There are three hundred female type setters in New York city.

President Grant, it is said, will visit

They call the French women who kill

Colorado wants 100 unmarried women so that the miners may get married.

At the latest count, Louisville had 301

The estimated cost of the Isthmus canal

The National Bank circulation of the United States is \$299,854,840.

Willard's Hotel in Washington took in over \$4,000 a day, inaugaration week.

Ex-Postmaster-General Randall has taken

up his residence at Elmira. N. Y. . Boston has about a dozen good female

There are 500,000 Norwegians in the

The memorandum book of Frederick the Great has recently been sold for \$240

There are only 8,000 Gentiles in Salt

Lake City, out of a population of 44,000. Pat Murphy, aged 110, and his wife aged 80, of Westmoreland county, are oldest married couple in Pennsylvania. estmoreland county, are the

. It is estimated that there are \$2,000, 000,000 worth of horse flesh in the United

English papers speak of a girl still living in Wales who has not eaten anything for

A Funeral in Brownstown, Pa., was at tended by five sisters, all of whom were

Artemus Ward's works are to be repub lished in London, with thirty-five illustrations from his panorama.

Hamilton Fish is the fourth Secretary of State furnished by New York. The others were Van Buren, Marcy and Seward.

The heirs of Noah Webster receive twen ty five thousand dollars annually from the

sale of his dictionary. The latest definition of a bachelor is, man who has lost the opportunity of making

a woman miserable. An ingenious citizen of New Albany, In diana, with too much time on his hands has been two years in making a checker board that contains 6,481 pieces

The daughters of Andrew Johnson left the mansion in better order than it has ever been left before by an outgoing Pres

A magnificent silver crown has been pur

chased by subscribert in England, and de posited on the tomb of the late Emperor Maximilian. A lady with the Grecian Bend consider

ed herself insulted when she was told, a few daysago, that rheumatic liniment would restore her shape. Acourtly negro recently sent a reply

to an invitation, in which he regreted "that circumstances repugnant to the acquies would prevent his acceptance to the invite A merchant of Bangor, Me., has had to

pay \$150 damages to a couple of ladies who were knocked down, and their fine clothes spoiled by a snow-slide off his store roof.

The Department of Agriculture publish es reports from South Carolina and Georgia, stating that there is a good demand for labor there, and a need for Northern men

Nebraska assessors for the next five years will deduct \$100 from their valuation ch acre of forests trees properly plan ed and cultivated, and \$50 for each acre of fruit trees. The State is short of timber.

During the year 1868, nearly 150,000 bu shels of apples were used in Orange county New York, in manufacturing 32,870 gallone of apple whisky, valued at about \$115

St. Petersburg is frequently called Pia

nopolis because even the humblest families possess instruments, while 800 men and 3, 400 women live by teaching the use of the In the Michigan State Prison, at Jack son, during 1868, twenty-seven convicts

were punished with whips, thirty-four with the paddle, forty-eight by being put into a dark cell, and six by being placed on a bread and water diet. After a month's fight, in a Congres each day of whose session costs millions to

the people, the tenure-of-office law is so "amended" that nobody can find in it any substantial change from what it was before. This is Radical legislation! Costly, rather. Negro militis are being formed by the Radical State authorities in South Carolina, and the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, F. J. Moses, Jr., has

gone to New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of purchasing two thousand Springfield

A negro preacher localed, New Orleans as a disorderly person, was the fine imposed. He was A negro preacher recently arrested in about to pay the nne imposed. He was about to be committed, when a happy thought struck him: "If your honor will trust me till Monday, I'll take up a col-lection to-morrow." He was trusted.

A rich old man died recently, whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He frequently stated that he would be re-On reading the will his vengeance venged. was too well felt. He left all his property about \$100,000, to his wife on condition that she passes every day, from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m., in his tomb. Should she miss one ir, the whole fortune reverts to the na-

According to recent reports on inebriety in this county, 122 men out of 300 never drink intoxication beverages, 100 drink moderately, 50 are ephemeral drinkers, 25 drink periodically, and 3 are habitual Of every 700 women, 600 never "indulge," 30 take wine, 17 taste ardent spirits, 36 drink beer habitually, 14 drink periodically, and 3 are habitual ine-

The experiments which have been made over the telegraph lines between Harvard College and San Francisco shows that the traveling time required by electricity is as follows, from Boston. To Buffalo and back, 0. 10 seconds. To Chicago and back, 0. 20 seconds. To Omaha and back, 0. 33. To Salt Lake and back, 0. 54 seconds. To Salt Lake and back 0 54 seconds. To





HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 21, 1869.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomina

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

tion of candidates for the offices of Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, July 14, 1869, in the Hall of Repesentatives at Harrisburg. By order of the Den ratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary.

