There are sixty national bank directors the House of Representatives.

The snow on some of the Canada railroads

Miss Maria T. Sanford is a candidate for County Superintendent in Chester County,

By a chemical process, knife handles and tine tooth combs, it is said are now made from potato pulp.

There is trouble in a New Haven Public School on account of the violent whipping of little boys by female teachers. When stoves are red-hot, the gases of

combustion, it is said leak through their pores like water through a sponge. The Pennsylvania Canal along the banks

of the Susquehanna is to be made ten or fifteen feet wider and several feet deeper. A bed of pure chalk has been found near Then the State can make ite

Cincinnati pork dealers made an aggre-

gate of three million dollars by their opera-tions this winter. The Rocky Mountain. Herald heads its column of humorous and other paragraphs

"Noodle Soup," There is said to be a bookkeeper in Norwich, Ct., who writes equally well with

The latest from Paris is about a beautiful young lady without arms or legs who sews and embroiders with her mouth

both hands at the same time

The public debt Statement for February ows a decrease of \$10,868,753, compared with the January exhibit. "Small favors thankfully received.'

A little school-girl in Norwich (Ct.) gave as the definition of the word happy—"To feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister.'

The growls of the disappointed factions in the Radical party are loud and deep Grant is no longer, in their eyes, the "savio loud and deep.

Grant's cabinet begins and ends with an E. B. Some radicals think this is because it is an Egregious Blunder, others because it is an Everlasting Bore.

The following rules are posted in a New Jersey school-house: "No kissing the girls in school hours; no licking the master dur-

The name of Miss Annie Surratt appears on the list of applicants who passed ex-amination for teachers in the public schools of Baltimore a few days ago.

A curious statistician, has figured out that the amount of money now in circulation in Illinois is just three dollars to each

If no untoward accident befalls a cotton caterpillar fly to-day, or her children, she will be the mother of sixty-five thousand million worms by the middle of October.

An Illinois elergyman on the way to fulfill an "exchange" appointment, made an exchange of carpet bags with some one. and instead of two sermons found \$80,000.

Rochester, formerly the centre of the wheat region, now pays twenty thousand dollars annually for flour made from Wes-

The price of sugar having fallen two cents at wholesale from the high prices they had reached, consumers are correspondingly The Chinese in California number sixty-

two thousand. Here will be a fine field for the politicians to work upon when the fifteenth amendment passes. Reports from Washington announce that

the State Department is "literally besieged" by office-seekers, desirous of concilating the "man Washburne."

On the 4th inst., Hon. James G. Blaine, gress, by a vote of 136.

Among the new post-roads in California, we observe one "from Chico to Humbug Valley." There ought to be a large mail on

FACE THE MUSIC .- The radical Congress and the radical President Grant have declared for Negro Suffrage. The sneaks in Pennsylvania will have to face the music on this question at last.

The municipal election in Georgetown. D. C., has resulted in a Democrat victory, the Democrats carring the city by 37 major ity. Last year the negro vote gave the city to the Radicals by a large majority.

The Friend, a Quaker paper published in Philadelphia, complains that members of the sect are served with notices to pay the State militia tax. It advises them to resist the demand as long as possible.

The largest man on record in modern Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches high. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little ver 1000 pounds.

As a flock of sheep were being driven across the bridge at Danville a few days ago, one of them jumped out of the window, and, sheep like, the rest of them quickly followed. The result was that eight of them became food for fish.

J. W. Frilling, who was elected chief burgess of the borough of Sunbury in February, declines the honor, and P. M. Shindle and A. N. Brice are applicants for the appointment to the vacancy by the Govern-

Kansas City has a citizen of doubtful sobriety, who being arrested, told the justice that he wasn't drunk by any means—he had only been made dizzy by watching the movements of a velocipede. He was let off on the payment of costs.

The election in New Hampshire on Tues day resulted in the success of the Republican candidates for State officers and Representatives in Congress, as was to be expected, but by a majority barely exceed-ing half that which the State gave for Grant and Colfax last November.

