Radical Congress which styles itself the government. All over the country the same thing is going on and everywhere many of the more honest Republicans are pledging themselves to support Seymour and Blair. Grant will be beaten worse than Scott was, if there is no abatement in the tide of popular feeling.

The St. Louis Times announces the names of three leading German Radicals who have forsaken Grant and will vote for Seymour and Blair. Their influence is worth thousands of votes.

The Quincy Ill, Herald says in that city there are not less than fifty changes of this sort in the last three weeks, and in the county not less than two hundred.

The "loyal league" of Philadelphia has expelled eighty-two of their members for non payment of dues. They have united with Seymour and Blair organizations.

A correspondent informs the Philadelphia Age "that one hundred German citizens in one of the upper wards of the city, who have hitherto voted the Radical ticket, have declared their intention to support Seymour and Blair. The German citizens of the Sixth ward are also flocking to the support of the Democratic party, being unwilling to belong any longer to such a corrupt, radical and revolutionary party as that now in power. Germans who have lived under a monarchy in their native land, are against corruption, and the rule of the bayonet and the sword; they love liberty, economy and honesty; they are for constitutional rights and a constitutional Union. The Germans not only in the upper wards, but all over the city, are coming into Democratic ranks.—We take the pleasure in stating, on the authority of Dr. Roth, one of the leading German citizens of the Sixth ward, and who is well posted as to the German sentiment throughout the city, that three-fourths of the Germans will support Seymour and Blair and the other Democratic nominees.

Thus the solid men of the Radical party—the honest Union men—men who stand upon principles—are this year wheeling into line with the Democracy; and it is with such help that will enable us to sweep the country at the coming elections.

Radical Extravagance.

Since the month of June 1865, more than twelve hundred millions of dollars have been collected from the people of this country, yet we have increased our indebtedness instead of diminishing it. Just think of it tax payers. There has been perfect peace all over the land, and no necessity for any expense, except what is ordinarily required for the cost of government. Yet the Radical party has in some way managed to dispose of this vast sum of money, besides running us many millions into debt. If this extravagance continues, how long will it be until the government utterly fails from sheer poverty? How long can the people bear such a burden? and how are we to hope for a decrease of the vast debt upon which we pay interest, if our expenses continually exceed our income? We hope everybody will think seriously over the financial danger which threatens us with ruin for we have come to a point when such a danger is very imminent, and if the policy of the Rump Congress is continued, it will not be long until it is fully upon us.

COLUMBUS PRISONERS.

Account of their Arrest, Imprisonment, Treatment, &c.  
[From the Columbus Sun, July 26th.]

Upon resuming our personal liberty, we, the undersigned, known as the Columbus prisoners, deem it proper to publish the following brief account of our arrest and confinement by the military authorities. During the night of the 30th of March, George W. Ashburn was assassinated in a low negro brothel in Columbus, Georgia. On the 6th day of April thirteen citizens were arrested by Captain Mills, of the United States Army. On the 30th they were released under bond. Four of their number have never been rearrested. The man Mills stated that he did not know the charge against the party arrested, but no one believed him, and the fact is only mentioned to show the character of the proceedings. On the 14th day of May four arrests were made, on the 24th four, on the 2d of June four more, on the 16th seven, followed the next day by two others. On the 14th another, and the last arrest occurred. These arrests were made by the order of General Meade. Several of the undersigned have in their possession written orders which show this fact. The arrests were made without warrant, affidavit or charge. We were kept in total ignorance of the *ex parte* evidence against us, and the name of our accusers were concealed from us. No one who has followed the trial will be surprised at this apparent neglect.

While we were clamoring for the charges against us, Joe Brown, Whitley, Major Smyth and others were suborning Betz, Marshad, Bennett, and Amanda Patterson. The evidence for the prosecution acknowledged that disclosures were made under the acts of imprisonment. This is bad enough, but a worse feature is that the date of these disclosures is placed by the witnesses themselves subsequent to the arrest of a majority of the prisoners. The question naturally arises upon what foundation were based? Of the twenty-two persons arrested on and since the 14th of May, four were suborned by torture, bribery and threats. Nine, after confinement in felon's cells and much suffering, were released without any explanation whatever. The remaining nine are signers of this card. The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Pulaski before they were removed to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four feet by seven. No beds or blankets were furnished. The rations consisted of a slice of fat pork three times each week, and beef tallow to eat the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soup for dinner and coffee for breakfast, finished the bill of fare. An old oyster can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served. It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better, but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing and anxious to give them every comfort; they were denied the privilege. Refused all communication with friends, relatives or counsel, they were forced to live in these horrid cells night and day, prostrated by heat, and maddened by myriads of mosquitoes. The calls of nature were attended to in a bucket, which was removed once in twenty-four hours.

