

CURRENT NEWS.

New York uses 9,000,000 eggs a week. Kansas will cultivate grapes extensively this season.

Cincinnati expended, in 1868, for street cleaning purposes, \$184,000.

Prof Bond, a wire-walker, fell off and broke his neck lately at Charleston, Mass.

A married man in Pittsburg lately ran away with two widows.

Why are elections like tents? Because the canvas ends at the polls.

Beautiful extract.—A handsome lady just helped out of a mud hole.

A Entaw (Ala.) editor, takes dogs in punishment for subscriptions.

Horace Greeley is to lecture on poultry culture. Horace is posted on fowl subjects.

An Ohioan has sent Grant a segar six feet long. What office would he like?—he can take his choice.

The presiding burgomaster of the free city of Hamburg was, in his youth, a dry goods clerk in a Philadelphia store.

A dog in Portland has learned the human amusement of sliding down hill, and draws his own sled up, mounts it and rides alone.

Wendell Phillips is reported as saying that his lecture on "Lost Arts" need not concern the ladies, they are not having lost any!

Mud having been released from the Dry Tortugas, can be seen at any time anywhere along Main street.

Washington correspondents note that Grant's father tumbled down stairs while his son was tumbling up.

The contract price for the granite required for the new Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia is \$300,000.

The bridge proposed to unite New York and Brooklyn, will, if built, have the enormous span of 1,600 feet.

Dr. Muld has returned from the Dry Tortugas, where he was sent for setting the broken leg of a sufferer.

In New South Wales horses sell for two cents apiece. This knocks velocipedes higher than a kite.

Wood is so scarce in France that they save their sawdust, mix it with glue and press it in moulds, making, it is said, very good imitations of carved wood.

TRAVELER.—"Show me to a room with a good fire, water, I'm so duced wet; and then bring me a glass of ale, for I'm awful dry."

Forney thinks "the appointment of Longstreet is a d-d pretty way to make treason odious." Forney has not yet got an office.

The Methodist church at St. Jose, California, was burned recently because the pastor taught and attempted to convert Chinese.

There are two inconsistencies in this world that are hard to understand. Everybody is anxious to get to heaven, but no one is in a hurry about it.

A young lady in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, was charged with putting on "airs" because she refused to go to a ball barefooted.

Josh Billings says one live man in a village, is like a case of itch at a district school,—he sets everybody scratching at once.

An Erie (Pa) damsel was recently crimping her front hair with a hot flat iron. It slipped and crimped a strip of cuticle off the full length of her face.

Mr. Donn Platt claims to be a Republican, but a Radical paper thinks he had better take in his sign. That advice will do the whole Radical party.

There is an old English statute which prohibits people from getting married after a certain hour in the day, because such a solemn obligation ought to be entered into only when the parties are duly sober!

A printer's apprentice says that at the office they charge him with all the pi they do find, and at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He does not understand that kind of logic.

Nearly fifty bodies have been washed ashore near the scene of the Mittle Stephens disaster, in Red River, Louisiana.—One lady was identified by 2 wedding rings on her fingers, each bearing her name.

Governor Brownlow's pardons last year number over three hundred. The old repertoire will soon need some one to pardon him, put the keeper into whose hands he will fall, never pardons.

A New England publisher has just issued the life of St. Paul, a volume intended to sell among Christians. That publisher will never get his money back unless he follows it with the life of Fred Douglass.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Married at Sudbury, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry, to Miss Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury. We hope the descendants will not prove to be gooseberries.

Mr. Gilpin, of Colorado, has written a letter to prove that under the Rocky Mountains, "solid masses of gold of incalculable magnitude and weight." All that is wanted is an eligible hole, and gold will soon be a drug.