The Public Debt Explained

The tools of the bondholders, and some w fools, not paid for doing it, misrepreent the cause of the depreciated value of he present circulating medium. All men of moderate means know too well, that a in numbers as to have no chance of success. dollar in currency represents less, rather Such is the case in the West Indies, where than more, than half-a-dollar did ten years the whites are so few that they may event-

The true explanation is in the fact, not that there is paper money afloat, but that the inferior. But where they have any this paper money represents an irredeemable debt-and not money, in any true sense of the term. It is not the presence of paper money that depress business, and renders the poor poorer. It is the fact that this paper money, and its corelatives, point to the fact that "the Government" is sup- type within the memory of man has not exposed to be indebted for thousands of millions it cannot pay.

To illustrate. The house of Eugene Kelly & Co., in New York, may have, from brought there as captives in war, but they their house in San Francisco, telegram that bills for a half a million of dollars in gold, or more, are, literally afloat against in New York welcomes the intelligence, beause it is a profit of exchange, and they

are the bullion ready to meet the bills. But, suppose Eugene Kelly & Co.'s hous were not the solid thing it is-suppose they had to "shin" round Wall street, to get eady for the drafts coming on them! This would be all the difference between legiti-

nate banking and wild speculation. The cases are not dissimilar. Men vers d in money affairs will appreciate the illusration. We will not develope it. Its understood meaning, by all skillful political has been rejected and cast out. It is the conomists, is that the distress for money and the inadequate pay for labor-and, through labor, for storekeepers and the like, comes from the fact that "the Gorern nent" is involved in a monstrous debt, and that, to pay its creditors, it is taxing the ery life out of the people. It is not the existence of paper money that makes the will be deserted by whites, in which the is but a result of the operative cause. Were though the Africans may have the majority paper money, on the plan of the Tribune, to now, they will gradually disappear. When be withdrawn, or, what is the same thing, they were slaves, they kept separate, and to be declared redeemable, the oppression the care of the white man was to have them of the industrial public would be far more increase, but the more they mix with the lists frightful-for taxes would still be to be whites the fewer they will become; and the paid in all their hugeness, and there would less the whites are bound to do for them be nothing to pay them with. Paper money the quicker they will sink. So we see that is a necessary evil, in our condition, and in all the Northern States they have rapidmust continue till we, in some way, get rid ly disappeared, and the bleaching process of the horrid public debt. So soon as this gradually works South. Fifty years ago debt can be gotten rid of, paper money Massachusetts had as many blacks as New will cease to be a necessity. But, in con- York now has ; and a hundred years hence, bulk of the people that, heretofore, have has to-day. It is the order of Providence been well-to-do, have been staggering -the law of God-that the higher shall along, trying to keep up appearances. They overcome the lower, the superior occupies are hurrying on to bankruptcy.

The real trouble is not that there is affoat | there would be no progress. a currency-greenbacks and National Bank bills included, of some six thousand millions. In its present circumstances the country needs more circulation. But the real trouble is that the bulk of this, and of hundreds of millions else, is a dead debt tively 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500, and shall be exeight on the people! It is not the greenback currency that curses us-it is that we have to pay the most horrible amount of usury to exorbitant bondholders for a debt not authorized by the constitution of the country.

This "war-debt" is villainous, and worthy of reprobation. We want to fling it to the deep sea-if the devil flies away with the claim he ought not to be forbidden. It is his. - Freeman's Journal.

HONEST GEARY. - Our peacock Governor, Geary, deeming himself invested with a little brief authority, and not satisfied with erdering the State Printer to print a book involving the State Treasury in a loss of \$300,000, contrary to all law and common sense, has, in a similar manner, purchased a \$1,500, piano for his mansion, and attempted to smuggle the appropriation through the Legislature by terming it 'coal, fuel, and incidental expenses." We are pleased to know, however, that the Senate detected the fraud and exposed it, and his Excellency will be compelled to pay for his piano or return it to the owner.

