



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HEISTER CLYMER, OF BERKS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve: 1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxims that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted. 2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose. 3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery), and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property. 4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors. 5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote. 6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country. 7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our arms and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic service, in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection. 8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The Atlantic cable is now working so admirably that the evening's news of most of the European capitals, is read at the breakfast tables of Philadelphia, New York and Boston in the morning papers of these cities.

It is not necessary, we presume, to remind our delinquent subscribers, that they can send us what they owe us by jurors and others attending court next week; and have a receipt returned to them for the amount. Of course every reader of the Democrat knows that.

The great National Conservative Republican and Democratic Convention now being held in Philadelphia, is by far the largest and most important political gathering ever held in the country, upwards of twelve hundred accredited delegates had arrived on Monday last. Every State in the Union will be represented, in every case, with its most talented and influential men. Twenty-five thousand visitors were in the city. All Hotels and hundreds of private houses are crowded with guests.

QUERY.—Why don't Andy Johnson skin a few more slimy, black-republican, official eels in these parts?

They are entirely to "quiet and reticent" while hanging on to the seat. They would be more lively and decidedly more entertaining, with their hides off.—Besides the circulation of the Tribune would be increased.

Give us a few more pickled eels, Andy. We rather like to see the reptiles divested of their slimy hides "wriggling in hot vinegar." While on this subject, we are reminded that the defunct, skinned and pickled Postmaster at Meshoppen hasn't given us the wriggle he promised us. Did the skinning process go so hard with him, that we are obliged to stir him up, to get a wriggle from him? We shall see. And if he be really dead! dead!! dead!!! we may write his epitaph.

Get Naturalized.

Persons of foreign birth who are entitled to their final naturalization papers, should not fail to attend with their witnesses to prove residence, at this (August) term of court, as this is the last term in this county before the general election, and as the final papers can only be obtained in open court. The following classes of persons would be admitted to citizenship: 1st, Persons who have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens, at least two years; and shall prove in open court, by two witnesses, good character and residence in this county for five years and in this state one year, before making application for citizenship. 2. Persons who arrived in the United States three years before arriving at the age of twenty-one, may be admitted to citizenship after five years residence without a previous declaration of intention.—The fact of good character and residence being proved in open court as above. 3d. Persons who have served two years (we quote from memory) in the army of the U. S. and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to naturalization upon proof of such service and discharge—without a previous declaration of intention of citizenship filed or proof of further residence.

Every man Qualified under the State Election Laws Shall Vote

Lists of deserters and non-reporting drafted men are being printed at the State printing office in this city, under instructions from the State officials. These lists, it is said, will average about one hundred and fifty to each regiment—thus aggregating from thirty to thirty five thousand names. They are to be sent, with copies of the now defunct act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters and non-reporting drafted men, to all the election officers of the State, with orders to refuse the votes of all whose names appear upon the lists. Covert threats and inducements, as circumstances may require, will probably accompany the lists. The Disunionists seemed determined to make what little they can out of the State act, notwithstanding they know full well that the late decision of the Supreme Court renders the State act null and void. Governor Curtin gave as a reason for his delay in signing the State act that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Franklin county case, if upheld against the election officer, would render the State act. The Court having so decided—that an election officer or board of officers cannot be made a tribunal for the trial of deserters—the State act becomes a mere nullity, of no force or effect, except as a bug bear. The Court also decided that Congress has not only no authority to empower election officers to disfranchise deserters and non-reporting drafted men, but no authority to empower the Legislatures to authorize such officers to try or disfranchise such men for offenses against the Federal Government. The Court distinctly stated that nothing but the evidence of a trial by court martial, and sentence approved, can be made grounds for disfranchisement. All deserters and non-reporting drafted men, therefore, otherwise legally qualified, can vote in Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October, and the election officer or individual who shall attempt to prevent them will be liable to heavy punishment. Let this be distinctly understood all over the State. This scheme now perfecting is certainly the dourer resort of the Geary Disunionists, knowing, as they do, that no deserter or drafted man, who was formerly a "Republican," can, by any possibility, be expected to vote for Geary or any other candidate of his party, since that party has passed these acts of political outlawry against him. It has been well judged, by the Geary faction, that all "Republican" non-reporting drafted men will help to keep out of office those who unjustly and unlawfully attempted to deprive them of their rights under the Constitution of the State and of the Union. Hence the effort which is about to be made to deter men from voting, by sending out these formidable lists. But none but ignorant and timid persons will take any account of the threats of Disunionists. Some of them may be induced to vote for Geary, under promise of the Geary politicians that they will not be thereafter molested or disfranchised, but the individual who shall give up his right to vote (which in his ignorance he may think he has lost,) is neither a free man nor a man in any sense. It is to be hoped that the number who can be so intimidated and humbugged is very small. The Democratic party having defended the membership of all political parties from the attempted unlawful deprivation of political rights, it is therefore no more than fair that those men, irrespective of party, should aid the Democracy in upholding the State and Federal Constitution, through and by which their rights are secured. If family ties, disapproval of the negro aspect of the war, or other circumstances and influences beyond their control, prevented them from striving on fields of battle for the Union; they may now repair that neglect by voting for the Union. Every ballot that may be cast for Heister Clymer will be a telling blow for the restoration of the Union according to the wise policy of President Johnson, whilst every vote cast for John W. Geary will be a blow at constitutional freedom and the Federal Union.—Let this fact be kept constantly in view, and let every man, qualified under the State election laws, demand and secure his vote. There is no law nor power, to prevent—except brute force. If it shall be attempted, meet it as best you can.—Patriot & Union.