An Iowa exchange vonches for the truth of a statement that a lady in that village, when quite a child, accidently run a splinter in the thumb of her left hand, and was astounded the other day by having a sawlog, ten feet long and twenty-three inches in circumference, jump from her heel.

The trial of James Grant for the alleged murder of H. Rives Pollard, the Richmond editor, who had published a scurrilous article written by James Marshall Hann, and full of false and slanderous accusations against a young sister of the accused, resulted last Saturday in a verdiet of "not guilty."





HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Mar. 17, 1869. DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

In obedience to the desire of a majority thereof, the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1869, at 71/2 o'clock, P. M., to fix the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary,

Sympathy with Rebels.

The distinguished rebel, General James Longstreet, has received from General Grant the apointment to the lucrative office of surveyor of the port of New Orleans. In this place he will not be long in recovering some of the loss his private fortune suf fered in the war. If no Southern negro nor Northern carpet-bagger could be found qualified for this position it might be imagined that Grant could have selected some wounded Union soldier instead of this rebel chieftain. It seems that Grant fully understood what Longstreet meant when he supported the infamous reconstruction policy, and has acted accordingly. Longstreet has his reward. But this handsome recognition of the party services of the rebel general has been made so suddenly as to take the truly loil slightly aback. With the exception of General Lee, the Union cause no more able enemy than Longstreet. In the persistency and malignancy of his hostility, no rebel, not even Jefferson Davis, surpassed him. His treason to his country is made singularly odious by this appointment.

When Wade Hampton and Forrest took a modest and becoming part in the National Democratic Convention in New York last July what a howl all the truly loil did set up over them! How they will receive this appointment of Longstreet remains to be seen. If he be fit to take an office under a loyal administration, would it be wrong to let a battered Union soldier like Joe. Knipe, keep the place which he holds? Sublimated loyalty will doubtless repudiate General Joseph F. Knipe, whose body is covered with wounds received in the ser vice of his country, and take to its bosom General Longstreet, who is guilty of the blood of thousands of Union men slain in the war. Of such stuff is loyalty made General Breckenridge a little while ago a fugitive under indictment for treason, and General Longstreet courted and appointed to lucrative office! Would there be any harm now in Breckenridge becoming the democratic governor of Kentucky, since Longstreet has been made surveyor of the port of New Orleans? Can no one but Grant take the stain of treason away ?-

Forney Abroad.

This gentleman, of "my two papers, both daily," is trying to turn an honest penny in North Carolina. He has bought tell them, they will lose from the day that land in the rebel State, and wants North- they force negro suffrage upon the people. of Maine, was elected Speaker of the House land in the rebel State, and wants North-they force negro suffrage upon the people. of Representatives for the Forty-first Conern men to come down and buy it at enhanced prices. He writes letters to North- son of their persistent and apparently con ern papers that even make old Greeley glad. sistent denial that they were for negro suf-He has not seen a drunken man since he frage. The Welsh do not like the Irish : has been in North Carolina, and has not there is a lack of congeniality between the heard the slightest disturbance of any kind. two classes on account of religion and other Of course not. We have no idea that there causes. The republican party, while they ever was a drunken man in the State, or cannot carry the great body of the Irish that any Ku-Klux or rebel outrage was ever population, can carry a large proportion of perpetrated there from the beginning of Welsh so long as, and only so long as, they time. Forney, in "my two papers," has can persuade that people they are honest in very often published accounts of very dia- their professions against negro suffrage. bolical transactions in the Old North State, perpetrated invariably by long-bearded rebels upon saintly negroes, but this was before he bought land down there. It is all traditional policy of the State, to introduce right now, and Northern men can just

sit down literally beneath their own fig trees and Schuppernong vines, with none to molest or make them afraid. Oh! Forbe-sure, but we can't say that you are any worse than any of your brother Radical edthe South as a land accursed of God, a home of devils, and for hire, they will represent it as a paradise .-- Lexington Kentucky

