

Turner, of Mobile, negro and carpet bagger is a partner of "Speaker" Harrington, of the Alabama House of Representatives, who, according to another carpet bagger, Griffin, has just sold 150 freedmen into literal slavery from Alabama, into Cuba, and is now knocking about for another cargo.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has written a long letter to the Democrats of Troup County Georgia, in lieu of a speech. It is eloquent, logical, dispassionate and is being circulated as a campaign document in the State.

Mr. Robert Tyler, (son of the ex-President,) living in Montgomery, Ala., has written a long and conclusive letter in favor of the Democratic party, and predicting its success in that State and throughout the country.

Hon. John W. Wicks, late Radical candidate for Congress in the "Mariposa," California District, has come out for Seymour and Blair.

Among the transparencies borne in the Democratic procession at Springfield, Ill., was one bearing the motto, "We vote as we shot." It was carried by an ex-rebel soldier, who was captured by the Eight Illinois regiment during the war.—Atlanta New Era

If he was a "rebel soldier" he must have "shot" against Grant during the war, and his transparency only pledged him to vote the same way. There is nothing in it to a man who is not now voting against the people for whom he "shot."

A Radical paper says: "If our party must die, we will die game." That's precisely what a shot rabbit might say.

An article in the New York Times says that the coast of New Jersey is fast subsiding and that more than a mile has disappeared since the Revolutionary war. When in November, New Jersey sends four out of five Congressmen as staunch Democrats to Washington, elects Mr. Knapp, Governor by 15,000 majority and a legislature which will send John P. Stockton to the Senate to succeed Frelinghuysen and Jay Cattell, then will the Times wish New Jersey was all coast, and had all "subsidied" long ago.

The Radical Freedmen's Bureau agents stopping the railroads of the negroes in the reconstructed States who will not promise to vote for Grant and Colfax. What is the use in having a great engine for fraud, corruption and intimidation in elections without making good use of it?

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster county, who is now one of the stump speakers of Grant and Colfax party, declared in the State Senate, last winter, that the "intelligent negro of the South was far superior to the rum sucking, beer guzzling Dutch."

Is there a German so lost to all respect as to vote for a party whose leaders and speakers thus heap insult after insult upon him?

Edwin M. Stanton was announced to take the stump in Illinois. The Radical committee squelched him, by frankly declaring that his appearance in the State would be dangerous to the party, and might be dangerous to himself.

The back door ball—A pretty kitchen maid.

We take pleasure in publishing the following manly letter from Hon. Gideon Welles, which was read at the gigantic demonstration in New York on Monday last:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1868. GENTLEMEN: I shall be unable to accept your invitation to attend the proposed meeting on the 5th instant at Tammany Hall to respond to the nominations of the National and State Conventions.

My best wishes, however, will be with you, and with all who are associated with you, in vindicating the Constitution and maintaining the integrity of the Union.—I have never believed that a State has the right to withdraw from the Union, nor do I believe the Federal Government has any authority to exclude or expel a State from the Union. I am therefore no secessionist—I am no Radical, nor have I any sympathies with the principles and actions of either.

When the Republican party was organized in 1856, to assert and maintain popular sovereignty, or the right of the people to form their own State constitution, decide for themselves, in regard to their local government, without dictation or interference from the central Government, or from border ruffians, I did not hesitate to act with the organization.

Efforts had been made to impose a Constitution upon the people of Kansas without their consent and against their will.—They resisted the efforts to invade their rights, and they have my sympathy and support in that resistance.

But the Radical element of the Republican party, which for the last three years had control of that organization, unmindful of the professions of regard for popular rights and State rights, and of its avowed opposition to Federal aggression, has been engaged in greater outrages upon popular rights and State rights, and in a more arbitrary and despotic exercise of Federal power, than was ever attempted by "border ruffians," or those who have abused the authority of the General Government at any former period.