Mercur on Negro Suffrage.

At the last session of Congress, on the eighteenth of January, Ulysses Mercur voted for the following bill, which passed the House and went to the Senate. We quote from M'Pherson's "Manual," pp. 114-115. It is entitled "A Bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia." Be it enacted, etc., That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia the word "white" be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color. Sec. 2. That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said district, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed and annulled. Mercur stands upon the records of the years and nays in favor of this odious bill, which was not passed through the Senate, because it was ascertained the President would veto it, and that a two-thirds vote to override the veto could not be obtained. The following official communication to Congress from the Mayor of Washington will show the outrageous character of the proposition and the contempt manifested by its passage through the House for the interests and opinions of the people of Washington:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, January 6, 1866.

Hon. L. F. S. Foster, President of the Senate of the United States:

Sir,—I have the honor, in compliance with an act of the Councils of the city approved December sixteenth, 1865, to

transmit through you to the Senate of the United States the result of an election held on Thursday, twenty-first December, 1865, "to ascertain the opinion of the people of Washington on the question of negro suffrage, at which the vote was 6,626, segregated as follows: Against Negro Suffrage.....6,591 For Negro Suffrage.....35 Majority against Negro Suffrage 6,556

This vote, the largest with two exceptions, ever polled in this city, conclusively shows the unanimity of sentiment of the people of Washington in opposition to the extension of the right of suffrage to that class; and that its integrity may be properly appreciated by the Senate, I give the aggregate of the vote cast at the five elections immediately preceding for Mayor; 1856.....5,640 1858.....6,813 1860.....9,975 1862.....8,816 1864.....5,720

No other in addition to this minority of thirty five are to be found in this community who favor the extension of the rights of suffrage to the class and in the manner proposed excepting those who have already memorialized the Senate in its favor, and who, with but little association, less sympathy, and no community of interest or affinity with the citizens of Washington, receive here from the General Government temporary employment, and having at the National Capital a residence limited only to the duration of a Presidential term, claim and invariably exercise the elective franchise elsewhere.

The people of this city, claiming an independence of thought and the right to express it, have thus given a grave and deliberate utterance, in an unexaggerated way, to their opinion and feelings on this subject.

This unparalleled unanimity of sentiment which prevades all classes of this community in opposition to the extension of the right of suffrage to that class engenders an earnest hope that Congress, in accordance with this expression of their wishes and respect and consideration they would as individual members, yield to those whom they immediately represent, would abstain from the exercise of its absolute power, and so invert an impending future apparently so objectionable to those over whom, by the fundamental law of the land, they have exclusive jurisdiction.

With much respect, I am, sir, your own and the Senator's obedient servant, RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

The Kentucky Election.