Mrs. Grant.-The Washington corres-

say of Mrs. General Grant : "Few women ever bore the perilous test of sudder fame and fortune with a more mit his amendment to a vote of the peohearty happiness or more unassuming ple! Well, sir, if the gentleman from grace. Is she pretty? No. She is a rolypoly of a little woman, with beautiful neck, hands and feet. Her features are well cut, but her eyes were crossed. Some of her friends wished to have them straightened. "No." she said. "Mr. Grant had loved her ever since she was a little girl with her eves crossed. He said that she would not be herself to him if they were straight. Crooked they should remain. If he was satisfied, what mattered it to other people?"

When Judge Sharswood rendered effect that coin contracts were valid, there was a tremendous howl from Radical journals. Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the views of this distinguished Judge, these same jour-nals accept it as sound law, and see no lurking treason in the decision.-Thus does time vindicate, one after another, the great principles laid down by the Democracy.
The time is coming when the people will
confess the superiority and wisdom of Democratic statesmen, and entrust power to their hands.

Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

SPEECH OF OF PENNSYLVANIA, . In the House of Representatives,

On the joint resolution (S. R. No. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

February 20, 1869.

MR. WOODWARD. I wish to say a few words to-day in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania of 1790 was silent on the subject of negro suffrage. A diversity of opinion and practice to a limited extent grew up under that Constitution. In some poradic instances colored men were allowed to vote: but at length the question came before the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and it was decided that the constitution of 1790 rightly understood, never permitted negro suffrage.

That decision was based upon this ground, that the negro race never had become a part of the social compact of this country, a conclusion that was deduced from the history of the negro race, and their introduction into this country as slaves. It result: ed very logically out of the great principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all just Governments should be founded in the consent of the governed. A subject, inferior, ignorant, and idolatrous race, introduced into a country against their will to be slaves, would be greatly wronged in being treated as having consented to the government of that country. The African race has never consented to the government of this country. They are exotic, they are alien, they are strangers to the Commonwealth. They were brought here in violation of the laws of nature; they were thrust upon us without their consent and without ours; and according to Pennsylvania law they never became parties to the social compact upon which all our political institutions are founded.

The people of Pennsylvania, penetrated with these truths, which their judiciary had thus recognized, amended in 1837 their constitution of 1790, and in defining the qualifications of electors inserted, the word white" before the word "freeman." This was not only agreed to in their constitutional convention after great deliberation. but amendment was submitted, with other amendments, to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania. And, sir it is a part of the history of the times that those who were opposed to the reform of the constitution were especially opposed to this amendment, because of the popularity which it gave to the other amendments. I point the House to the fact that the people of Pennsylvania thus through their judicial tribunals and by their own popular elections, decided as olemnly as it is possible for freemen t decide that the negrorace was no party to the social compact and should not be admitted to the suffrage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that decree has never been reversed. On the contrary, all political parties have recognized it and submitted to it. The republican party, as often as they have been charged with intending to take out of the foundations of our State Government that corner-stone, have asserted that they were slandered; that they intended nothing of the sort. They have pointed to the Chicago platform in confirmation of their assertions. In consequence of this disavowal they enjoyed in the last election, and in all the late elections in our State, a very large Welsh vote, which, I

The effect of the proposition now before us is to change the fundamental law of Pennsylvania, to reverse the historic and into the politics of that great Commoncome along and buy the Forney lands and wealth this alien, foreign, unnatural element, which down to the present time the republican party have told the people never was to be a part of their policy. I ask ney, Forney, yeu are a dirty creature, to of the gentleman from Massachusetts and of this House that before this change of policy be adopted the whole people of itors. For hire they, have all represented Pennsylvania be allowed to pass upon the question. What answer does the gentleman give to this request? He has answered, sir, in your hearing, that he cannot allow the offering of an amendment looking to that end because the Constitution forpondent of a western journal has this to bids him. I stand here asking the gentleman from Massachusetts to do an unconstitutional thing, when I beg him to sub-Massachusetts had never done any unconstitutional thing it would undoubtedly be a very great sin in me to tempt him into transgression. But, Mr. Speaker, let me tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that I asked him to violate no constitutional provisions when I asked him to submit this amendment to the people of Pennsylvania. And, sir, within five minutes after he refused to entertain my proposition, he stood in his place and declared, as the report in the Globe will show to-morrow, that this constitutional amendment was to be subdicision in the Borie vs. Trott case, to the mitted to the people of this country. I deny that.