BRISTLE SPLITTING.—On the 9th inst., a prisoner was being tried at Independence, Mo., on an indictment for stealing "a pig." The Judge decided that "a hog" was not "a pig," and as the animal stolen was proved to be "a hog," the Judge ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Alas, Alaska! It is proposed to make of our new territory a home for transported criminals. What has that poor country done to be thus outraged? Or is it the desire of the Radical party to secure homes in this world for far removed from their homes in the next as possible?

In St. Joseph, Mo., a few nights ago, several elms bore their way into a cellar to reach some barrels of whisky there stored. Congress should pass a law prohibiting this, also some person, in a fit of dryness, commence boring some of the members of that body, in their anxiety to obtain whisky.

A young married woman, whose husband was "gone to the war," heard the remark that the government wanted more cavalry and infantry. She replied, that she knew nothing about cavalry, but added with a sigh, that if more infantry were needed the government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 7, 1869.

George S. Twitchell, the Philadelphia murderer, is said to have made a confession in which he declares that his wife killed her mother, Mrs. Hill. He afterwards helped to throw the body out of the window.

THE BLUNDERING PRESIDENT.—And now, Attorney General Hoar decides that Grant's action recalling certain pardons granted by Johnson, was illegal. What with the A. T. Stewart blunder in asking for the repeal of the Act of 1789, and this blunder in relation to pardons, Grant begins his administration in a poor way to gain the confidence of the people. But what better could be expected of a man who accepted the office of President without fear?

GRANT DEFEATED.—Both houses of Congress have passed the amended Tenure-of-Office bill. It merely differs from the old bill in this: that it gives Grant the power to make removals from office without the consent of the Senate but retains the privilege to the Senate to interpose objection if it chooses. So Mr. Grant is tied to party, and if he should become unruly on the hands of the Rumpers they can readily "shut down" on him!

Special elections were held, on Tuesday last, in forty-six counties of Indiana for members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of the Democratic incumbents to prevent the Radicals from forcing the XVth Amendment upon the people against the will of the majority. In nearly every county the resigning members were re-nominated, and in all they were re-nominated, and in all they were elected, the Radicals not even daring to make a fight in defense of their legislative scheme. It is now fully proven that the people are against the proposed action of the majority in the Indiana Legislature, and the Democrats should defeat it by the use of all just and allowable means.

Let us see how sensibly the Mongrel press can talk about the negro when they are not trying to use him as a voter to keep themselves in power—the following is from the Albany Evening Journal, which is politically as dark as the black hole of Calcutta: "The repugnance to certain associations and affiliations is perfectly natural. There are physical and mental differences between the two races which separate them by an inexorable law of repulsion, and which can be overcome by no amount of humanitarian philosophizing or philanthropic legislation. The white does not accept the black as a congenial fellow and associate. And he never will. We believe that sensible colored people will agree with us on this point. They see that neither their own happiness nor their position in society will be improved by ignoring the differences which the Almighty has created. No black man with a proper sense of self-respect would seek to crowd himself into society where he was not wanted, and where he must be conscious that all around regard him as an inferior."

Take notice, ye niggers, that you will do to vote for Mongrel party, but you are not good enough to attend one of its balls. When your vote is wanted you are a "man and a brother," but when you want to dance with your white friends you are only a "nasty nigger."

Let the Fifteenth Amendment be Extended to Africa.

Just now, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, when the Radicals are in such a hurry to enfranchise the negroes that they refuse to wait long enough to allow the people of Pennsylvania to express their opinion on the subject, it might be well to take a look at Sambo in his own home. There, in a climate peculiarly suited to him, in a land the most fertile under the sun, the African race has lived for about six thousand years. He has had opportunities for advancement equal to those which any of the white race ever enjoyed. How has he improved them? Let the following extract from a periodical answer. The article in Lippincott's Magazine for April, entitled "Our Globe in 1869," sums up the advances made in civilization during the year 1868. This it says is the state of Africa.