THE MIND NEVER STATIONARY .- The human mind is never stationary; when it is not progressive, it is necessarily retrograde. He who imagines at any period of his life, that he can advance no further in moral or intellectual improvement, is as little acquainted with the extent of his own powers as the voyager was with that of the terrestrial globe-who supposed he had erected pillars at the end of the world, when he had only left a monument how much fur-Virginia City and back, 0. 70 seconds, To San Francisco and back, 0. 74 seconds, Sheares.

The Conflict of Races. [From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald Rep.] Races of men are always in conflict whenver they come together. There can be no mixture. This is not in the order of nature. If, as some believe, all the races are from a common origin, that origin must and fifty per cent. per year; yet the bulls, have been so many million years back that to us it is as though there never had been one. Two of the races show no marks of progress, and these two are perhaps the oldest-the African and the Australian. No explorations of Africa or Australia have discovered any evidences of a social or civil condition and a "let up" was experienced on Satur among these people above what they are now. This is not so with any other race. No other seems to have been created and actual drain of money from this point, destined to live to the end barbarians, as thems, but every moment sustains them, above that level. With the Indians we find also enough, if suddenly locked up, to the remains of a better condition enjoyed strengthen the bear interest to a huge exby them long before the white men came tent. Large sums of money have gone to their country. They had reached the acme and had subsided before we knew them. The Mongolians, too, of Eastern Asia, though they have made no progress in thousands of years, yet have a civilization of their own, which, in some respects, will howling terribly. A Rhode Island paper bear a favorable comparison with ours. In a conflict of races -- as, we say, it always come when two are in competition-

the superior race overcomes and roots out

chance, the superiors-superior in mind. though they may not be physically-will win the day, if equal advantages may be given. With the inferior their language, their blood, their features, and their east of mind will disappear. In Africa the negro tended north of the Great Desert, where the Arabs and the Moors prevail. They have been held there as slaves, and been have never mixed with the people to adulterate the blood or gain the ascendency by numbers. So it has been in the south of hem, having been shipped on a steamer on | Europe. The Moors at one time were very he Pacific. Eugene Kelly & Co.'s house numerous in Spain and highly civilized, but in the conflict with the Baucarians they were destroyed or exiled. In Italy, th Africans that were brought to Rome in triumph, all disappeared. How numerous they were we have no means of ascertaining, but it is estimated that no less than a million negroes were brought there and mixed with the people; but to-day the Italians shows not the slightest taint of African blood. The African has been absorbed in the main stock, and as taking food into the stomach, what would not assimulate same in Egypt. There from the earliest ages the African has been a slave, and though a few mulattoes are found there, the greater part of the people show no traces of African blood. It will be the same in this country. There may be swamp lands in Louisiana, Florida, or other States, which ewards of labor and of legitimate business | negro may thrive; but in those sections o inadequate. The evil of paper money where the races will be in competition, equence of this huge public debt the great | Virginia will have no more than New York

> IMPORTANT TO CIGAR MAKERS.—The Internal Revenue law of July 20, 1868, provides that on and after the first day of April, 1869, all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used, containing respecdeemed and taken to have been manufactured or imported since July 20, 1868, and be re-stamped with tax-paid stamps. Every manufacturer of cigars, shall burn into the box, with a metal brand, his name, number of cigars, number of his manufactory. district and State, and shall paste thereon a printed notice forbidding the use of that box or package again, under a penalty of \$100 and imprisonment, and shall affix the stamp denoting that the tax has been paid. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale. any cigars in any other form than in new boxes, or who shall pack in any box any cigars in excess of the number provided by law to be put in each box, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years The fact that the cigars the red stamps, denoting that the tax has

> where the inferior have been; otherwise

have on it the new black-tax paid stamp. THE WAY THE MONEY GOES .- In March, 1865, Representative Schenck, engineered to a box of cigars or a bottle of liquor .another big picture for the adornment of the Capitol. Powell is said to have receiv- in a position where he can pay off some of ed \$10,000 of the amount already, but has given no evidence that he has even com- to the best of his ability. His action in menced to put paint to the canvas. Senator Morgan some time ago asked for infor- of Andrew Johnson and other Presidents. mation on the subject. and received answer that the artist, after four years' grace, was not yet prepared to report progress,-The same artist is responsible for the famous picture of De Soto, now in the Capitol, on which the flags are flying in different directions, and for which he received

an additional \$10,000.

The "Great National Blessing."

