his party-all smoke. One thousand clerks in Washington ar

looking blue, and growing thin. Do you want to pay taxes for bondholders -vote for Grant and Colfax.

Forney makes a statement on the "honor of a gentleman," but does not name the gen-

Gen. Siegel now a resident fof Baltimore won't go for Grant. Hundreds of Germans "fites mit Siegel."

Dan Rice is trying to hire Grant to ride his trick mule. The difficulty is that there is so monkey fool enough to ride with him. GRANT MAN-I tell you sir, Republicism is looking up.

SEYMOUR MAN-Well, Radicalism is so flat on its back that it can't look any other

Radicalism hungs Captain Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison, and lionizes, in the Chicago Convention, Governor Brown, of Georgia, the founder of said prison.

Arm all the negroes South against the whites, and then let us have peace.

There are 200 miles of logs in the Coneuch and Escambia rivers, Florida, awaiting transportation to the saw-mills.

A marrying man in Brooklyn has now his fifth wife and five mothers in law in his house, and "order reigns in Warsaw."

A Western newspaper reports that corn in Iowa has grown so tall this summer that a man on horseback cannot reach the tassels

Judge George W. Woodward has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Luzerne and Susquehannah district of

A gang of burglars wheeled a safe out of a warehouse and through a crowd the other day in Elmira, civily answering all questions and escaping detection.

"The death of Thaddeus Stevens," says a cotemporary, "leaves the Radicals without a leader." That may be so, but, as the road is all down hill, they won't need one. Thad waits for them below.

A merchant advertising for a boy adds: "Lads who part their hair in the middle need not apply.

Fanny Fern having said that "the men present are fast," Prentice replies "that they have to be, to catch the women.

Take away some men's money, and their now wonderful intelligence will vanish like

New Orleans has eight hundred and seventy-five policemen.

Grant had a splendid reception at Nixon, Ill. He was met by a crowd of four per-

Some rascals at Decotah, Iowa, blindfolded a cow last week, and then drove her into the mill-pond, where she drowned.

In Chicago the Radicals refused to let a club of negroes, " Grant tanners," march in a turchlight procession. Their sable allies are indignant at this treatment, and threaten to tan the hides of their white brethren when next they appear in public.

Those who talk about repudiation should beggared by taxation that they will be un- ern themselves accordingly. able to pay their debts, even in greenbacks

It costs the people so by four thousand nine hundred and eleren dollars to get wit. been positively engaged as one of the nesses before the Judiciary Committee of the speakers. The names of other speak-House, upon whose evidence impeachment ers will be announced in due time. articles were drawn up. This is one dirty item the Radicals have to carry.

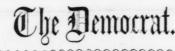
CANDID-The Harrisburg State Guard. one of the organs of the Radical Republicans in this State says that, "taking together, we (the Republicans) as a party, have the largest and dirtiest loads to carry that ever organization!" We believe you, my boy-

AMONG HIS LAST WORDS-A day or two before "the great Commoner" died, he was told of the recent accident to Ben Butler in Wisconsin. "It gives me great pain," said the expiring embodiment of Mongrelism, and western States. "great pain-to know-that-his d-d neck wasn't broken."

While the Republicans are hugging Joe Brown, of Andersonville notoriety, General Longstreet, and other notorious rebels to their bosoms, their "loyalty" is terribly shocked because Wade Hampton, Gen. Forest, Howell Cobb and others, who took part in the rebellion, are welcomed into the Democtatic ranks. Their sensitiveness on this subject is extreme ; but they are still more sensibly affected by reports from the South that the "only loyal people" (as they have termed them) there are rapidly deserting the Radical, and rallying under the Democratic flag. Poor fellows !

The late Queen of Madagascar was buried in a silver coffin, worth \$36,000, and a box of com, which it took fifteen men to carry, was the present Internal Revenue laws, passed buried with her. The mourning requires all by the Radical Congress. Every poor her subjects to shave their heads and go man who wishes to be relieved from barefoot for ninety days. They must also lie burden of taxation, will vote the Democraton the ground and do no work for that time, ic ticket

The tenacity with which some men cling torious Bill Pools lived several weeks with a bullet lodged in his heart, and a young man died at Lexington, Ky., three weeks after a and another bullet has passed from his back til his death.