At McPherson Barracks we were placed in cells 5 feet 10 inches wide, by 10 feet long. These cells were afterwards divided, reducing their width to 2 feet 10 inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed or bedding was furnished for from two to five days. We were not permitted to see our friends, family or counsel until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters, breathing the affections and sympathy of a wife or mother, were subjected to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible.

At times when some humane soldier was willing to transcend his orders, and give a breath of fresh air to soothe our distended, bursting veins, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk suffocation rather to endure the intolerable smell.

During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course we accepted the common rumor that our arrest grew out of the murder of Ashburn, but after our counsel was permitted to visit us no definite line of defense could be planned in the absence of all specifications. We were furnished with a copy of the charges made against us on the 27th of June our trial having been set for the 29th. The intervening day was Sunday, and we were one hundred and forty miles from the scene of the murder and the residences of our witnesses.

Several of the undersigned never saw the detective Whitley until weeks after their arrest. When they did meet him he never presumed to treat them with disrespect.

Recent developments, new to us, have sworn him to be infamous, and his treatment of suborned witnesses will be proven to those who know the facts. Our friends and the press have not exaggerated the barbarity with we were treated, but they should not throw the responsibility upon a contemptible detective, who would only glory in the notoriety his infamy would give him. We fly for higher game.—General Meade told General R. H. Childton, (during the war Gen. Lee's Adjutant,) upon the eve of his departure from Atlanta, that he had left full instructions with General Sibley concerning the disposition of the Columbus prisoners.—These instructions controlled our treatment, and leave no issue as to the question of responsibility. At the proper time, and in a manner that will not intrude upon your valuable space, we will make good our position, and will show conclusively that this unparalleled persecution was attempted solely and entirely for political purposes.

The officers and soldiers of the garrison were as kind as their orders would permit, and respectful, with but few exceptions. General Donn's courtesy during the trial, especially after Duke's alibi, was in strong contrast with the vindictive, ungenerous, and unmanly conduct of Joe Brown.

Of the able and unretiring efforts of our counsel we cannot speak in too high praise. To the people of Georgia, and especially to our good friends in Atlanta, we return our sincere thanks for their sympathy and assistance.  
W. D. Chipley, C. C. Bedell, H. A. Wood, E. J. Kirksey, M. D. R. Hudson, J. L. Wiggins, Alva C. Roper, W. A. Duke, J. W. Barber.

Questions for the Northern Industrial Classes.

Who is it at present keeping white mechanics and laborers for seeking employment in the South?  
Who is making a barren waste of the most fertile and productive section of the Republic?  
Why is the burden of taxation so oppressive and employment so scarce?  
Why are there to-day hundreds of thousands of white men and women in the North, living in dread of starvation within the present year?  
Why are the commerce of the North, and the ship-building interests almost totally paralyzed?  
Why is the South threatened with a war of races, and civil law trampled under foot in that section?  
Why are millions of white men not represented in Congress?  
Why have all the guarantees of the Constitution been broken down, and the rights of free born Americans subjected to the arbitrary will of irresponsible satraps?  
Why are thirty millions of white men taxed for the special benefit of a class who pay no taxes on the great bulk of their property?  
Why should there be over two thousand millions of dollars exempt from taxation?  
Why should there be special legislation for one class of the population, to the serious injury of the interests of every other?  
Why should the great agricultural population of the West be made tributary to the manufacturing lords of Yankee land?  
If the national bankers are enabled to make twenty millions of dollars a year out of the industrial classes by their speculation in the necessities of life, why are they tolerated?  
If negroes are fit for freedom, why has a great poor house system for their support to be kept at the expense of Northern industry?  
Why is it that the products of the South have fallen off to a great extent?  
Why are murders and outrages, and robberies so fearfully frequent all over the South?  
If the war was prosecuted for the preservation of the Union, why are States kept out of it?  
If the South is permitted to fall under negro domination, will it be fit for the habitation of white men?  
The industrial classes of the North will find an answer to all the questions in the destructives. It is to them we are indebted for the evils by which the country is threatened. And the worst is yet to come. The negro refuse to work, and the great productiveness of the South is lost to the country. The white men of the free States are oppressed with taxation, that they may be supported in idleness. Of the four or five hundred millions of dollars which are raised upon the industry of this section every year, a larger portion is used in the devilish work of reversing the natural order of the races.