Its submission to the people, in the fair sense of the term, is exactly what I demand. The present legislature of Pennsylvania was elected last October. It was elected while the republicans were complaining that the democrats were slandering them in charging them with intending to introduce ne-

this or any similar amendment I will give thing I have to give if he will hazard that statement. But he will not, and the fact must remain unchallenged that you are to ratify your amendment who do not represent the people upon this question. The ratification might just as well be submitted to any other body of men-it might just as well not be sabmitted at all.

popular branch of which shall be chosen after this date, with this question before the eyes of the people.

The gentleman from Massachusetts says that is unconstitutional. Why? Because we cannot select the legislature to which to submit our amendment. I deny his premises. I say that the Constitution devolves upon us the duty of selecting the representative body to which we shall submit amendments. When I read the words of the Constitution you will see I am right. It is as

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of propose amendments to this Constitution. or on application of the legislatures of twothirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of threefourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

There, sir, is the constitutional devolution of the duty to exercise our discretion hetween the legislature and a convention to pass upon amendments. The duty involves the power. If we must choose be tween the legislature and a convention, we may choose a legislature or a convention elected last year, or to be elected this year. The constitution does not shut us up to legislatures now in session. We may take any legislature that shall fairly and reasonably represent the people. And the ground on which I maintain that our discretion should be exercised in favor of a future instead of the existing legislature is, that the people may have a chance to choose representatives with a view to this question.— What right had the gentleman to say that the amendment was to be submitted to the people? It cannot be submitted to the people by being submitted to the present legislature. Nobody knows that better

than the gentleman from Massachusetts. When you have matured the form of your roposition, throw it before the legislature be chosen next fall, and let the people inderstand that when we democrats charged you republicans with plotting for negro suffrage we did not slander you, but spoke only the truth. Put your amendment before the representatives of the people chosen after you have shown your hands, and if they ratify it I will agree never to raise my voice again in opposition to negro suffrage. Having said this much in behalf of an

mendment which the gentleman from

Massachusetts will not let me offer. I improve the opportunity to add a few more thoughts on the general subject of negro suffrage. I have shown the House what has been the fixed position of Pennsylva- representatives of their sex and "most ignia in all times on this subject. For more than thirty years all parties have acquiesced in the rule of white suffrage. So far ably agree that it would be a degradation to bottom in a minnit, and will fite a yoke of as I remember no public man in Pennsylvania has proposed a repeal of the rule.-Even the late Mr, Stevens, whose opinions were extreme on all subjects, never brought trustees; and, therefore, by an almost uniforward any measure to alter our constitution in this regard. He would not sign the constitution, as a member of the convention, and no doubt he would have voted to his dying breath to expunge the word "white." So also, had he been spared; would he have lifted up his eloquent voice to persuade the people of Pennsylvania to change their fundamental law and give the ballot to the negro; but, sir, I persuade myself that he would not have been guilty of the insincerity and duplicity that have characterized the conduct of the republican party on this question. Having denied again and again that this issue was in last fall's election. Mr. Stevens would have said with characteristic candor, the representatives then chosen do not necessarily represent the people on this question, let it go to the next representatives they may choose. Not only have all white men in Pennsylva nia acquiesced for thirty-two years in the rule of white suffrage, but so also have the black men. I cannot recall a single instance in which any representatives of that class of our citizens have asked for a change .-The colored people of Pennsylvania are a quiet, orderly, and respectable population. They enjoy full protection of all civil rights. Pennsylvania abolished slavery in 1780 by an act whose preamble is often quoted to attest her abhorrence of the institution, but whose substantive provisions show that she was no more unmindful of the rights of sister States than she was of the rights of the negro race. With us the negro is esteemed according to his individual merits. If he is industrious, sober and honest, he is respected and patronized. I have many white, and therefore they cannot co-oper friends among them, and cherishing only ate in exercising political trusts. I do no the kindest feelings for them. I am inca- say that one may enslave the other—the su pable of doing anything in my representative capacity to their prejudice.