"The West coast of Africa presents no new discoveries. The suppression of the slave-trade seems to have had a beneficial influence on that unfortunate land, for the war continues, but the captives are now more generally eaten than sold. European sailors and merchants are often forced to witness horrible scenes of wholesale cannibalism; and the enmity of the natives against foreigners, including missionaries, has only been increased by the loss of former profits."

Here is a subject which demands the instant attention of Congress. Wouldn't the XVth Amendment reach this case? We are gravely told that it is calculated to lift the barbarian negroes of this country to a condition of perfect equality with the white race, and, if it has such virtue, it ought to be able to do something for their relatives who are eating each other up at home. Let a resolution be passed extending it to all Africa. It will do just as much to elevate the negro there as here. If the right of suffrage be the great elevator as is claimed to be, its application ought to be made universal. Let it be at once extended to all Africa.

The Public Enemy at Harrisburg.

Could we spare the space, we would cite the various emphatic denunciations of the Radical members of this Legislature, in which even the Radical press have been constrained to join with Democratic and neutral papers. Such a set of villians as most of our present legislators probably never before bartered and sold the interest of the people. The few decent men among them sometimes join in opposition to schemes too barefaced for any excuse; but the opposition has been, we regret to say, too often ineffectual. On Saturday last, our Radical cotemporary, the Inquirer, in commenting on the disgraceful conduct of two Radical members, added some just remarks of wide application:

"These are the men our citizens have gravely gone to the polls and chosen to represent our great Commonwealth. To such triflers and speculators we have entrusted the making of our statutes, the framing of our laws, the regulation of our trade, the care of our sacred rights and franchises. They hold the States, its gravest interests, its power and progress, in the hollow of their hands; they hold, also, the citizen, vested right of property; also, measurably, his liberty, for to them it is given to say what shall, or shall not, be felonious or criminal—what shall be right in law and what wrong."

The Morning Post says it were better to have no Legislature than such a Legislature: "The Pennsylvania Legislature is a body of men, some of whom have been known to spend three or four thousands of dollars for the privilege of serving the State at three dollars a day. Its duties are ironically said to be to make laws for the good of the people, to provide sufficient revenue, to take care of the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. In this fiction our grandfathers were weak-minded enough to believe, but now anybody who should mention such obsolete ideas at Harrisburg would be hooted out of the town."

"The people of Pennsylvania have long looked upon these proceedings at Harrisburg with fear and disgust, but have never been able to correct them. Year after year they elect the same class of men to the Legislature, and groan under the abuses, extravagance and corruption of their tyrants. It seems impossible for them to reform the character of their so-called representatives."

It is thus that the Radical editors cry out when they feel, in their own pockets the itching fingers of these legislative jobbers. Why are our Radical cotemporaries silent, when the same polluted hands are thrust into the ballot-box, and the votes of thousands of our citizens are dragged out and cast aside like waste paper? These are the men—corrupt beyond measure or denial—who have now undertaken to give this city its judges, and who are higgling and caucusing over a scheme to give us a police of their kidney. They do, indeed, as the Inquirer says, "hold the State in the hollow of their hand;" and, in the same itching palm, lies this great city, with all its interests. It is to Harrisburg, to the foul purities of the State Capital, that a party in our midst transfers the conduct of our municipal affairs, the review of our municipal elections, the choice of our local judges! All to be managed, out of the sight of Philadelphia, by men whose knavery nobody denies—they do not deny it themselves! They advertise it—to draw business! Judge Greenbank is probably the only victim. It is even easier to blot out a district than to upset an election. There is a bill now in the Senate to destroy the judicial district of Lycoming, because the transactions of certain prominent Radicals there have been brought into the Court for examination. The Harrisburg Patriot says:

"We solemnly make the appeal to honest men of all parties in the great Commonwealth. Look to your judicial districts! If this infamous bill can be retained, not a judicial district in the State is secure from the polluted grasp of the bandits of the Legislature and lobby. Judges and court will be driven to the necessity of purchasing the forbearance of the ring to maintain their existence, or a deeply wronged and insulted people will be compelled to rise and lash the mercenaries out of the legislative halls. Railroads and mining corporations, it seems, do not furnish a sufficient amount of plunder; and the ring, in ravenous hunger for spoils, has begun an attack on the courts, which have hitherto deemed inviolate. If this Lycoming bill is not defeated, there is not a court in the Commonwealth safe from the assaults of the ring."