Working men of the North, will you, can you endure this infamous work? Do you not see that the perjured, plundering, Constitution breaking, law-defying gang called Congress, is striking at your rights at your freedom, at your dearest interests, through reconstruction.

There has not been a single act of legislation, a single measure passed in Congress that is not aimed at you.

It is you that the National Banks are fleeing.

It is your families who are made to suffer, that the South may be Africanized and converted into a wilderness.

It is out of your pockets that the taxes to pay the interest on untaxed bonds is paid.

Nearly one-half you labor is mortgaged for the support of a privileged class.

Your loaf of bread is the cents, because the South, instead of contributing to the resources of the country from the fertile soil, is a drag and tax upon your industry.

Look into Radicalism, and you will find in it the true cause of all the poverty all the misery, all the wrongs from which the whole country is now suffering.

The remedy is in your hands, and the time is hastening on when it can be applied. Organize and be prepared for the day of action, the day on which you can settle all scores with the party of ruin and anarchy, the party which seeks to maintain its power through the sacrifice of every right and principle vindicated in great revolution.

Organize for the salvation of the Republic, and rescue it from a beastly, degrading, mongrelism.

Organize to save this land for white men, and make it the white man's inheritance. Organize to protect yourselves and families from the conspiracy of an unconstitutional Congress, and from the nefarious designs of an unprincipled bondocracy.

Organize for the emancipation of eight millions of our own race and blood, from the most galling, crushing, binding despotism ever inflicted upon a people.

Think of what they are to-day suffering.—Think of their ruined homes, their wastefields, their prostrate trades, their thousands of poverty-stricken orphans and widows.—Think of the fate with which they are menaced. Think of the outrages perpetrated by a half savage race, instigated to their deviltries by Radical friends and cut-throats. Think of this, and resolve in your hearts that the accused party which has brought this woe, which has brought this flood of evils upon this land, shall, when the day of retribution come, be crushed into the earth, under the tread of your triumphant majorities.—Metropolitan Record

Recently the New York Times retorted thus: "The Tribune must have its own record in view when it speaks of newspapers which would follow the instincts of success, and are the lusty champions of Grant? There is none else that we can think of to which the description truthfully applies. For months, up to a very recent period, the Tribune had only contemptuous terms for the Union soldier. He was a mere 'epitaphic Sphynx'—a nobody of the battle field—a doubtful and over-rated man, whom the Republican party could not afford to make its standard-bearer." Such was, in brief, the estimate which the Tribune put upon Gen. Grant at a period when the Times was earnestly advocating his nomination as the only man around whom all friends of the Union could confidently rally. When this conviction became general, and the Republican party indicated its choice in a manner not to be mistaken, the Tribune dropped its sneers, restrained its antipathies, and joined in the universal shout. These are not antecedents which entitle our cotemporary to play the patron or the bully."

Delegate Elections to County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Tunkhannock Borough, and the several election districts in Wyoming County, are requested to meet in their several election districts on Saturday the 29th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., and elect delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held at Tunkhannock on Monday the 31st inst.

VIOLANCE COMMITTEES.

The following Vigilance Committees, for the several districts in said County, were returned at the last annual Convention:

- Braintree, George Kennard, Hamlet Hill, A. G. Seymour.  
Clinton, David Armstrong, Daniel Biddleman, A. O. Uley.  
Exeter, Sam'l Wall, Benj. Sickler, Fisher Gay.  
Eaton, George Jayne, John Lee, Bowens Hunter.  
Falls, Andrew Dewitt, Ira Weed, G. W. Sherwood.  
Forkston, Russell Comstock, Chas. Miller, Oscar Farr.  
Lemon, George B. Bee, H. Billings, L. Clouse.  
Mehoopany, Warren Goff, John Sheban, Henry Love.  
Meshoppen, John Bridget, J. G. Davis, Erastus Bowman.  
Monroe, C. S. Stooley, W. Watson, Wm. Sickler.  
North Branch, W. Hoxie, C. Adams, D. S. Catlin.  
Northmoreland, L. Winters, J. Perry, E. R. Hallcock.  
Nicholson, E. N. Bason, M. Oakley, J. Stevens.  
Overfield, Henry Ager, Henry Burgess, Henry H. Walter.  
Tunk. Bor. Thos. Osterhout, Wm S. Kutz, James Young.  
Tunk. Twp., S. N. Yhart, D. Z. Michael, Wm. Ball.  
Washington, E. Overfield, J. Robinson, W. Crawford.  
Windham, H. W. Keeney, Chas. Fessett, W. T. Keitline.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The Democratic electors of each election district in this county shall annually on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.