The past week was a most remarkable one, financially, says the Day Book, for Wall street, and the stock gamblers. Money ruled tight ; call loans were up to 1/2 per cent. per day, or at the rate of one hundred staggering on under their loads, refused to sell, and continued to put up their collaterals, and borrow heavier sums at these enormous rates named rather than unload and knock down quotations. The severe strain upon the borrowers culminated on Friday. day. The sudden relief in the money market was proof that, notwithstanding the which the condition of the banks show. except where a higher race not only lifts there is yet left currency enough to lend aid to the bull interest, by inflation, and South, and more or less West, but it ap-vion soldiers are being turned out of the pears that mere money does not make business. The complaint of hard times is general, and all the industrial interests are groaning. New England manufacturers are says: "Taxes and the increased cost of articles of food have made it necessary for the people to adopt measures of economy, and to buy little, save what is absolutely the inferior, unless the former are so weak needed. In times like these men wear their old clothes, and women turn their dresses, and make them over. The retailer feels the change, and the jobbers suffers by ually be driven out, as they have from St. the restricted purchases of the retailer, and Domingo, unless arbitrary power restrains the manufacturer is in deep distress at the contemplation of the general stagnation." But where, we ask, is the glorious change which the New England press declared would follow the election of Grant? Where is the dropping of gold which we were to see? Where is the general revival of trade? Where is the great rise in th United States bonds? Where is the restored confidence between capital and labor? The truth is the Grant election is but another huge dead weight upon the prosperity of the country. It simply proves that as long as Mongrelism, nigger equality, and a huge debt are allowed to exist, the country will

be kept prostrate and distress increase. Ashlev. Gen. Grant declared officially, March 4th, that he would appoint honest men to office, and that an honest administration of af fairs was the first thing to be secured .-- and now we see among the nominations sent to the Senate the notorious ex-Congressman from Toledo district, Ohio, James M. Ashley, for Governor of Montana. In March, 1861, just after Lincoln's inauguration, Mr. Ashley was a member of Congress, and had been in the previous Congress upon the Committee on Territories. He was well posted on "big things" in the Territories, and determined to get control of the important office of Surveyor-General in Col orado. He found the man he wanted to use in Francis M. Case, of Indiana, and his plans in connection with the office and the man are fully explained in his letters. Here are a few extracts:

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1861. My Dear Case; I have made some progress to-day about the Surveyorship of Col orado. In order to secure the Indiana del egation and---to operate on Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, I have promised that all the sub-appointments shall be made by us jointly, I giving them the first

Now. Frank, this is the best office, in my adgment, in the gift of the President, and unite with you as a full partner in all land speculation and town sites. I have worked Patriot. earnestly and hard for you, and hope to succeed. You do not stand as much chance for the Marshalship as you do to be struck by lightening, and Kingsbury is not much better—a little. This is on the square. Truly yours, J. M. ASHLEY.

Gen. Longstreet.

"The bloody-handed traitor," as the Radicals formerly called him, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on Saturday, week. as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Next to Lee, Longstreet was the most prominent of the Rebel Generals, and was noted for his savage acts. After one of the battles of the Wilderness. when he was compelled to retreat, he ordered the woods to be fired; in those woods some fifteen hundred wounded soldiers of the Union army were weltering in their blood. They were burned alive. Their bones were gathered up after a heavy rain had drowned out the fire. So said the Radical papers at the

But General Longstreet has taken the iron-clad oath; he has joined the Radical party; more than this, he is related to Mrs-Grant. Hence he gets an office worth \$35,-000 a year. "Let us have peace."

PAYING HIS DEBTS. - When Andrew Johnson became President some friends in New York sent him a magnificent carriage and a span of horses. He declined to receive them or any other presents, holding to the in the hands of dealers have on the boxes idea that no officer of the Government should receive anything in the shape of gifts. been paid, will not answer. The box must Gen. Granthas much looser notions on this subject. He is ready to receive anything from a horse, or a check for \$65,000, down through Congress a resolution giving his He has had four or five fine houses given relative, Powell, the artist, \$25,000 to paint to him, and enough of money and other things to make him a rich man. He is now his obligations, and he has been doing it this respect is in marked contrast with that

The new Postmaster General has removed James Lawrenson, a clerk in the Post Office Department who has been connected with that department through all administrations for fifty years. He was one of the gallant defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812.

The Spoils of Victory.