The election of Judge Duvall, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, which is an important State office, and of some pecuniary profit, means, as we understand it, says the New York Express, no more than that a large majority of the people have thought proper to avenge, through him, an outrage committed during the war, of using the military power of the Government to prevent the people from casting their ballots for him, when a candidate for State Judge. It is just one of those cases where the majority of voters, whenever the opportunity occurs, will take it upon themselves, to right the wrongs of their fellow citizens. We have seen such cases often before, and shall witness them many times hereafter. That Judge Duvall is a Constitutional law loving Union citizen no one doubts.—That he was one, even when self-banishment was imposed by the strong arm of military power upon him, is no doubt true. Still more is this true of his opponent General Hobson, who is a Democrat, who took part in the war, and who was supported by men of the character of Governor Branlette and Senator Guthrie, and others of equal prominence. Under other circumstances the majority would, no doubt, have cast their suffrag; for the latter. The Radicals will, of course, cry out against this election, which, however, proves no more than the fact, that perhaps 25,000 more voters gave their suffrages for one who was insulted and outraged during the war, rather than for one who was more conspicuous upon the side of the Government.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Tuesday says:

The result of the election in Kentucky, yesterday, equals, if not surpasses, the most sanguine expectations. The Democratic majority in the State will not be far, in our judgment, from 40,000! From every quarter we hear of astounding Democratic victories. The Democracy have 1,000 majority in Kenton county; 300 in Campbell; which lies opposite this city, and in which are situated the cities of Covington and Newport. The latter county the Radicals confidently expected to carry. "The overruling Democratic victory in Kentucky is but a presage of what will occur in all the State elections this fall.—Everywhere we shall see the most enormous Democratic gains and the most splendid Democratic victories. As in Kentucky, the issue will be upon the President's policy and the restoration of the Union." This election demonstrates that every one of the nine Congressmen from that State will be Democrats, save possibly one, (Randall's District.) The Democrats will gain three, if not four, members.

Outrages by Colored Troops at Helena Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Officers Mollie and Hambleton report that as they passed Helena, Arkansas, on Tuesday Evening, the fifty-sixth United States colored troops which were there awaiting transportation to St. Louis, and thence to the plains, had taken possession of the town, and were firing indiscriminately upon the whites.—They intended burning the place, and would kill every white. A Union citizen named Galbreth had been fatally wounded. The excitement was intense, and the citizens were fleeing to the woods for safety

Another Good Story of "Brick," A Dutch Philopene.

(From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.) I can't help it, so I will tell you tale as the tale was told me. It was, it is simply a simple tale, and tells of the mistake of life as 'twere. The Germans tell their troubles to me as chloroform is poured on a handkerchief to relieve the patient. One day while standing patting the neck of "Kitty," my running mare, an honest Teuton, who had seen service in the war, came up and said: "Ah, mynheer Bumroy, you here!" "Yaw, mynheer Schwaps, I hear," "So-o! You busy dis morning?" "No, Jacob, I'm never busy unless when I am busy."

"Well, den, mynheer Bumroy, you shust make tie that horse loose so he can make herself lay around mit herself in ter yard a leetles und I sits down on nine—mine—I mean your saw-horse und deils you some dings." "We sat. Then said the man: "Now you see, Mr. Bumroy, I no makes myself likes the way you talk about my gousins, Snicksnacker. He pe so good man as never pe's any versee. He shust like me. He goes to ter wars. I go to the wars. I goom to dis free country to help live here. Und ven de war gooms I shoulder my file and my trumml, and I goes out to get regoots. Und I got em! Und I send em off to ter war. Und party soon, bimely, ven de pig pounties get so pig as a whole hog, Mr. Bumroy, I kiss mine vrow und takes ten hundred tollars pounties and I go to ter wars. Und I tell my vrow she makes no vater mit her eyes, for I go long mit Sheneral Shirrs, and of course I comes pack. You see, Mr. Bumroy, I knows you to go mit. I would go mit Sie gel, but Sie gel gets his back up to much, and is not careful who he don't fight mit. Und I would go mit Butler, but my share de silver would be sherman silver, and dat is not so goot. So I goes mit Shirrs, and I knows vere Shirrs is any country, and I knows vere Shirrs is that it is vot you call where you put money—safe."