HARVEY SICKLER. Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sept. 9, 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.

Eurveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKETS

FOR CONGRESS. COL. VICTOR E. PIOLLETT

of Bradford County, FOR SENATOR.

ZIBA BILLINGS ESQ. of Nicholson To.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, GEORGE OSTERHOUT ESQ. of Tunkhannock Tp.

> FOR TREASURER, HIRAM HITCHCOCK ESQ. of Forkston,

> > FOR COMMISSIONER WM. F. CAIRL ESQ. of Monroe Tp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN SITTSER ESO.

of Tunkhannock Boro. FOR CORONER,

DR. SARGEANT KELLY. of Tunkhannock Tp. FOR CCUNTY SURVEYOR

WM. S. SCHENCK, ESQ. of Washington Tp.

FOR AUDITOR, CAPT. P. M. BURR. of Meshoppen Tp

Postponed .-- The Democratic meeting, which it was intended should be held in this county, on the 15th inst., has been postponed to the 22nd, on account of previous engagements of remember that if Radicals get another four speakers intended for the occasion. years' lease of power, the people will be so Democrats will take notice and gov-

Hon. GEO. W. WOODWARD has

JOHN V. SMITH. Chairman Dem. Standing Committee.

The "Varmeount" election, over which the radicals have been cackling so vigorously, turns out to be a sort of wooden egg affair. Their majority is not, within were strapped on the back of any political several thousands, as large as reported by them-and the percentage of increase ofvote is very decidedly greater for the Dem. ocrats than for the Jacobins. Such a kind of victory will give us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and all the middle

> Let's give the country peace, and put the Rads out of their misery in October.

> Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, died at Hartford, on the 3rd inst., of typhoid fever.

There is not a cotton thief, not a disunionist, not a treasury plunderer, not a wench worshipper, not a political cut throat, not a "loil" coward, not a dirty, drunken advocate of military law and high taxes, not a sneaking, drivielng pryer into other people's business, not a scallawag carpet bagger, escaped convict, or gallo wsdeserving wretch in the entire country, but will vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

ATThe poor man of the country is made to pay the taxes of the rich man by

" Suppose."-Suppose Seymour and to life is astonishing. We are told of a Ver- Blair should be elected. Suppose Seymonter, who survived thirteen years after a mour should die or be " put out of the way, tamping iron was driven through the brain, rebel fashion. Suppose Frank Blair, A man is still living in Eastern Ohio whose the candidate of the rebels, should then, skull was penetrated by a gas pipe. The no. as he would, become President.—Seneca

Suppose a gosling is a hedgehog, suppose the moon is an ærolite, suppose a chimpanzee is a brick chimney, suppose bullet lodged six inches within his brain, your aunt was your uncle, or suppose the great megatherium was a tadpole, covered to his ab domen. He retained his senses un all over with chicken feathers-what then ? -Penn Yan Democrat.

Work! Work!! Work!!! Remember, fellow Democrats, that you have now but a little over four weeks for work before the October election. Let this time be spent in making a thorough canvass of the voters in your respective districts. See to it that your names and your friends names are on the assessors list. Attend to the Naturalization of such aliens as are entitled to their final papers. Make preparation for a vigorous onslaught upon the enemies of free government. We have wily, unprinciple foes to confront .-They assume a thousand deceptive guises. They resort to a thousand artifices and stratagems! They appeal to men's patriotism, while wringing the sweat of toil out of them in taxes, They take the bread from white men's children to feed indolent niggers, and enrich army contractors and burean agents. They assume to pay the bond holder in gold, but the widows and orphans, and the wounded pensioners, in a de preciated paper currency. They keep a standing army in ten States, to overawe their citizens and control their elections, and say: "Give us peace." Under loud professions of retrenchment and economy, they are enriching their favorites,-thereby increasing the national debt, by millions, every month, in times of profound peace and enormous taxation. They white-wash their infamous negro equality doctrines, by telling you they are not in favor of it, but ask you to vote with them for the men who vote for it, at every time and 'place, when and where they have the power to establish

These, fellow-Democrats, are some of the characteristics of the men you have to resist. Up and at them! Charge these and their other iniquities and crimes upon them -Expose their hypocrisy. Refute their falsehoods. Strip their disguise from them. Show the people their rottenness and deformity, Work! work, without ceasing, until the triumph of truth, the re-establishment of Democratic principles and the restoration of the country to 'its original

THE SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Correspondence Between General Rosecrans and General Lee at the White Sulphur Springs.