The radical cabinet ministers distribute which they accepted Grant's appointments themselves. That eminent patriot, Adolph Borie, Secretary of the Navy, who owes his office to the gratitude of Grant for personal favors in the shape of subscriptions commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Vard to issue the following order :

Sir : By direction of the Navy Department, you will see that no person hostile the present administration will be employed in the yard department under your cor

Preference should in all cases be given to those who have belonged to the Union party.

The Secretary of the Navy particularly desires this should be done. Very respectfully, J. B. Marchand, Commandant. Under the sweeping orders of Borie, Un

navy yard every day to make room for hungry partisans, who never saw the face of an armed enemy during the war. Scenes like the following take place every morning. An officer of the army who had entered the service as a Captain, and was mustered out honorably as Colonel of his regiment, and who had bravely participated in many battles of the war, held the in significant position of master plumber in the navy vard. He is brought up before the Chief of his department for dismissal, when the following dialogue takes place:

are to remove all the employees of this yard who are not Union men. Colonel.-"I believe I'm a Union man

Superintendent. - "Mr. - my orders

since I served in the Union army from the beginning of the war until it closed.' Superintendent .- "O, yes, very good,

out, perhaps, you do not quite understand me. It is rumored that you did not vote for General Grant. How's that?" Colonel .-- "I did not vote for Grant

Superintendent .- "That will do. Your ervices, I regret to say, are no longer required. The orders of the Secretary of the Navy are peremptory. Good morning." (Exit Union soldier. One of the truly loil who has been promised the place puts his head in at the opposite door, as the Colonel withdraws. He served manfully during the war as a sutler's clerk, and did a fair share of repeating the tickets of the Grant electors at various precincts last November.)

The next candidate for dismissal is poor Union soldier who lost his right arm at Gettysburg. He was employed in the navy yard at the hard work of turning a grindstone, for a pittance from his grateful hang about the yard had reported him as a democrat.

Superintendent .- "What is your employment in the vard?"

Soldier .- "I turn a grindstone." Superintendent .- "I am informed that you are not a Union man."

Soldier .- "If this is my sign, I am, (holding up his stump.) Superintendent .- "O, that's not what ! want to know. Did you vote for Grant

and Colfax ? " Soldier .- "No, sir ! not by a d-n sight! Superintendent .- "That's enough. We

have no more need of you here. The last heard of the soldier, he had purgrinding out dulcet music for the ears of last. We have the controlling oligarchy the truly loil on Broad street, not far from the palatial club house known as the Union League Building, where Borie and his I would resign to-day if I were sure I could League Building, where Borie and his keep it four years. If you get it, I want to friends nightly meet to boast of their patri-

Grant on the War-path.

(Special dispatch to the World.) Washington, April 16. EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS PROBABLE.

A Senator from the Pacific coast is anthority for the statement that an extra session of Congress will be called within sixty days. The purpose of calling the extra be the intention of the administration to for all this change.-Radical Ex. force issues on the Cuban business. This

mations being given to far West Congressmen not to be in too great hurry to go far credit it as to defer, in many cases, their departure and await events. There jectures and reports, however, all vaguely need be, by force. Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; if the latter, then a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet will certainly occur, because the Secretary of State remains unalterably opposed to any and all designs calculated to embroil this country in war with Spain or with any other power. Indeed, he is opposed to the annexation policy to the north and the south of us generally, and on this point is not in harmony with the administration. It can be authoritatively stated that the President has been made aware since Thursday that a very formidable expedition is openly preparing in this country at two points, New York and New Orleans, with the avowed design of proceeding to Cuba. The men at work to get up that expedition declare that the government will manage to let it alone very adroitly. More of the extent and existence of this enterprise can be found out in New York than here, because there are its material and personal concentrating. This fact, united to the report, believed to be well founded, that an extra session of Congress is to be called before the 4th of July ensuing, warrants the expectation of the gravest events in the history of the country which have occurred

for years.

Imperial Government.

Quite recently the New York Citizen statthe spoils of office to the followers of the ed that a newspaper was about to be estabparty with the same want of delicacy with lished in that commercial Metropolis for the avowed purpose of promoting the transformation of this Republic into an Empire. The first number, under the title of The Imperialist, was issued on Tuesday last. We have not yet seen it, but its prospectus for house and furniture, has compelled the | boldly avows that "its creed is revolutionary-its mission being to prepare the minds of the American people for the revolution COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES that has already begun." It courts the NAVY YARD, Philadelphia, March 31, 1869, support of the bondholding interests of the country by declaring that the public debt, "if left to the keeping of the populace," will surely be repudiated, and that the rights of public creditors can only be protected by an Imperial Government. It charges that "the Republic means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war," and that "the Empire means law, order, security, faith and

The Citizen went on to assert that another newspaper, to be called The Empire, entertainig similar views and purposes, soon to be established in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Union League, and that the movement "is back by a powerful secret "organization," having affiliated so cieties in different parts of the country.