them. The assertion that it is necessary to niots and blood-shedding- If the time ev the protection of their civil rights is false, er comes that the political destinies of this and, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, is country, even for one presidential term gro suffrage. That charge was declared to ballot in Pennsylvania for his security than be a defamation upon the fair fame of the the woman do for theirs. The whole his- day that ever dawned upon that unfortu [Poultry]

republican party. And yet it is to this tory of that grand old Commonwealth shows nate race. May God in his mercy to them present legislature the gentleman i insists that the weak, the ignorant, the poor, the and us avert that day! submitting the amendment. A legislature dependent have been cared for by her with Now, sir, it is from considerations of ex-HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, not only not elected to consider any such a maternal solicitude. Look at her com- pediency that I oppose negro suffrage. It subject, but elected in the midst of pro- mon schools, her colleges, her asylums for is the good of the negro as well as of the fuse denials that such a subject was to come | the blind, the deaf and dumb, the insane; white man that prompts my opposition. It before them. On this question they do not her hospitals for the sick, her houses of is my desire that they may live together in represent the people-were never chosen to correction for the erring, her prisons for peace and happiness, as always heretofore represent them. If the gentleman will say the guilty, her laws for the poor, for mar- in Pennsylvania, that leads me to deprecate that this legislature was elected to consider ried women, her system of intestacy .- this amendment. And especially have we What can Christianity or civilization do for in Pennsylvania a right to conplain when, up the discussion. Nay, I will give him any- the lowly, the poor and the distressed that in violation of all precedent, of all constitu Pennsylvania has not done? Who dares tional law, of your own party platform, to stand up and accuse her of robbing the and of the peace of our Commonwealth, negro of his rights? Who has the audaci- you repeal our constitution without giving about to call upon a body of representatives ty to assert that the ballot is essential to us a right to vote against your amendment. the negro's safety and welfare? Found- If such a high-handed wrong does not wake ed by deeds of peace, Pennsylvania has up the people of Pennsylvania to the revo been just to all men, whether red or black lutionary schemes of the republican party or white, and he wrongs her grievously if they can be beguiled by fair speeches in What I propose is, that the amendment on the poor and false pretense that her they are ready to have the negro thrust inshall be submitted to a legislature, the most citizens of African descent are oppressed. to political partnership in contempt of their It is not so.

> and is subversive of our fundamental law, life, I shall blush to own herself my son length on this head, I will not enter again and borne away to distant lands to be into the subject, but will content myself slaves, but they never would, and neve with saying that suffrage is not a natural did, voluntarily surrender to an inferior both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall right any more than any other municipal tribe of their own race, much less to an in life and liberty do; but it is a political can example? trust which the majority may bestow where it will best subserve the general welfare .-It is a conventional as contradistinguished from a natural right. Its bestowal, limita- Hun and Vandal trample Roman grandeur tions, and exercise are regulated by the laws of convenience or expediency. The question always ought to be, will a proposed extension of suffrage promote the peace ton and the Scot, all of them jealous of and welfare of the body-politic? When Louis Napoleon, in the coup'etat that made | blood in defence of what they had inherited him a despet, decreed universality of suffrage, he demonstrated how this beneficient reform of which we hear so much, could be made the instrument of an inexorable tyranny; and the same reformer who extended the basis of suffrage at Anthens brought in with it the odious ostracism by which the greatest and best men of the which has made him great to the African? city are banished. These and many other Not to the African in the wild freedom of examples that might be cited ought to his native jungles, but to the enfeebled, each us that when suffrage is hastened or timid, ignorant descendant of a mace of extended by force or fraud, instead of slaves! And these are to be made voters growing up out of the experience of the and law-givers, to be our judges and repre eople, it is a curse and not a blessingr