The Radical party that elected the majority of this Legislature is responsible for its infamous character. Especially responsible are those who carry up to that corrupt and incompetent body the municipal affairs of Philadelphia. To Harrisburg fly the kindred spirits of the "Ring" of this city to bemoan their loss of power and to plot its restoration. The people of Philadelphia made one vigorous effort, last fall, to free themselves from this horde of plunderers. We rescued the city from them.—This fall we must rout them out of their last stronghold at Harrisburg.—Philadelphia Age.

CLEAN OUT THE HAREMS.—A Radical lady, who is employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, has written a letter to the Independent, in which she makes very serious complaints in regard to the morals of many of the female clerks. She concludes with this indignant appeal: "We ought not to be insulted by having the paramours and mistresses of members of Congress forced upon us, and be obliged to tolerate their society day by day."

That there are many such creatures occupying the position and receiving the salaries of clerks without doing any work is well known in Washington. Radical members of Congress have converted the departments into harems, and their debauched and petted beauties are supported at the expense of the tax-payers of the country. To such a condition has the party of great moral ideas brought us.

"On to Washington," is now the cry of the grand army of office seekers.

Senator Sprague on the Situation.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, heretofore, one of the most radical of radicals, begins to show signs of returning reason. Even he, begins to see that everything is not lovely. His assertion, that he has spent his money more freely, than any of co-conspirators, in order to bring the country to its present ruinous condition; shows on what the party "of great moral ideas" base their claims to honors and preferment; and shows how deep must be his shame and contrition when he shall see himself as others see him.

Read what he says: "Sir, I have been deeply interested in the success of the Republican party. It means I have contributed more than any other member of this body, and in character quite as much to the furtherance of that success. In point of means, I think my contributions in that direction would offset the contributions of all the other members of the Senate."

And what position do we occupy to day? Is there peace at the South? Is there a spirit of harmonious influence here in this Senate toward those people? Is there government among those people? Do their occupations prosper? Are they not in a state of chronic revolution? And have you not had four long years in which to assure peace among that people?

I have called to the individual attention of Senators, and I have called to the attention of the body, the fact of the loss of nearly all—I may say, to-day, all of your industrial interests; and the apathy which seems to have been inoculated into every nerve and into every vein of this body and of the country, will not allow them to believe it until the mischief is upon them. Your immigration fell off thirty thousand last year from the year before. Why is that so? Is it not a clear case that it must be so? Where can these people obtain employment by coming here? If they take possession of the farms at the West they produce sufficient to supply themselves, at the cost of everything now, with the necessities of life? Sir, it cannot be done. They cannot come here; and it is not a shame and a disgrace to all your legislation that it should be so?

You have lost your commerce. You ask the reason for it; and there is no man in this chamber that gives a satisfactory reason for the loss except and because we are not paying specie for our bill. The reason is plain and simple that the construction of your treasury is such that you, in common with the capitalists of this country, are speculating upon every industry and upon every laboring occupation. That is the reason, and there is no other. I told you the other day that the condition in which the crops of the South were placed consequent on high prices was the most dangerous and disastrous position that it was possible to place them, for the apparent high prices here give a stimulus to the operations in and the production of cotton in Egypt, in India and in Brazil. It is my deliberate judgment, and nobody can gainsay it, that in five years you will be clamoring here for a tariff to keep out foreign cotton. How are you going to pay your debts with that state of things? Send more bonds to Europe, send more of your capital away from the industries of the people!