"Well, I gets mine pounties, so I have some dings to pay taxes mit till I makes dead, then I go as a gorporal mit Shirrs und I goes to ter war, und I do shust like odder fellows—I sees tings—und I makes monish—und I goom home shust as goot as I went away, Mr. Bumroy. Und I gets velcomed pack so goot. Mine vrow she sees so glad to see me as never wash. Und she looks shust as she always did. Und ter folks was so glad to see me. I goes down to get some lager beer, und ven I goes home, Deacon Green is at mine house to see me. Und I goes out mit Deacon Green to show him home, und vend I goes pack Deacon Brown is dere to see me and tel me he is glad I make myself goom back, und I goes to be polite to Deacon Brown und to show him home, und vend I goom pack I find der hostmaster at mine house to see me. Und I goes to be polite to der hostmaster man und vend I gets pack, der der dux collector to see me, und I asks him how much I must pay him, und he says, "Oh nothing Jacob—see in your eye." So I goes to see him home, und makes myself goom home to sleep so nice as never wash."

"Und every night ven I goes home vind some of dese good patriotic men, who have done so much for their guntry, at my house to see me. Und Mr. Bumroy, one night ven I goes home I hears noise in mine bed-room. Und I galls for mine vrow, und she no hear me, so I go in and find her asleep. Und I vind a nice pair boots in ter bed-room, shust worn so much as dey will not hurt my feet, und I makes mine head go under der window to see who make noise, und I see one of dese patriots who keeps der gopperheads away from mine vrow while I be gone to ter war, chasing a horse into ter woods. Oh, Mr. Bumroy, I tell you 'tis nice to go to be a soldier man, und to goom home, und to vind such goot men, and to have such men give me nice DUTCH PHILOPENS!"

THE LOUISIANA NEGRO SUFFRAGE REBELLION.—The Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans have sent a communication to the President detailing the history of the late riot. They show that the object of the Convention in 1864 was purely revolutionary, and that the intention was to stir up the blacks to insurrection on the plea of securing imaginary rights, in order to elevate white demagogues to places of power. By the inflammatory speeches of its members at the meetings on the nights of the 27th and 28th the designs of the revolutionists to overthrow the State authorities were made clearly manifest. The Convention itself numbered but twenty nine members, (out of a whole number of one hundred and fifty) and although lacking thirty seven of a quorum, the original president, who did not sympathise with the contemplated revolt, was disposed and a negro suffrage radical was elected pro tem. The report complains that Geo. Baird refused to cooperate with the civil and municipal authorities in preventing the meeting of the Convention or in guarding against a riot, and that he released the rioters who had been arrested before an investigation could be had. It charges, also, that the negroes were armed and prepared for bloodshed, and that they commenced the fighting.—Twenty seven rioters were killed and a number wounded. Forty two policemen and a number of citizens were killed or wounded. Quietness now prevails, showing that though the lesson was severe it was necessary.

During the war the Radicals prevented the Democratic soldiers from coming home to vote, and yet they claim to be the special friends of this class of our population. If they were in favor of the soldiers voting, why did they not allow all to exercise the right? Why were Democrats prevented who had fought gallantly in defence of the flag, and Radicals only given the opportunity? The truth is, it was power and plunder the Radicals wanted, and they used the soldiers to accomplish their ends. Those who would vote with them were allowed to exercise the elective franchise; those who differed from the Radicals favored soldiers voting.—Phila. Age.

Delegate Election.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhannock Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 25th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M., and elect delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 27th day of August, 1866.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following named persons are chosen as Vigilance committees:

- Braintim—A. G. Overfield, J. Fox, T. D. Spring, Clinton, Lewis Armstrong, A. O. Utley, M. O. Wall, Eston—W. Lee, Jas. Billo, John Harman. Exeter—T. D. Headley, Wm. Coolbaugh, Benj. Sicker. Falls—Asher Fitch, A. B. Fitch, Fuller Sacker. Forkston—Jos. H. Rogers, D. L. Vaog, J. J. Evans. Lemon—Nathan Kein, Miles Avery, Lawrence Close. Mechopany—W. Staples, F. M. Vaughn, Wm. Milam. Meshoppen—E. J. Mowry, Michael Coyle, Jas. M. Kelly. Monroe—Chauncy Newbury, E. Lyon, M. Keeney. North Branch—Patrick Kinsley, Martin Santee, Daniel Collins. Northumberland—Gordon Pike, Levi Hunter, Calvin Halleck. Nicholson—Dan. Decker, N. P. Wilcox, W. Orterhout. Overfield—S. B. Buck, M. E. Trauger, Meritt Carey. Tunkhannock Boro.—L. C. Cookin, M. W. Dewitt, G. S. Tutton. Tank Township.—Robt. Myers, Nathan Billings, P. H. Wilsey. Washington.—J. Cook, John Melhuish, Jas. Dunlap. Windham.—J. G. Fasset, C. A. Champin, W. Kinsley.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The Democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections, and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend all other meetings of the Democrat electors of their district. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President and two Secretaries shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.—elect. Conference for each District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County. 2. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors. 3. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for viva voce; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated. 4. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made a conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies occurring, shall be supplied in the manner hereinafter provided. 5. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party to fill all vacancies in the Ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions; and to fill vacancies in the Committee of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect them. 6. The Standing Committee shall annually hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith, and to fill vacancies in the Committee of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens, to elect them. 7. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto, by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments and not otherwise.

JOHN JACKSON, Chairman Standing Committee.

Congressional.

At the recent Sullivan County Democratic Conventions Hon. Geo. D. Jackson and John G. Wright were elected Congressional Conferes with instructions to urge the nomination of HON. WILLIAM ELWELL as a candidate for Congress in this District. The convention passed the following resolution: Resolved, That in Hon. William Elwell, we fully recognize a gentleman in every way worthy to represent us in the Halls of the Nation, and in whom we place every confidence and trust. While we regret to lose him from the position of great responsibility and trust he now occupies, the position of our National affairs seems to demand his services, and all lesser responsibilities must give way.

Another New Office.

The Rump Congress, before adjourning, created the office of Steward of the Presidential Mansion, with a salary of \$3,000, and the privilege of three clerks at five dollars a day. The Steward is, however, compelled to give bonds, to double the amount of the value of the furniture and government property in the Mansion, for its safe keeping during the time he occupies that post. The creation of this office has been rendered necessary, from the fact that during the time the White House was occupied by "Honest Old Abe" nearly \$75,000 worth of government property was removed from the premises, and nobody knows where it went. It was left (notwithstanding the building had been occupied by twenty different administrations) for the first "Republican" President to plunder it. In noticing the creation of the stewardship and the cause thereof, a cotemporary asks: "Who will dare to tell the truth about this 'wholesale plundering?' Who loaded those boxes by the score and let them down by a fall, rigged at the back of the White House? Who had those packages put up which Mr. Stanton ordered to be returned? Who had the linen of the White House cut up for under-clothing? Who packed up and carried off those handsome vases of the Blue room? Who stole the gold spoons purchased in Mr. Monroe's administration, and safe until Mr. Lincoln's? Is it loyal to tell?"—Columbian Age.

Go WITH THEM.—If you want to be taxed to support the negroes of the South in luxurious idleness—go with the Radicals. If you are anxious to pay for a swarm of useless office holders to engender and perpetuate discord between the Southern negroes and their employers—go with the Radicals. If you would support the families of "freedmen" while the widows and orphans of white soldiers who fell in the war for the Union are left to provide for themselves—go with the Radicals. If you want negroes to vote in Pennsylvania—go with the Radicals. If you want wealth protected at the expense of labor—go with the Radicals. If you want agitation and strife prolonged, business paralyzed, and the country bankrupt—go with the Radicals.

THE CHEATS IN THE BOUNTY BILL.—It turns out in the bill to equalize bounties that the second section is totally inoperative. It applies to not a single soldier who has served in the army. There was a bounty of \$50 authorized by act of March 3, 1863, to be paid to such of the volunteers as had served nine months or less, provided they re-enlisted for one year in a regiment from the same State, upon any future requisition of the President for militia; but the section does not apply to this class because the service is less than two years. No other class of volunteers or militia were ever entitled or were ever paid a bounty of \$50, and consequently not one cent can be expended under the second section of the act.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, is now in Washington city. She attended service in Trinity church N. Y., on Sunday last.