The following is the correspondence between General Rosecrans and the prominent Southerners at the White Sulphur Springs:

GEN. ROSECRANS TO GEN. LEE. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WEST VIRGINIA, Aug. 26, 1868. GENERAL : Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States; especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years. laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have

I see that interpreting "State Rights to conflict with national unity has produc ed a violent reaction against them, which also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse. It is plain to tinuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions, and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency. and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom. We know that the currency must be depreciated as long as our bonds are below par, and that therefore the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as from the failare of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villainies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe-every one I know who reflects believes-that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorgan ize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work; invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply many fold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future. Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, as every thinking man of the great West and North asks, why it cannot be

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the past four not do it. That if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneduare willing to attempt to lead, and

ance for good guidance or government can political power of the country in the be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the tion springs from no feeling of enmity, but South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country. Now I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, a surer way to get good government for all who for selfish purposes would mislead at the South, we know that they who them to the serious injury of the public. organized and sustained the Southern

Confederacy four years against gigantic efforts, ought be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is -- " Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the pennle of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of

I came to ask more. I want to ask you. in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you, and the gentlemen who will join in the written expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soliers of the Union army and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding hat we shall see in its sun hine the rain bow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm,

I know you are a representative man; n reverence and regard for the Union. the Constitution and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say rould be indorsed by nine tenths of the whole people of the South ; but I should like to have the signature of all the representative Southern men here, who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured. This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure ou nion so diers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to arise above the level of party politics and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings. Very truly your countless blessings. friend.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS. General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs W. S. ROSECRANS. West Virginia. THE REPLY.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to re reive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have conided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to

Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer. Union, we believe we express the almost laid down their arms, and sought to re-United States Government. Through their take the highest degree, and only on taking State Conventions they abolished slavery the following oath: and annulled their ordniances of secession ; and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away. and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed .-As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings toward them -They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without labor, the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers. dependent on public bounty.

Self respect, even if there were no high er motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to groes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under ex years, that the people of the South will isting circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influcated, landless freedmen, and the few ences exerted to stir up the passions of the whites who, against the public opinion and negroes, the relations of the two races sentiment of the intelligent, white people would soon adjust themselves on a basis of

make mutual kindness and advantage.

d in- It is true that the people of the South

who must be needy adventurers, or with- West, are for obvious reasons opposed to out any of those attributes on which reli- any system of laws which would place the hands of the negro race. But this opposifrom a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevita-bly become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead The great want of the South is peace.

The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They depreciate disorder and excitement as the nost serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their

under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth-right of every Amerian - the right of self-government- Es tablish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the onstitution and laws of the United States. treat the negro with kindness, and humani ty, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the seniments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and truly, R. E. LEE. Virginia. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Louisiana. ALEX. II. STEPHENS, Georgia. ALEX. H. H. STUART, Virginia. and many other prominent men of the

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Vir-

THE OATH-BOUND, SECRET AND POSED

Horrible Oath of the Supreme Degree We give below an exposition of the character of the Radical military secret society, which has been organized for the ourpose of overthrowing the liberties of the people. The attention of the Government has recently been called to the treasonable character of the organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," and the ritual, oath, &c., have been discovered and are now in the possession of the detec tives. The oath of the Supreme Commandery, which we print below, is of a most horrid and revolting character, and should open the eyes of all men who still cling to the Constitution and a Republican form of Government, Concerning the

character of the lower degrees, we are fur-

nished the following:

"The "Post" is the initiatory degree in this order, and here the rite of initiation is very simple. In order to delude those who have been in the service of the United States into joining them, the statement is made that the G A. R. is not of a political character and that its object is only to promote the interest of those who were in the army. But upon initiation the novice is obligated to vote for a soldier as against a civilian, unless otherwise instructed by the give to you a candid statement of what order, which means that in case a Radical we believe to be the sentiment of the civilian is a candidate for office against a members to vote for the civilian. Thus Whatever opinions have prevailed in the "l'ost" is used as a political machine, the past in regard to African slavery; or and as it is under the control of the Suthe right of a State to secede from the preme Commandery, this subordinate branch is subject to military duty under at the mercy of that soulless corporation. manimous judgment of the Southern the orders of the upreme Commander .people when we declare that they consid- This, however, is studiously concealed from er that those questions were decided by the knowledge of the members of the "Post," the war, and that it is their intention in and so are many other things which are good faith to abide by that decision. At deemed safe only in the breasts of the the close of the war the Southern people members of the higher degrees. Only those who have risen to the grade of nme their former relations with the "Brigadier Generals" in the order, can

mighty God and upon his Holy Evangely, do solemply swear that I will bear true al legiance to the American Nation, that I will recognize all men without distinction that fed them on rotton herring, clothed of race or color as my political equals, and that I will oppose and stand ready, at all hazards, to assist in abrogating, or if need be, in overturning, all laws, under whatener name, not in barmony with this doctrine of equality; and I furthermore swear that I will, at all times and under all circumstances, favor the concentration of power in the Federal Government and oppose the idea of reserved rights resiging in the States, or in the people; and I furthermore swear that I will resist, to the extent of my power, even if it should require the sacifice of my life itself, the continuance of the State Rights theory in the policy of the Government of the United States; and in token of my sincerity, I hereby announce my willingness to submit to the extreme penalty, even death, which this order may choose to inflict upon me, if at any time should prove unfaithful to this, my oath of loyalty. So help me God and keep me

Thus are the revolutionary and treasonable purposes of this oath-bound conspiracy unveiled. It can scarcely be possible that any soldier, who fought for the preservation of the Constitution, which this or- the South at an expense to the laboring der seeks to subvert, will continue in fellowship with it, after learning its atrocious dollars annually. designs. We call upon all who are members of the inferior degrees, those who have united themselves with various "Post" engage themselves from the snare into which they have been led. Come out ! Leave this revolting and revolutionary cabal, and disdain to be the tools of the conspirators who seek to make you their intheir living off of these ignorant and inexperienced colored people, mostly men together with the people of the North and well as the public liberty.—Exchange.

It is true that the people of the South struments in overthrowing your own, as GRANT, that makes the expenses of the Government five hundred millions of dol-

The Power of Music.

The following from the N. Y. Journal of Music will be read with interest by the many friends and acquaintances of Prof.

T. E. Perkins, in this vicinity: "One evening sometime since, as Mr. Theodore E. Perkins was sitting in the room of the Howard Mission, New York, conversing with the Rev. Van Meter, they were interrupted by a wild looking man, who exclaimed :

" Is Awful Gardener here?" "No," replied Mr. Van Meter.

'Then," exclaimed the man in accent of despair, I am lost. If Awful Gardener was here he could save me. He'd know how becase he's been the same road; but now I'm lost !" and drawing a bowie knife from under his vest, he was about to plunge it into his bosom, when Mr, Van Meter sprang forward and caught his arm. Seein g that it would be useless to attempt to wrest the knife from his grasp, Mr. Van Meter sought to distract the man's attention from his suicidal purpose; but the unfortunate creature was seized with a fit of delirium tremers and became unmanage-

Mr. Perkins, not knowing what eles to

do sat down to the melodeon and began to play and sing, "Come ye disconsolate."
The effect was magical. The man was sufficiently calm for Mr. Van Meter to march him up and down the room, while Mr. Perkins continued to play and sing From "Come ye disconsolate," he struck into "Jesus, to Thy dear arms I flee." effect was still marked. After singing that beautiful hymn, Mr. Perkins commenced 000. "Flee as a bird to your mountain." As the strain of this exquisite composition filled the room, the maniac paused, sat down, covered his face with his hands, and sob bed like a child-or rather like a brokenhearted, remorseful man. By this time, Mrs. Van Meter, who was present when the man first burst into the room, came in with a bowl of strong coffee which she had thoughtfully made, and as soon as the weeping stranger became sufficiently composed, she gave it to him. That quieted his nerves and renewed his strength, and in them from 10 to 30 per cent, per annun, a little while he became completely restored to the possession of his faculties.