There is a paralysis throughout this body and throughout the country. I have pointed to Mexican society, I have pointed to Spanish society, I have pointed to Italian society, and if I have read anything I find that when they, powerful, civilized, refined, commenced the demoralization and loss of honor and virtue and prosperity, they occupied a similar position to that in which this country is placed to day.

I favored the election of General Grant in opposition to the aspirations of one connected with me by family ties. I did that because I felt that Grant had not learned the practices of those who had had charge of the government, that he would have capacity to see through the intricacies of the things about him, and would judge more correctly of the exact condition in which things were, unbiased, unprejudiced, uninfluenced. I watched his inaugural with anxiety. I listened to every word that he uttered. I watched his countenance. I responded to the words wherein he professed himself to be the champion of freedom and liberty; that he should be independent and fearless in the discharge of his duties; but I went away with a sorrowing heart when I heard that clause in his inaugural that would protect the government debt. I saw that the canker that had possessed the body politic of the American nation had got to him. I went away disheartened, sorrowing, alarmed. But, sir, I will not give up the ship, even with that impression. I hope he will discover the error into to which he has been led by bad advisers, and will retract, retrograde, turn away, as he would from a charnel-house."

The refusal to permit the people of Pennsylvania to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the Negro Suffrage Amendment is the grossest outrage that was ever perpetrated. When the Radical members of our State Legislature decided to force the matter through without discussion on their part they admitted their utter inability to defend the course they decided to pursue. They knew they could not stand up and discuss the proposition to submit the question to the people. The white men of this Commonwealth will read the proceedings with proper feelings of indignation, and when the next election comes they will be ready to choose a Legislature which will retract the ratification as promptly as it was endorsed. The issue is made up, and the result is not doubtful. The Radicals can not shrink the discussion before the people.

Outrage by a Negro Man in Franklin County, Followed by an Attempted Mob.

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, of Wednesday last, we obtain the following particulars of a beastly crime and its disgraceful consequences:

On Thursday, about noon, a negro went to the house of Mr. Wm. Oliver, in Guilford Township, about 2 1/2 miles from this Boro. Mr. Oliver and his wife were both away from home. A step-daughter of Mr. Oliver, named Ida Reinhart, who is about thirteen years of age, had also been at a neighboring house, but at noon went home to feed the pigs. She was in the house getting the necessary feed when the negro went there, and had the door locked. He came to the door but she refused to admit him. He pretended to be hungry and demanded bread threatening to burn down the house if she would not let him in. Terrified at these threats, she opened the door, when the black scoundrel seized her, threw her upon the floor and outraged her person. The little girl is pretty badly injured. The negro then took with him from the house a razor and a small sum of money which was lying on a mantel. Mr. Oliver's house lies in a south-easterly direction from town.

The negro then left and, crossing roads and fields, got round to the road leading from this Boro to Scotland in a north-easterly direction from town. About a mile from here, a gentleman resides by the name of John Landis. The negro accosted a little boy whom he saw there and asked him if there were any men about. The boy said no. Just then a young lady named Lydia Detweiler was seen passing through a field some distance off, and the negro went over towards her, and caught up to her about two hundred yards from her father's house which is in Green township. He attacked her at once and accomplished his purpose, the young lady resisting him to the best of her ability.

From there he went in the direction of Mr. Jacob Fry's house, and when within a couple of hundred yards of it he met a young lady named Miss Leah Lehman. He attacked her also and a most terrible struggle took place. He struck her on the back of the head with a club, and on the face, so that it is covered with black marks, and choked her so as to leave black and blue marks upon her neck. In the struggle he took a razor from his pocket and drew it close to her throat, threatening to kill her. She grasped the razor and broke the handle off, which she still has in her possession. Notwithstanding this heroic resistance, the black scoundrel succeeded in accomplishing his purpose with this lady also. We understand she is still confined to her bed from the injuries received.