> > they were formed, not on the wild dreams of theorists, but to record the conclusions of experience. What the common masses have found to be good for themselves, they livers; about 1 aker to a goose is enuff, aland Federal. Suffrage has been left to to 175 akers iz nearer right. These two each State to bestow or withhold according calculations R so far apart, it iz difficult to ized foreigners. Why? If a natural for, that i would sell it for half what it was right, a God-given inheritance to manhood, worth just becaze it didn't have but one as it is sometimes called, why should it be withheld from these classes? It is with-Pennsylvania withheld from negroes-exwho are not selected. Everybody except those strong-minded women, who, not just good chawing; the rezon of this remains a norant of what they are most assured," clamor for "women's rights," would probthe female sex to involve them in the responsibilities of the ballot. Universal experience attests that they are not suitable versal consent, they are set aside. The reasons for setting aside the negro are to females. Between him and the white must forever prevent that free, social intercenrse on which alone popular suffrage can

be based. This distinction, if it be not inflamed ingether harmoniously in the same commu- and its dupes : to matter and the white man to the black, the country in which they dwell together must be governed by white men. They will not, they cannot, maintain a peaceful partnership in this matter. Call it prejudice or what you will, philosophize an moralize upon it as you may, the fact re mains that one is black and the other i perior may be compelled to respect the civ il rights of the inferior race-but they can But, sir, the ballot will be no boon to not long be co-trustees of suffrage without

who would undermine her institutions up- to the support of such a measure as this; if solemnly recorded will, why then, sir, a sad For though this amendment is uncalled and sickening degeneracy has come upon for even by the negroes of Pennsylvania, my native State, and, for the first time in it is supposed it will be a step toward uni- Africa never so demeaned herself. The versal suffrage which gentlemen speak of hardly savages of the mountain slopes in as a great and beneficient reform. I can- the interior of that continent never debased not help thinking, sir, that such opinions themselves to the level of the Bushmen and are founded in a misapprehension of the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope. nature of suffrage. Having on the former No, no, sir, they could be torn from kindoccasion stated my views somewhat at red and homes by the cruel slave trader, regulation which experience has shown to ferior race. And have we, proud Ameribe expedient. It does not belong to man- cans, so lost our ancestral tradictions that hood in the sense in which the rights of we can no longer be inspired even by Afri-

We have seen in history the proud Ro mans refusing citizenship to the most illustrious sliens ; we have seen the Goth and in the dust; we have glowed over the strug gles between the Norman and the Saxon the Cavalier and the Roundhead, the Britheir nationalities and ready to shed their from their ancestors. But now, in this nineteeth century, we are to be held up as the first example in the world's history of a great people surrounding political trusts to one of the lowest and feeblest races of the world's population, The Anglo-Saxon of sentatives. Is there any profounder depth Our written constitutions are the out- of self-degradation than this? If there be ropping of our national life. Until lately I have not courage to explore it.

Sound on the Goose. Josh Billings says the goose is a grass an imal, but don't chew her cud. Tha R good have secured in their constitutions, State tho' there iz some folks who thinks 1 goose to its discretion. Nowhere has it been extell now which will finally win. But i don't tended to women or minors or unnatural-think if i had a farm of 175 akers, awl paid goose on it. Geese sta well, some of our best biographers sez seventy years, and held from them on the same reason it is in grow tuff to the last. Tha la one egg at once, about the size of a goose egg, in pediency. Human experience has proved which the goslents lies hidd. The goslen iz that the trust could be best executed by ex- the goose's babe. The goose don't suckle cluding these classes, and, as in all other his young, but turns him out to pasture on trusts, the selection of a trustee on the ground of expediency is no affront to those on the goose. Tha R good eating, but no profound secret to this da. When the femail goose is at work hatchin, she is a hard burd to pleze; she riles clear up from the oxen if tha sho her the least bit of their sass. The goose is excellent for feathers, which shed every year by the handful. Tha R inflibicuss besides several other kinds of cuss. But the R mostly curious about one thing-tha can haul up one leg stronger and better than those which apply into there body and stand on tuther awl da, and not tuch anything with there hands. I man there is an ineradicable distinction that take take notis thar sin't but fu men that can dew this.