and in \$400,600,000 of greenbacks, no good enough to pay the duties to the cus-

"Who is this man?" was the question tom house; or interest due the bondholder which rose spontaneously to the lips of his on their \$2,5000,000,000 of debt. deliverers. All efforts to ascertain who he was proved fruitless. He presistently refused to give his name, or to furnish any clue to his residence or indentity. Mr. Perkins accompanied him to the St. Nich olas hotel, were he took a room under an assumed name. But in his conversation he the negroes of the South, costing million nad chanced to mention a clergyman living per annum. in Newport R. I., whom Mr. Van Meter knew. The latter immediately wrote to outer ocean (reserving for Americans only the clergyman, stating the case, and ask- the coastwise trade) almost every Ameriing him to come to the city. The clergyman came by the first boat, and was taken eingn ship building in the United States .at once to the hotel, where they fortunately found the poor man. The clergyman knew him well. He was a rich resident of the city of Hartford, Conn., highly connected, a married man, and the father of several children, On coming into his patrimo ny, he fell into dissipation, and the result is indicated in the foregoing sketch. But his day of salvation had come. The clergyman took him back to Hartford. He threw off the thraldom to rum which had degraded him. He took his former position in society; and he is now living in Hartford, a respected Christian man, and affording in his own person and history the most remarkable instance of the triumph of music over delirium that has ever come to our knowledge."

Who Did It?

It was the party that now asks you to support GRANT and COLFAX, that repeated the tonage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and thereby robbed the taxpayers

llions of do of the state over six mi It was the party that asks you to support GRANT and COLFAX, that sold the public works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and thus placed the people of the States

It was the men who now support GRANT, that said, when secession was first talked of, "let the South go, we can get along bet ter without it than with it," and who called the flag of our country a "flaunting lie," a "polluted rag."

It was the party that now asks you to suppor GRANT, that caused the war, and after they had it inaugurated, robbed the soldiers who enlisted in it, and taxed their families left at home.

It was the party that now asks you to support GRANT that hired soldiers for Gold and compelled them to take greenbacksthem in shoddy and gave them paper soled shoes to wear. It was the party that now asks you to

support GRANT, that told you the war was waged "only for the restoration of the Union," and now when the war is over prevents the Union from being restored. It was the party, that now asks you to

support GRANT, that established National Banks for the benefit of the rich, and by which the laboring men of the country are robbed annually of over eighteen millions It was the party that now asks you to

support GRANT that concocted the infamous bond scheme, by which the wealthy men of the country are exempted from taxation, and the poor-the farmers, mechanics, and the laboring men-made slaves to bond-holders. It was the party, that now asks you to

support GRANT, that gave tax exempted bonds to the rich for greenbacks, and now says that these bonds must be redeemed in It was the party in power that established, and now maintains, the negro bureau. to feed and clothe the negro population of

white men of the North, of forty millions of It is the party that asks you to support GRANT, that keeps a standing army in times of peace, to attend to niggers and throughout the country, whether they are Bureau officers, at an expense of one hun-Republicans or Democrats, to at once dis- dred and fifty millions of dollars per year. It is the party that asks you to support GRANT, that has made the public debt what it is, and increases it at the rate of ten mil-

lions of dollars per month. It is the party that asks you to support

lars per year. When the Democracy controlled, the expenses amounted to be

eighty millions per annum. It is the party that asks you to sup. port GRANT, that compels you to pay the enormous taxes that are levied op. on you-that gives gold to the rich and greenbacks to the poor-that makes white men slaves for negroes—that keeps a army of officials to pry into your business, and that robs you with taxes and prices, such as has never cursed any coun

If you want a continuation of hard times-high taxes-disunion and demorilization, vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

The History of the Radical party.