Mr. Oliver has since seen the handle and blade of the razor used in this last struggle, and identifies it as his own. A negro answering the description given by the little girl and the ladies, was seen in this town, and was arrested by Mr. Frederick Householder and Mr. Nicholas Uglow, under the direction of Sheriff Fletcher. His name is Cain Norris, and his residence is "Wolfstown." He was taken to jail.

On Friday night, between seven and eight o'clock, the fire bell tapped and a rush was made for the jail. In about ten minutes no less than eight hundred, perhaps a thousand, people were gathered about the building. The crowd seemed wild with excitement and anxious to obtain possession of the prisoner. But Sheriff Fletcher refused to give him up, and expressed his determination to protect him. Several of our citizens made speeches urging the crowd to desist from the undertaking, but the Sheriff, still fearing an attack, called upon Capt. George W. Skinner, of the "Housum Zouaves," to come to his assistance. Capt. Skinner brought up some of his men with their muskets in obedience to the Sheriff's requisition, and after the Chief Burgess had interposed his authority also, the crowd left and went to their homes. On Saturday and Sunday nights similar attempts were apprehended, and the Sheriff, in consequence, had the jail guarded.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO EQUALITY.—The negro Legislature of Louisiana recently passed an act to do away with all distinctions on account of color, in that State, by imposing heavy fines and imprisonment on any hotel keeper, saloon proprietor, theatre manager, railroad conductor, steambot captain, director of a public school, that should refuse accommodation to a negro of the same as to a white person. The Governor of the State vetoed the bill. Whether, upon the ground that Heaven had marked an eternal barrier between the two races, and fortified it by natural antipathies, it is not stated.

JAMES HARPER.—Ex-Mayor Harper, of New York, met with an accident on Thursday last which caused his death on Saturday evening. While riding with his daughter in his carriage on Fifth Avenue, the horses were alarmed and ran away. An obstruction in the street overturned the carriage, and both Mr. Harper and his daughter were thrown on the pavement, he receiving a severe contusion over the left eye. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained unconscious to the time of his death. Mr. H. was the head of the great publishing house of Harpers & Brothers—his age was about 75 years.

The Radical majority in the House of Representatives have covered themselves with infamy. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember that on Thursday night, March 25th, 1869, the so-called Republican members of the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature voted to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the old Keystone State, against the will of their constituents, and in defiance of numerous petitions and remonstrances against the iniquitous act from both Democrats and Republicans.

Prontice says hereafter one of the necessary inquiries in regard to every Radical candidate for the Presidency will be: Has he relations enough to fill all the offices?

Gift Swindles and Lottery Enterprises.

There are over two thousand of these swindling establishments in New York.—There are about thirty heavy concerns, which do the heavy business. These change their location and their names often. By a flourishing concern the number of letters received daily is from two to five hundred. These letters emanate from the country. The swindlers are based upon some pretended benevolent scheme, such as the "Asylum for Sick and Wounded Soldiers;" or "Union Jewellers Society;" or "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home;" or "Orphans' Institute." Sometimes these concerns run a newspaper and offer a gift to every subscriber. Thousands of letters are received at the headquarters of the police from victims asking redress; sending for the prizes; exposing imposition; pointing out the locality where the swindlers do their business, and asking the police to break up the den of sharpers. Why the police do not do it, and put an end to this robbery, will be seen in another place.

From some den in the city, or for some store fitted up for the occasion, a scheme is got up in aid of the "Orphans' Institute." By the aid of directories, post office lists, and other means, the names of hundreds of persons are obtained from all parts of the country. Circulars are sent to each of these persons, containing a list of prizes to be drawn, the numbers, etc. Each is to sell tickets. Each is to keep quiet, as a knowledge of the promised prizes to one party would create dissatisfaction among the rest. But in every case ten dollars must be mailed before the prize can be sent on. The party is enjoined to state whether the prize shall be sent in draft or in greenbacks. Ten or fifteen days, at most, are allowed to respond. As the prize is supposed to be worth one hundred to five hundred, the parties catch at the bait, send on ten dollars, and of course that is the last of it.