PROTECTION ILLUSTRATED. - The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti to hostility by bad legislation, does not Commercial (Republican) publishes the folprevent the two races from dwelling to- lowing piquant sketch of the protection

nity, assisting each other in the labors and Let me illustrate. I go, like an ass, inthe charities of life, and contributing to to the axe-handle business. I find that it their mutual welfare. But when you at- won't pay. Axe-handles can be bought tempt to force then into social and politi- cheaper in Canada than I can make them, cal equality you inflame the passions of so I hasten up to Congress and state my both parties and destroy the harmony of grievance. It is a great interest, says the their relations. Out of these conflicts the sepulchral Kelley, and must be protected. weaker must inevitably come most dam- It is a great interest, echoes Moorhead aged. It is impossible to provoke a con- Wilson, Sherman, Wade & Co. It is a flict between the African and the Anglo- great interest, shrieks the Tribune et al. Saxon races in which finally the African and forthwith a law is passed forcing every will not be worsted, For a while you can man purchasing an axe-handle to pay me force a sort of equality upon him by a fifty-cents instead of twenty-five. This is standing army and the Freedmen's Bu- called a protection to American industry. reau : you can oppress your own fellow- That is, it protects my industry at the excountryman in the hope that the African pense of the wood-chopper. But then he will keep you at the public crib, but as had no business to be a wood-chopper. surely as God has made intellect superior Why don't he make axe-handles? Serves him right.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Price of Country Produce, Corrected Week-ly by BILLINGS & PHILLIPS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., on Turnpike St (near the Canal). Tunkhanack Pa

the Canal),	Tunkh	annock, Pa.			
Apples, green	per b	ushel · · · · · · · ·	\$.00 @	\$1.2
Apples, dried		B	(0.10 "	0,1
Benns,	**		5	2.50 "	3,0
Beeswax,	per	B		30 "	1
Butter,	- 44	**		40 "	
Buckwheat,	44	bush		85 "	
Corn,	66	"		96 "	5
tiggs,	**	doz		25 "	
Hay.	**	ton	1	6.00 "	18,0
Honey	41	B		121"	
Hides,	15			07 .	
Lard,	**	"		18	
Pork,	**			124	
Potatoes,	11	bush		60 "	
Oats,		" 32Њ		65 4	
Onions.	- 44			1,25	. 1.1
Rye,	**				1 13
Wheat,	44				
Poultry. B	87 B	**********			

Special Aotice.

THE LAST CALL. All persons indebted to the undersigned are here:
notified that accounts unpaid on 1st day of Apri
1869, will be left in other hands for collection.
Tunk. March 9, 1869. PAUL BILLINGS,
C. DETRICK

5 CENTS REWARD.

Is offered for the return of a bound servant gir named Elizabeth Jones, she is about 12 years old, ra away about the first of March. All persons a hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting he on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her con-tracting.

Lovelton, Wyoming Co, Mar. 5, 769—n31.

N BANKRUPTOY.—In the matter of Andrew S Collum, Bankrupt. In the District Court of th United States for the Western District of Penns;

United States for the Western District of Pennsyl vania, ss.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned here, by gives notice of his appointment as Assignee and Andrew S. Collum, of Falls, Wyoming County, and State of Pennsylvania within said District, been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District,

Dated at Towanda, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1869.

YSN31.



HAIR RENEWER RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL

COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.
It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and necomplish more than three bottles of any other preparaon. Our renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the

Our renewer is accepted as others.

It will keep the Mair From Falling out.
It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair St Lustrous, and Silker.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. R. P. HALL & CO. Nashus, N. H. Proprietors For sale by all druggists.