A party so false to its professions, and to the principles which led to its organization, is not deserving of public confidence. I shall rejoice in its defeat, and in the triumph of those who are striving for the restoration of the Union and a restoration of the States to their legitimate constitutions and constitutional rights.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HON. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS.

William W. McGrath, George W. Cass, C. Ernest Kerner, J. A. Amerman, Chas. M. Lelsinger, W. Potter Withington, Simon W. Arnold, William R. Gorgan, George W. Berrell, William F. Schell, Harry R. Coggeshall, Cyrus L. Pershing, Reuben Steiner, Amos C. Noyes, R. Edm. Monaghan, William A. Garbrath, David L. Wenrich, James R. Packard, Bernard W. Mann, John H. Hopkins, William Shirk, Edward S. Wilson, A. G. Broadhead, Jr., Samuel B. Gilson, John Handing.

The Result in the County.

The following are the returns of majorities in the several districts in this county as far as heard, up to the hour of going to press.

On Auditor General.

Table with 2 columns: DEM. MAJORITIES and REP. MAJORITIES. Lists names and vote counts for various districts.

The majority of Col. V. E. FOLLET, the Democratic candidate for Congress will probably be about 200.

The whole Democratic County Ticket is elected by about 225 majority.

The General Result.

We have delayed issuing our paper for a few hours, with the expectation that we might be able to give the result in the State. In this we are disappointed. No satisfactory returns are given in the Wednesday papers. All is still in doubt.

The Radicals claim the State by 15,000. Our friends are still hopeful. The majority on either side is not large as to be conclusive on the Presidential election.

Prepare, fellow Democrats, to make a long pull, a strong pull, and pull together on TUESDAY THE 3d DAY OF NOVEMBER.

DEMOCRATS OF WYOMING COUNTY! You have done nobly! You made a gallant fight on Tuesday last!

Prepare for one more vigorous and united charge upon the enemy, on the 3d of November, and the victory is yours!

Leave nothing undone to make your triumph complete and lasting. Look up and bring out the delinquents of Tuesday last. See to it, that no vote is lost.

ATTEND TO THE ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS. See that your friends bring their naturalization papers or certified copies of them.

Prepare for the great and final struggle on the 3d of November next. Less than three weeks remain to you for preparation.

Be not weary in well-doing. One more united charge and the enemy will be routed, horse, foot and dragon!

Onward! Advance! Forward March!

PREVIOUS to the nomination of General Grant, the New York Tribune thus spoke of him as a man and a general: General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great general. We want a statesman; we want Mr. Chief Justice Chase. The Republican party contains no purer, no worthier, no more gifted man. In what respect does Gen. Grant surpass Mr. Chase? "Is he a better Republican?" we ask Gen. Grant. No reply. If we want, then, to talk about horses and tobacco, we may find him the most valuable of men. No one word upon the question that backs the heart of the country! "Take me, if you will, as Ulysses S. Grant, General, and when I am President, I shall do as I please." Perhaps we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. "Give us Grant because we can elect him." Again that cowardly argument. Is there nothing in this great party but office hunger? Is the chief end of man the postoffice and revenue series? Are you willing to follow a doubtful leader into an uncertain battle for unknown principles?

The Jewish Sentinel, published at St. Louis, says that when a delegation of Jews called upon Mr. Lincoln to urge the rescinding of Grant's order No. 11, the President said that he had already demanded that the order be revoked, and that he had received a reply from Grant saying it should be done, and that reply he read as follows: "Mr. President—As you have directed me, I will rescind the order; but I wish you to distinctly understand that these people are the descendants of those who crucified the Saviour, and from the specimens I have here, the race has not improved."

Gardening for ladies: Make up your beds early in the morning; "sow" buttons on your husband's shirts; do not "rake" up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; "plant" a smile of good temper in your face and carefully "root" out all angry feelings—and expect a good "crop" of happiness.

A Talk With The Workingman.