Another favorite mode of swindling is carried on by men whose "sands of life have nearly run out." The party represents himself as a retired elderly man—one who has suffered long from asthma, or one nearly dead with dyspepsia, or wasting away with consumption. Through a receipt from an old doctor, or an old nurse, or an Indian, the party obtained relief. Out of gratitude for the recovery, the healed geygerman or individual gives notice that he will send the receipt "without charge" to any sufferer who may desire it. Circulars by the thousands are sent to the address of persons in all parts of the country. Each person is required to put a postage stamp in his letter, for the transmission of the receipt. "Thousands of letters" come back in response. The receipt is sent, attached to which is the notice that care must be taken in securing the right kind of medicine. Not one apothecary in a hundred in the country has the medicine named. The benevolent holder of the receipts adds to other things, that should the party will enclose \$3 or \$5 as a fee, he will be able to get the medicine if he will enclose \$3 or \$5 as a fee may be the New York party will make the purchase and send it on by express. Dreaming of no fraud, the money is sent as directed. If the medicine is sent at all, it costs about fifty cents to the buyer, and a handsome business is done. If the swindle takes, the party will pocket from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, break up the concern, and he out of the way before the victim can visit New York.

The thirty large gift establishments receive about five hundred letters a day.—Full three-fifths of these letters contain money. Some of the letters detained by the authorities were found to contain sums as high as three hundred dollars. Directed to different parties, they are taken out by the same persons. The medicine swindle and gift enterprises are run by the same parties. This advertising for parties is worthy of special notice. A man with a capital of from one hundred to five hundred dollars is wanted. He can make one hundred dollars a day and run no risk.—The victim appears. He has a little money, or his wife has some, or he has a little place he can mortgage. The gift swindle is open to him. The basket of letters is opened in his presence. He is offered a share in the dazzling scheme. He pays his money, helps open the letters for a day or two, and then the scheme dissolves in the night. Almost all these swindles have smaller ones that go along with them.

The names of the parties who are carrying on these gigantic swindles are well known to the police. The managers have been arrested a dozen times. Broken up in one place under a new name they open again. Thousands of letters are sent to the police headquarters from victims asking redress. But one of these letters is a complaint. Without a complaint the police are powerless. The victims belong to the country. When they sent their ten dollars to secure the prize, they knew it was a cheat on their part, for they had bought no ticket and if there was a prize they were not entitled to it. They dare not commence a suit against these parties. The swindlers understand this well and defy the authorities. If gentlemen from the rural districts love to be swindled and will be parties to the cheat they must take the consequences.

In almost every case gift enterprises are carried on under an assumed name, and when arrested the parties prove that they are not the men who carry on the business. When goods are seized an owner appears not before named, to replevin the stock.

For the first time since 1830 the Democrats have carried the City of Portland, in the Radical State of Maine. As passion subsides, the eyes of the masses are being opened, and the light which now breaks in the East will spread over the whole horizon before long.

B. F. Winans has been appointed postmaster at Newport, Kentucky. Recommendation—wedded a niece of General Grant.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION. Having this day purchased of David, Nelson, and Silas Anusick, the grain now growing on the farm occupied by the said Silas Anusick; and having in view the fact that Silas Anusick, a team of horses, a wagon, and a set of harness, to be used by him during the winter and spring seasons, in the business of purchasing or in any way interfering with the said property, as they will do so at their peril. DAVID NELSON, J. M. BRUNGS.