Gravely as all this is told, the story, whether true or false, as a whole, is not without its lesson and its warning. The mere announcement of a movement of this kind indicates, to some extent, the drift of things, and foreshadows possibilities which twenty years age would have been rejected with scorn by the great mass of our people The whole tendency of Radical legislation during the war, and up to the present day, has been to break down the barriers that protected the States from Federal aggression, to abridge the rights of the citizen, and concentrate in the hands of a few lead ing men all the power of the Government. If we have not yet quite reached a central ized despotism, we are at least on the verge of it. A vast and wide spread system of corruption has debauched the moral sense of a large portion of the people, a gigantic money power has subsidized or overawed another portion, jobs and contracts, the emoluments of office, and the opportunities of plunder a third. In the midst of this saturnalia of rascality all the old land marks are being broken down ; all the wise admonitions of the founders of the Repub lie either forgotton or scerned, and mer witness, almost daily, the boldest usurpa tions of authority, if not with actual applause, yet with apathy and indifference: By shallow fools and knavish partisans this condition of things is called 'progress. country. One of the radical spies who But it is that sort of progress which is fatal to liberty. We are traveling the same

downward road that other Republics traveled before us. We are undergoing the same ordeal through which they also pass ed, and to which every one of them eventually succumbed. Like us, they once were prosperous. Like us, they grew contentious, and like us their quarrel culminated in civil war with its passions and its unimaginable horrors. Next followed the clamor for a strong Government, and the usurpation of supreme power by a despotic oligarchy. When this point was reach, it was but one step more to the elevation of a military dictator, and the establishment of an Empire upon the rnins of a Republic. All chased from his savings an organ, and was these changes we have undergone but the

afterwards? A CHANGE. - What a great change has come over Missouri in the past few years. Half a score of years ago she furnished border ruffians to make Kansas a slave State, and led the raids upon that Territory. Now she has elected Carl Schurz, the most radical of Republicans, United States Senator. From a second-rate slave State of ten years ago, Missouri to-day stands in the front rank of States in wealth population and enterprise. Yankee and session is stated by the same gentleman to intelligent German immigration accounts

and something that very nearly approxi

What

mates to a centralized despotism.

Military rule, bayonets, rascality, and report startles many, but its getting out is scoundrelism on the part of corrupt radimerely believed to be premature, not incor- cal office-holders, accounts for all this .rect. It became known by private inti- Dem. E.c.

The Day Book, in noticing the ap home, as they might be needed, They so pearance of the new republican leader, the Imperialist, says: "The thing is published in this city, and is called The Imperialist may be other reasons at the bottom of the For a vignette it bears the engraving of a intention to call an extra session. The crown. It is published by the "Imperial Cuban business, however, is accepted as Publishing Company." No names, howthe most plausible and probable reason. ever, are given as sponsors for the charac-What Congress will do or will be asked to ter or duration of the concern. We are, do as to Cuba is not easy to state. Con- however, informed by a gentleman who is connected with its publication that "s portend a programme of annexation, if member of Mr. Grant's Cabinet has furnished considerable funds for the enter-

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!! Still further evidence of enterprise and improve

TUNKHANNOCK

The undersigned has recently opened a MUSIC STORE, in the Room lately occupied by the Post Office, on Warren St., in which everything in his line is kept, constantly on hand, such as PIANOS MELODEONS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, FLUTES, FIFES, CLARIONETTES, PICOOLOS, VIOLIN BOWS and STRINGS, of the best quality—DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, NAS.
Sheet Music, Music Books; and in short, every article connected with Music in any of its different

His GOODS are all selected by Prof. Louis Practo. ous, of Wilkesbarre, and all Melodions, are warranted for 5 years.

Orders from any point, will be promptly attended to and goods furnished from five to fifteen per cent. ceheaper than in any other Establishment of the kind, in this section of the county.

Arrangements have been made with an experienced Tuner, who will Tune and repair all kind of Musical Instruments.