You are paid for your day of hard and unremitting toil—for the wear and tear of your bones and sinews—in legal tenders. That money is thought good enough for you, and why should it not be good enough for the bondholders, who toil not, who is arrayed in fine linen, and lives upon the fat of the land? If it is good enough for him, ought you to vote for the party which tells that he must have better money than you receive—that he must have the solid gold? You are oppressed with exorbitant taxation in every variety of form. The rent of the dwellings in which you live is far too high. You are taxed two or three prices for everything you buy in the shape of clothing and provisions. Why is this? A portion of your money does not go to your landlords, or your grocer or your butcher, or your tailors, they only receive it and then pass it to the tax-gatherer. \$141,000,000, Senator Sherman admits, was paid on the bonded debt last year. It is proposed to pay this interest, or two thirds of this interest, for forty years, which would be \$4,000,000,000; and then we must pay the principal of the debt, \$2,500,000,000 more pay it too in hard coin! Have you thought how much of your sweat and blood would have to go toward paying this enormous debt—of how many comforts yourself and your family will have to be deprived, in that long interval of time, on its account—unless we pay the debt or a portion of it, off in legal tenders, and thus save this exorbitant interest? Will you vote for Grant, and thus vote to establish this dreadful incubus upon yourself and your posterity? Remember that this \$4,000,000,000 in four years, in addition to all the other taxes for the support of the government, and that they will be at least \$6,000,000,000 more in that interval. Do you think that we can stand that burden of taxation? Do you think the \$2,500,000,000 which is now in bonds that are not taxed—which capital in its present shape affords no man employment—ought to be permanently locked up? Or do you want it paid and the now idle capital used in building houses and steamboats, carrying on internal improvements, and giving employment to millions of laborers? If you want this change you cannot get it by voting for a ticket which believes that the bonds should go unpaid for generations to come.—Cincinnati Inq.

Correspondence.

LACEYVILLE, Oct. 30th 1868.

MR. EDITOR, This large and prosperous town was in a high state of excitement yesterday evening. The Democrats must be alert.

The Republican forces were rallied in large numbers to organize a Grant and Colfax Club and elect the officers thereof. In their dire necessity, and looking forward to November, when Seymour and Blair will cross that Rubicon impossible to the "General" and his vice, they are making strenuous efforts to stem the current of popular opinion, and they would have been successful, had the meeting presented fewer adolescent features. The number being a baker's dozen minus five, and had they only been able to obtain the presence of a scallawag or nigger from the unconquered States to shed the light of his countenance as president of the organization. Ours being a neighborly place, at their next meeting, some Democrats will attend by way of helping them to make a slight show of respectability.

As an index of popular feeling the sales of flags have been in the ratio 16 Seymour and Blair to one of Grant and Colfax, and several adherents of Radicalism disgusted with their party and convinced of its impotency have joined our ranks and are now acknowledged as types of the Caucasian race.

The surface of society here is placid as the bosom of the Susquehanna flowing out to the Eddy. A distinguished citizen whose domestic troubles were public gossip and who resembled King Lear wholly in one respect and half in another—has happily arranged his family difficulties and has now, no skeleton in his closet—Our store keepers are generally engaged sitting for the receipt of custom. Grouped under the piazza of the hotel Dowdney are a number of white and black sheep discussing not politics, but amatory affairs, and disputed paternities; the conversation is animated, and spicy, and several sly hints and insinuations take effect where intended, but brotherly love continues, and no disturbance since Gardner's Circus was here has aroused the slumbers of those who were in the embrace of Morpheus. At that time sundry and diverse male citizens pursued by some of the Circus troupe, took refuge in cellars and out of the way places, and fear impelled one fugitive to invade the sanctity of a lady's chamber—her age was 60 and she was mother to the pursued fugitive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

SUPPOSE.—Suppose Seymour and Blair should be elected. Suppose Seymour should die or be "put out of the way," rebel fashion. Suppose Frank Blair, the candidate of the rebels should then as he would, become President.—Ez.