Would be Vice President Colfax, in recent speech, asserted the "history of the Republican party is written in the bright. est pages of our country's annals." following are some of the prominent results of the success of the Radical party which now seeks by usurpations and military force to perpetuate its power, as stated in the New York Express: 1. The history of the Radical party be-

gan 1860, in a war which extremists North

and South labored to perpetuate. 2. In two millions of men, North and South, in arms, facing each other with the most destructive weapons of warfare of

modern invention. 3. In the loss, North and South, of over

500,000 lives. 4. In the indenture of over four billions

of dollars for the North alone-\$4,000,000. 5. In an existing debt of over two bil-

lions and a half-2,500,000,000. 6. In the heaviest taxation ever imposed upon the people in any country, under

which our labor is so groaning, that it can no where come into competition even with taxed Germany, England or France, 7. In enormous high prices upon every

8. In an irredeemable currency of mere paper money, \$300,000,000 in National banks, which are paying the owners of

9. In a standing army of 60,000 men on paper, 36,000 men in fact, costing millions and millions of dollars, nearly \$2,000,000

for every regiment, 10. In the hordes of freedmen's bureau office holders, paid by the North to govern 11. In a tariff which drives off from the

can ship, and which nearly stops all for-

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. WYOMING DIVISION.

SUPPLEMENT NO.3 TO TIME TABLE NO. 13.

IN PLACE OF SUPPLEMENT NOS. 1 AND

To take effect on Monday Sept. 7th, 1868. Local | Ex. Fr' P. M. A. M. 4.10 9-40 4 00 924 3.42 904 3.320 8.40 A. M 9-46 9-24 9-04 8,40 P M.
4.30 McKune's
4.40 Buttermilk Falls,
4.58 Gardner's Ferry
5.20 L. & B. J. Leave )
Arrive
5.30 Pittston,
5.35 Port Griffith
5.40 Plainsville. 8.06 7.58 **7.50** 7,30 10 20 10,15 18.10 10.00 5.40 Plainsville, 5.60 Wilkes-Barre The "Express Freight" down Train, arrives at Pittston and Wilkes Barre in time for the passenger train for N. Y. & Phil'a. The "Local" leave Wilkes Barre & Pittston, for "McKune's and other stations north, after the arrival of the N. Y. & Phil'a morning trains

R. A. PACKER. Sup't Wyo Office LIV.R.R.C - Wyo Div., }

Wilkes-Barre Sept. 4, 68. Washing-Day no longer a Terror and Dread to Housewives!

A GREAT MONEY AND LABOR-SAVING IN-VENTION. THE EUREKA WASHER & BOILER



The Cost of the Boiler will soon be returned in the saving of time and labor, and the great saving in the wear of clothes.

Washing clothes without rubbing, pounding, 0

Washing clothes without ruboing, pounding, any friction; it is accomplished simply by the of cration of steam and boiling soap-suds, which, the action of the heat, are forced up through steambers and poured on the top of the clothes a forced through the fabric with great rapidity, clearing it perfectly.

The Invention can be attached to any commo boiler at a trilling expense, consequently it is with the reach of all.

the reach of all.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited call and examine the Washe STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

It is on Exhibition at Tunkhannock Pa., oppor Wall's Hotel. To the Heirs of Gilbert Adams late of

Township of Forkston, in the County Wyoming Dec'd,

TAKE NOTICE - That in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Wyoming, if me directed, an Inquest of Partition, to partial the real estate of the said decedent herinafter described, to and among the heirs and local representatives of the said decedent, will be held on the day of October, A. D. 1568, at one o'clock infrafternoon at the premises aforesaid, to wit: all the certain piece, parcel, and lot of land situate in the township of Forkston, County of Wyoming, so that of Pennsylvania, and bounded on the North Branch of the Mehoopany Creek as land of Jacob Bartolett, on the East by land of Alpheus the among the township of Borkstone, the County of Wyoming, so that of Pennsylvania, and bounded on the North Branch of the Mehoopany Creek as land of Jacob Bartolett, on the East by land of Alpheus the among the County of Wyoming and on the West by land of Russell Burgar containing about eighty acres more or less. containing about eighty acres more or less. by said decedent in his life time, for the aforesaid at the time above mentioned time and place all parties interested can

they think proper.

M. W. DeWITT, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Tunk. Sept. 5, 1868.