4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for *vice versa* and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be nominated.

5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made a conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of the election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call at all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies of the Ticket, occasioned either by the declining of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect him.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added therein by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendment and not otherwise.

J. V. SMITH,  
Chairman Standing Committee.

An Incident in the Early Life of Gen. Grant.

BY HIS FATHER.

We wish our readers to distinctly understand that we are not so partial to our nominees for the Presidency that we cannot see some good traits in the history and character of General Grant. The following incident of Hiram, in his youthful days, furnished to the world, and made public through the New York Ledger by his father, will strike the reader at a glance that the boy Hiram U. was an inquisitive child and always had a propensity for hanging on to a good thing, as the sequel will show in the following incident.—Hiram's father says:

"One morning in the early part of the month of June, when I was about twelve years of age, I had a cow which I desired to have driven to a neighbor's place about two miles away. As it was important that the cow should be driven over at that particular time, I called Ulysses, who was out back of the house digging fish-worms preparatory to going fishing. Ulysses answered 'What?' I told him I wanted him. He asked 'What for?' I told him to help drive the cow away.—He wanted to know 'What I wanted the cow driven away for?' I relate this to show that even in early life he was never willing to undertake anything without first understanding what was to be done, but also knowing the reason why it should be done. So he turned all the other cattle out into the lane which led to the pasture, and then turned the cow out into the road and started her in the right direction. She acted very wild at first and tried hard to get by us and go to the yard.—But after we had driven her about eighty rods, she walked along so well that Ulysses thought he could drive her alone, and I let him. I do not think I had been in the house longer than five minutes when on looking out of the window, I saw the cow coming back towards the house at a furious rate, with Ulysses holding on to her tail. How the boy held on has always been a wonder to me. I do not think he touched the ground oftener than once in twenty feet. His hat was off, and his hair was streaming in the wind. Just in front of the house was a mud hole in the road, which I had long intended, but as long neglected, to fill up. Coming to that hole the cow made an awful leap, actually jerking away from Ulysses, and he fell headlong into the mud. He was completely submerged, so great was the force with which he fell. He was so much out of breath, that he could scarcely extricate himself alone, so I went to his assistance. He was indeed, in a sorrowful plight. Not only were his clothes, completely covered, but his eyes, nose, mouth filled with mud. I asked Ulysses what this really meant.—He said the cow tried to run by him, and he tried to head her off, but could not stop her, so, as she passed him, he grabbed hold of her tail. I only relate this incident to show the bull dog pluck and tenacity with which Ulysses always held on when he got hold of a good thing."

SCOTT'S Popular Remedies, Prepared from Grass, Henna and Broom, and never fails when used in time.

SANATIVE CERATE, For Burns, Scalds or Scald Head, Frost-bite, Wounds, Inflamed Eyes, Eruptions of the Skin, Itch, Indolent Tumors, Piles, Sore Nipples, Croup, Hoarseness, Bruises, Sprains, Corns, &c.

Cholera Curale, For Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Asiatica, Nervous, Bilious and Sick Headache, Sore Stomach, Diarrhoea, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Croup and Cold Chills, Spotted Fever, &c.

Cough Syrup & Candy, Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much or more than any other remedy for the cure of Coughs, thus relieving expectation, and healing at the root of the disease and preventing it from the system. All kinds of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the Throat, give entire satisfaction to all who use it.

RHEUMATIC REMEDIES, A certain cure for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. It is entirely free from all poisonous substances; it is not injurious to the health; it cleanses the system, and restores the blood; it cures the disease, and effects a thorough cure.

BLOOD PURIFIER, This remedy is a certain Cure for all diseases of the Blood; it cleanses the system, and restores the blood; it cures the disease, and effects a thorough cure.

Medical Testimony in Favor of Upland's Fresh Meat Cure. Dr. G. W. Blaydes, of Berkeley, Kentucky, writes dated Aug. 26, 1868: "I have used your Fresh Meat Cure I purchased of you some five weeks ago, and I confess it has surpassed anything I have ever tried in consumption." Consumption is Upland's Fresh Meat Cure. If you have not passed too far into the valley and shadow of death, I will cure you. Sold by Lyman & Wells, Tunkhannock, and all druggists.

SELECT SCHOOL, If E. WARKINS would respectfully announce to the Public that he will open a Select School in the Union Institute.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to make known the same duly authenticated, within the time specified in the said letters, I hereby certify that the same are true and correct. JOHN F. PARRISH, Administrator.

Monroe, July 16, 1868.