Suppose your grandmother was your grandfather. Suppose Ben Butler was a honest man. Suppose you knew half as much as you think you know. Suppose the moon was made of green cheese, and you were a skipper and had your home there. Suppose (just for fun) that Grant should join the temperance society and stop talking horse. Suppose the great "snail" in Tennessee was a tadpole all covered with chicken feathers. Suppose you were arrested for knowing more than the law allows, or because your ears are too long. What then, eh?

Rich or poor, it is every man's and every woman's duty to earn his or her own living. Everybody is a consumer; therefore, everybody should be a producer. The world's wealth is so much less by every thing that is consumed or worn out. The idleness of individuals in all stations of places, makes salaries lower and bread higher; so it is the idle in any community who should be despised, and not those who labor.

The Wyoming Metallic Paint Company.

The Wyoming Metallic Paint Company was incorporated in New York, before the close of the Legislative session of 1868.—The fact of the existence of an immense bed of pure metallic oxides, which after extended experiments proved to be vastly superior for the purposes of paints to any other known deposits, and the additional fact that mechanical skill had devised new and simple methods whereby this vast supply of crude material could be rapidly converted into a finer variety of mineral paint than had hitherto been offered in the market—having been brought to the knowledge of several parties in the City of New York. They were easily induced to examine the subject in its various bearings with a view to investments if satisfied that capital employed for the purpose of developing the resources which seemed to be at their disposal, would meet with a fair return. Competent judges were sent to Nicholson to examine the mineral, they reported the deposit practically inexhaustible and the material superior to any in the market. The committee selected to inquire into the cost of manufacturing the crude oxide into paint, as well as concerning the amount of similar paints annually consumed, and the probable profit which would result from the enterprise, expressed themselves astonished at the prospect which was presented by the existing facts. It was found that single houses in New York sold annually hundreds of tons of an inferior mineral paint at prices enormously above the cost of production. It was discovered by recent improvements in machinery and processes, a product vastly superior to any in the market, could be secured at a much less cost. It was found moreover that no deposit of substance at all suited to the purpose of a paint, had as yet been discovered containing the same valuable properties peculiar to iron. Besides being chiefly composed of iron, which alone eminently adapts it to roofing or fire proof paint, as well as for all purposes where severe use and exposure must be met with, it is found to possess an oily quality which renders far less oil necessary to prepare it for use.—This was deemed an important consideration. The result was the incorporation of the company with abundance of capital to prosecute the work. The objects for which the company secured its charter, were the manufacture and sale of metallic paint, this it is empowered to do by law for a period of fifty years. That the vast deposit of mineral in its possession will be exhausted during this period is by no means probable. Enough has been done to demonstrate the utter impossibility of exhausting it, however extensive the works and however great the demand. Yet the demand is gigantic. The uses to which this paint is adapted are numerous and daily extending. It resists the elements and storms unharmed before the exposure of years, extremes of heat and cold affect it not, the storms beat upon it harmlessly, fire is repelled by it as by a plating of steel, it is a complete armor of defence against every destroying agent, for all wooden structures.

Aside from the great superiority of the material as prepared in the laboratory of nature, the system of preparation adopted by the company insures a paint of unvarying excellence and of small cost. What is known as the "Dodge Process" is exclusively employed by this company, it may be briefly described as follows: First, the mineral which as it comes from the mine is damp and could not therefore be ground and bolted successfully, is dried by being passed through a simple revolving furnace, it is then reduced to coarse fragments by a powerful crushing machine and subsequently run through the grinders from which it passes to the bolts, from whence it issues in the form of an absolutely impalpable powder ready for use. By the system adopted, all costly hand labor is avoided and steam is made to do the work. In other paint mills no crushers are employed, but the mineral is broken by hand process and is subsequently ground between burr stones which speedily become dull and worn, and must be constantly sharpened or re-picked, this entails upon the owners great labor and cost, while the product is vastly inferior. The crushers and grinders used by the WYOMING COMPANY are faced and shod in such a manner that the wearing parts can be almost instantly replaced when impaired by use, and with a trifling cost.—The great points then which the officers of the WYOMING METALLIC PAINT COMPANY seek to present to purchasers of this variety of paint are:

First, that experiments and analysis abundantly prove that no deposit of mineral, suitable when manufactured, to all the purposes of a paint, of equal value with the deposit in the possession of this company, has yet been discovered; and Second, that by the processes which they employ, labor is so saved and steam power is so employed and utilized as to practically place their product beyond competition in price.

These are facts which will appeal to any consumer, and are abundantly sustained by evidence. In view of the facts and the testimony supporting them, it is not too much to say, that the company feels justified in asserting that it intends to supply the entire demand for this variety of paint and to drive from the market the crude inferior and costly mineral paints, which have heretofore been sold in such immense quantities and at such exorbitant rates, and this will be done as it should be, by furnishing a vastly superior article at one half the price, and by convincing the public of the ability of the company to do this for a certainty, if need be.

COMMUNICATED. NICHOLSON, WYO. Co., Oct. 5, 1868.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A very dangerous counterfeit \$5 treasury note is in circulation. The easiest mode of detection is by the green ornamental engraving lengthwise across the middle of the bill, which in the counterfeit is of a paler color and consequently has a brighter look than the dark green of the original. Seen under the microscope, the engraving of the counterfeit is coarser than the original, and there are some emplacements or omissions to the naked eye it presents a genuine appearance.

What Governor Curtin Thought of Governor Seymour in 1863.

As the Radicals have been laboring so industriously to provide that Governor Seymour is not a loyal man, and that during the war he arrayed himself in opposition to the cause of the Union, we present the following incident for their special consideration at this time.

When Lee was thundering at the door of the capital of Pennsylvania, and fear and trepidation possessed the souls of the men who are now reviling and slandering Governor Seymour, Andrew G. Curtin, then Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. This visit was occasioned by the disinclination of the Pennsylvania volunteers to enlist, except for the expulsion of Lee from Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin, in company with another gentleman, rode into camp in an open bar-utche, to see the officers, and was stopped on his way by the soldiers and called on for a speech. Raising in his carriage, he spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: I came here to-day to see your officers, who ought to be here to make their complaint in form. I have a right to expect the confidence of the volunteers of Pennsylvania, for I have never broken faith with them. I assure you, you will be retained just long enough to repel the present invasion—so long—no longer, be it sixty days, or thirty, or ten. But we cannot draw your pay unless you conform to the regulations of the army, and enter your name in regular form.

Then turning in his carriage and pointing to the white tents of the New York troops on the hill across the river, he exclaimed:

Look at the crowning of yonder hill! There are the troops of our sister New York, defending our frontier, here you ought now to be, instead of wrangling here about how you will enlist. Great God! What are you doing? Thirteen regiments from New York already on the ground, and in front, while not a regiment in Pennsylvania is yet ready!

Soon after Governor Curtin appeared on the hill on the opposite side of the river, rode inside the fort, into the midst of the New York troops, who poured out from their tents, and loudly called on the Governor for a speech.

Again rising in his carriage, with his hat in his hand, he spoke as follows:

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK: Pennsylvania had a right to expect that her sister New York would come to her aid, but she did not have the right to expect that New York troops would be here on our soil, occupying the front of her defense, before her own troops were on the ground. From her own troops were on the ground, I thank you for the generous alacrity. Bear my thanks, as well as the thanks of Pennsylvania, to your patriotic Governor for the promptness with which, through your presence, he has replied to our need. On some future occasion, I will in some more appropriate and formal manner, make known to him my grateful appreciation of his prompt action in hurrying forward to our aid this noble band of soldierly men! Again I thank you!