WORDS OF WISDOM. FOR YOUNG MEN. ON THE RULING PASSION in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent unsealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 102 P. Philadelphia, Pa. 75-24

LICENSE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions, and will apply for Tavern Licenses, at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., and will be heard on Tuesday, April 20th 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

APPLICANTS. TOWNSHIP. JOHN D. LaBarre, Braintrim. S. Bristol, Clinton. C. Mathewson, Furkton. James Burnett & Chas. W. Lee, Monroe. Reuben Parks, Northumberland. H. W. Connor, John D. Hewitt, John Niver, John D. Stewart, Thos. B. Wall, Tunk Boro. H. Hufferd, Tunk Boro. Fisher G. Osterhout, E. J. KEENEY, Clerk. Tank, March 30th '69.

DISSOLUTION. The Partnership heretofore existing between William Gardner and Charles Gardner, is dissolved by mutual consent. W. Gardner having sold his interest to A. J. Gilmore, partner in the business, and in discharge of his duties, tenders his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage extended to him, and the various firms with which he has been connected for upwards of twenty years past, and speaks a continuance of the same to the new firm, at the old stand, here requested to settle with the said firm, and to avoid the necessity of further notice, he has found a complete list of NEW GOODS, and a desire to serve the public better than heretofore.—Philip Baldwin, Successor. All those having unsettled accounts, or notes, due the old firm, are requested to settle with the said firm, as the senior member of the firm proposes to go West, as soon as the books and accounts are settled. He wishes to avoid the necessity of further notice with other parties for settlement. W. GARDNER & SON, Factoryville, Mar. 23d '69.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the following Accounts and Widow's claims, have been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Wyoming County, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, on the 10th day of April next, for confirmation and allowance: Final account of Mary Metzger, Adm'x of the estate of Casper Metzger, dec'd. Final account of A. O. Lutes, Executor of the last will and testament of W. Metzger, dec'd. Final account of A. O. Lutes, Executor of the last will and testament of A. K. Peckham, dec'd. Final account of John E. Peckham, Executor of the last will and testament of A. K. Peckham, dec'd. Widow's claims in the estate of Sylvester Carpenter, dec'd. Widow's claims in the estate of Almona R. Tyler, dec'd. Widow's claims in the estate of Ezekiel Morley, dec'd. Widow's claims in the estate of S. G. Harding, dec'd. Register's Office, O. L. PARISH, Register, Tank, Mar. 23d '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co. Pa. on SATURDAY, APRIL 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Monroe, County of Wyoming, and State of Pennsylvania; Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner, being the Northwest corner of land lately owned by Curtis Harding; Thence along the South line of William Wilson, Survey to a corner on line of land late of Curtis Harding; Thence South two and one-half degrees East along line of said Curtis Harding's land, Ninety Four Perches to the place of beginning. Said land is more or less, being all of that part of the Survey of William Wilson, Survey, one Hundred and Sixty Perches to a Beach Corner; Thence North thirty-two and one-half degrees East along the South line of said William Wilson, Survey to a corner on line of land late of Curtis Harding; Thence North sixty-one and one-half degrees East along the South line of said William Wilson, Survey to a corner on line of land late of Curtis Harding; Thence South two and one-half degrees East along line of said Curtis Harding's land, Ninety Four Perches to the place of beginning. Said land is more or less, being all of that part of the Survey of William Wilson, Survey, one Hundred and Sixty Perches to a Beach Corner. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Geo. H. Fox, vs. Geo. F. Fox. And will be sold for cash only, by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tank, Pa. Mar. 22, '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co. Pa. on SATURDAY, APRIL 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Wintham, Wyoming County and State of Pennsylvania; Bounded and described as follows, viz: On the North by lands of E. Sharpe; West by land of Philip Berme; South by land of William Riley, and East by land of O. Sharpe; Containing Ninety-one and one-half acres, more or less, with about Twenty five acres thereof improved, and one frame house, one log Barn, and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Elisha Sharpe, vs. Thomas Coyle. And will be sold for cash only, by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tank, Pa. Mar. 22, '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyo. Co. Pa. on SATURDAY, APRIL 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the Township of Wintham, Wyoming County, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, viz: On the North by land of E. Sharpe; West by land of John Carl, South by land of Philip Ber