For Sale!

In NORTHMORELAND TP. Wyoming Co. Pa. A SAW MILL, nearly new, with one MULAY SAW LATH MILL, and a STONE TO GRIND CHOP. It is run by two WATER WHEELS—one over

Also a DWELDING HOUSE, nearly new, with FIVE ACRES OF LAND, more or less

JACKSON KRESGE.

Northmoreland, Mar. 2. '69. v8n30-1m.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Mary A. Hotchkiss, by her next friend Nelson Deolittle Wyoming County, No 28 Albert B. Hotchkiss. LIBEL FOR DIVORCE FROM THE BONDS OF

I, Moses W. Dewitt, High Sheriff of the County 1, Moses W. Dewitt, High Sheriff of the Country of Wyoning, hereby make known unto the above named Albert B. Hotchkiss, that he be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Tusk bannock, in the Country of Wroming, on Monday the 19th day of April, A. D. 1869, then and there to answer the said compaint, and show cause, if any he hath, why the bonds of matrimony between himself and Mary A Hotchkiss, his wife, shall not be dissolved.

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Mar. 1st. '99-n30a

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Wyeming County Teachers' Institute will be held at Mehoogany. It will commence on Moday, March 29th, and continue five days. The Legislature, at its Session of 1867, made provision for bolding annual Institutes, to be devoted to the improvement of Teachers in the science and art of elements, requiring the Treasurer of the proper County, to pay money out of the County Treasury to the County Superintendent—such money to be extended. to, to pay money out of the County Treasury to the County Superintendent—such money to be expended in prosuring the services of Lecturers, and Instructions for the Institute. I hope that all Teachers, and these intending to teach will attend, and "so profit by the Institute as to fully justify the action of the Legislature in making such provision.

J. B. RHODES,
Tunk., Mar 1, '69—n30-w3.

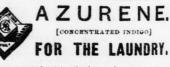
Co. Sup

SELECT SCHOOL.

A Spring Term of Select School at MEHOOPAN will commence on Tuesday, the 30, of March, a continue Twelve weeks. TERMS

mmon English Branches, Higher " " " French and Latin, each,

NANCY LYON Mehoopany, Pa n30w3.



FOR FAMILY USE Sold in FIVE cent, TEN cent, and TWENTY cent boxes.

Each Twenty cent box, besides having Five times as much blue as the Five cent box, contains a pocket

pin cushion or emery bag.

For Hotel and large Laundry use, it is put up See that each Box has the proper Trade Mark. For Sale by BILLINGS & PHILLIPS, on Brid St. near the Canal, Tunkhannock, Pa. vSn29a

A VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOTFOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale a HOUSE & LOT

unte on becomd St., Tunkhannock, Pa. adjoining sidence, formerly of Harvey Sickler, now owned Benj. P. Carver. The property will be disposed ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Two Story Frame Building,

24 by 32 feet, WITH WING ATTACHED, 16 et, 14 Stories high. A good WELL of NEVER FAILING WATER! and a LARGE CISTERN FOR SOFT WATER, are

on the premises; together with fruit trees ormental trees, &c. There is a fine Cellar under the building. The property constitutes a most desirab home, and will be SOLD AT A BARGAIN! For further particulars, apply to
THOS. OSTERHOUF.
Tunkhaunock, Pa., Jan. 13, 1859—n23-3m

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the firm of Eastmand ros, has been dissolved by mutual consent the books and accounts of said firm have been let G. H. Eastman for collection, and to whom counts against the firm should be presented t tlement The business will be continued by Eastman, at the old stand. These indebted partnership books, will please call and settle out delay. G. H. EASTMAN Tunk, Feb. 23d '69-n29. M. J. EASTMAN

TO THE PUBLIC The Subscriber proposes to keep, after M.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE HOUSE!

for the accommodation of strangers and travelen, at the house formerly occupied by John D. Roger, IN

CENTREM ORELAND. The patronage of the traveling public is

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.