Tunkhannock. Pa 'Jan. 25, 'u9. -v8n25ly. | FRUITS,

CAUTION.

Whereas, my wife Olive, nas left my bed and board without just cause or provocation: this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH WALTER.
Falls, April 3, 1866.—n35 w3.

Special Notices.

Helmbolds Concentrated Extract Sarse

Those who desire I rilliancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which centrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably doe, Ask for HELMBOLD'S Take no other.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,
ON the RULING PASSION in Youth and in Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Errin unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, f charge. Address. HOWARD ASSOCIATION VS-no. VS-no.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters of Administration to of Hannah Day, late of Tunkhannock have been granted to the subscriber. All debted to the said estate are requested to mediate payment, and those having clumands against the estate of the said dec make known the same, duly authenticat delay to Tunkhannock, April 21, '69—n36-6w.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

Having retaken full possession of the saw-mi premises, in Lemon Township—the same lately by me—this is to forbid all persons entering upon any way treepassing on sald premises, by cor hauling away trees or timber or by doing other damage, on or about said mill or dam, persons, not heeding this caution, will be deal in the most vigorous and summary manner. Lemon, Pa. April 6th 1869.n35w3

The copartnership heretofore existing between indersigned under the firm name of O. L. tead & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual col. L. Hallstead takes the Paint mill and the control of the control

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

O. L. HALLSTEAD,
Plereevile, April 1, 1859.-n35w3. TEACHFRS' EXAMINATION.

At Meshoppen, April 29th.
"Mehoopany, "30th.
Forkston, May 1st.
Tunkhannock, "3d.

Pierceville, 4th.
Falls, in School House, near McKune's,
Wednesday, May 5th.
At Northmoreland, May 6th.
Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Cowith writing materials.

The copartnership heretofore existing between firm of C. D. Virgil & E. F. Roberts, is this day solved by mutual consent. All books and acco of the late firm are left with E. F. Roberts for sement, to whom all monles are to be paid. P. S.—The business will be continued at the I and Variety Store, under the firm of Roberts & C. Thankful for past patronage, we hope by dea justly with all, to share our part of public patron. E. F. Roberts. T. F. Gar. Meshoppen. April 9, 1869.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT ELEC

In pursuance of the 43rd section of the Act of 8th 1854. The School Directors of Wyoming C are notified to meet in Convention at the House in Tunkhannock, on the first Monday of A. D., 1869, being the third day of the month, a octock P. M., and select, vira voce, by a major

Tunk., April 13, '69. 止 was和 HALL'S

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegeta



FOR FAMILY USE Sold in FIVE cont 1

2 00 boxes. See that each Box has the proper Trade Mark. For Sale by BILLINGS & PHILLIPS, on Brit. st, near the Canal, Tunkhannock, Pa.

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. CTLV WELL's Celebrated Essay on the RADICAL'S (without medicine) of Speimatorrhea, or Sem Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impolement Mental and Physical Incapacity. Impediment

gance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cent. The celebrated author, in this aimirable celearly domonstrates from a thirty year's succ practice, that the alarming consequences of abuse may be redically cured without the dang use of internal medicine or the application of knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once si certain, and effectual, by means of which every farer, no matter what his condition may be.

outh and every man in the land Sent. under seal, in a plain envelope, to an dress, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Gu stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marr price 25 cents. Address the Publishers

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SEGARS. CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO, GENUINE MEERSCHAUM and

ORANGES.

LEMONS,

and a full assortment of choice

at wholesale and retail -and cheaper than eve M. R. KOHNSTANN

Teachers' examinations will be held, as followed May 1st. 3d. 4th.

J. B. RHODES, Tunk., Pa., Apr. 6th 1869.—n35.

Meshoppen, April 9, 1869.

o'clock P. M., and select, vira voce, by a major the whole number of directors present, one pers-literary and scientific acquirements, and of skil experience in the art of teaching, as County S intendent, for the three succeeding years; and termine the amount of compensation for the s and certify the result to the State Superinte at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth fortileth sections of said act. burg, as required by the things of said act.

J. B. RHOADS, Co. St.

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

mpound. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO IT It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft.

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Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual ext

terer, no matter what his condition may cure himself cheaply, privately, and RADIO This Lecture should be in the hand-

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for sale. Inquire of Tunk., April 13th '69.

TUNKHANNOCK PA.

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also

NUTS, and

fered in this section of the country. Tunk. April 13, '69.-n8n36-tf-