And with a graceful bow and wave of his hat, the Governor resumed his seat in the carriage.

A Nut For Radical Temperance Men to Crack.

The Maine Standard has been deluged among the files of bills at the State House, and makes the following revelation:

It cost the State of Maine NEARLY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay for liquors and cigars consumed on the occasion of the reception of General Ulysses S. Grant in this city in August 1865. Last week we should be accused of exaggeration, we copy the following list from the bill allowed and paid by the State, which may be examined at the State House by any citizen disposed to look at it:

Table listing items and costs: 3 bottles wine \$12.00, 6 pints wine 13.00, 4 bottles whiskey 6.00, 2 bottles Sherry 5.00, 1 box cigars 15.00, 27 bottles Champagne 108.00, 5 bottles Sherry 12.00, 1 bottle Hock 4.00, 1 bottle Claret 2.00, 2 bottles Ale 1.00, 24 bottles Champagne 97.00.

Total \$275.00. The Republican party of Maine, assuming to be specially the party of temperance and denouncing its opponents as encouragers of everything vile, has passed a law making imprisonment the penalty for selling even a glass of cider or ale!—And at the very time this drunken spree they were men in the Augusta jail serving out their terms of imprisonment for selling drinks like those furnished at the Grant dinner!

As the poet Byron says: "Oh for a forty piper's power to sing Thy praise, hypocrisy!"

Opinions of Statesmen.

"I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of Rome and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principle upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. "That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a man candidate when his liberties are at stake."—Andrew Jackson. "If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil officer of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels however gloriously gathered on the blood-stained battle-field."—Henry Clay. The last words of Harrison were these: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

WYOMING METALLIC PAINT COMPANY.

The Wyoming Metallic Paint Company was organized under the general laws of the State of New York, with a CAPITAL STOCK OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH.

The company own the mine and land around it in fee. No royalty is therefore to be paid. THE ONLY EXPENSE TO BE INCURRED IN MANUFACTURING THE PAINTS, is simply in quarrying the rock, and reducing it in the Company's mill, situated in a town of the name of NICHOLSON.

THE PAINT OF THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED by competent chemists and first class MASTER PAINTERS, and ALL TESTED TO HIS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

It contains over 75 per cent of iron. IT IS A GOOD BODY, MIXES READILY, REQUIRES BUT LITTLE OIL, TAKES FINISH, AND IS VERY DURABLE. In view of the great abundance of material and the SMALL COST OF MANUFACTURING, and the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF OUR PAINTS, the Company expect to supply the market at a CHEAPER RATE than any other company in the country.

The undersigned, a practical painter, hereby certifies that he has used most of the mineral paints in the election of 1868, and that he regards them as the best he has ever used in his trade, and without hesitation pronounces the WYOMING METALLIC PAINTS, the best he has ever seen. It has a heavy body, mixes easily, and takes from a half to a third less oil than ordinary paints. It can be used successfully, either for outside purposes, rough-out-door work, roofing, or as a fire-proof paint.

RESPECTFULLY, A. G. BOLWIN, Practical Painter. Pierreville, Aug. 28, 1868. O. L. HALLESTAD, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have used and otherwise tested the WYOMING METALLIC PAINT, and am of the belief that it is superior to any other Mineral Paint in use. It is strong and has features as its heavy substantial body combined with an extreme oily nature, in consequence of which it requires at least a third less oil than any other paint in use.

WYOMING NATIONAL BANK. Quarterly report of the condition of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhannock, on the morning of the first Monday of Oct. 1868.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Lists assets and liabilities with dollar amounts.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSTANT to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections in the Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Any Dumont, a thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I. M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, do hereby make public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Wyoming, on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight at which time, persons will be voted for to fill the offices of Electors for the State of Pennsylvania to choose a President and Vice President of the United States.