Local and Personal.

Look at it!—The date on the tinted address label on this page indicates the time up to which you have paid for the Democrat. See to it that you keep it up to date. Suppose death should suddenly and unexpectedly overtake you!—How awful would be your condition! In debt to the Printer!

Delegate Elections.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Delegate elections in another column of to-day's paper. As candidates for many important offices are to be selected, the Delegates of every Township should send her best men as Democrats and after the convention, give a hearty and undivided support to the candidates chosen.

Saved.—A fashionable, but rather rash young lady, living not a thousand miles from this place, it is reported, was just upon the point of committing suicide by throwing herself into the river—because she alleged she had "nothing to wear"—referring, of course, only to her "hood gear." Just as she was about to take the fatal leap which was to consign her body to an unquiet watery grave, and stain her soul through eternity, with the crime of a murder, it occurred to her that now, cheap and elegant Military Gears, of every description could be got at Mrs. A. G. Stark's shop in this town—and she only went in buying.

Base!—A number of our young men, determined not to be behind those of our neighboring towns in physical accomplishments, have organized a Base Ball club under the preliminary established by the National Association. A preliminary game was played on Saturday last in order to initiate the neophytes into the mysteries of the game, and get them acquainted with its technicalities. The skill exhibited by most of them makes it certain that a first class "nine" can be made up of their number, who may expect to be "invited" to show their nettle in a match game with some of the neighboring clubs.

The Lady's Friend for August.—"Harvest Time"—the harvest time of life as well as of the season—is the appropriate title engraving of the August number of this beautiful periodical. The double and finely colored steel fashion plate is a gem, as usual. Then we have the usual number of woodcuts illustrating the "Street Arabs," and the latest fashions in dresses, bonnets, hats, &c. The music is the song of "Childhood and Home." Among the literary contributions, we note "Gum-Sum's" Romance," by Clara Augusta; "The Banisher," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Disputed Patrimony," by Auber Forester; "The Distressed Bachelor," (continued) by Mrs. Oliphant; Novelties, Receipts, Fashions, &c.

Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

State Bank Notes.—The editor of PETERSON'S DETECTOR sends us the following list of country banks redeemed at par in Philadelphia. This is the only correct list now published, being up to date.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANKS

- AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA AND WHERE REDEEMED. Allentown Bank, Allentown.—Manuf. & Mech. B'k. Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua.—City Bank. Bank of Catonsville.—Farm. & Mech. B'k. Bank of Chambersburg.—First National Bank. Bank of Chester County.—Farm. & Mech. B'k. Bank of Chester Valley.—First National Bank. Bank of Danville.—First National Bank. Bank of Delaware County.—Bank of North Amer. Bank of Germantown.—Farm & Mech. Bank. Bank of Gettysburg.—Philadelphia Bank. Bank of Middletown.—Western Bank. Bank of Montgomery Co.—Western Bank. Bank of Phoenixville.—Manuf. & Mech. B'k. Bank of Pottstown.—Northern Liberties. Downingtown Bank.—Corn Exchange B'k. Doylestown Bank, Doylestown.—Philadelphia Bank. Easton Bank, Easton.—Philadelphia Bank. Farmers' Bank, Reading.—Philadelphia Bank. Farmers' B'k of Berks Co. Brist. Farm & Mech. B'k. Farmers' & Mech's B'k, Easton.—Girard Bank. Farmers' Bank, Lancaster.—Mechanics' Bank. Farmers' Bank, Mount Joy.—First National Bank. Farmers' Bank, Reading.—Philadelphia Bank. Farmers' & Mech's B'k Shipm'g. Union Bank. Harrisburg Bank.—First National Bank. Jersey Shore Bank.—Consolidation Bank. Lebanon Bank.—Western Bank. Lebanon Valley Bank.—Corn Exchange B'k. Lock Haven Bank.—Philadelphia Bank. Lancaster County Bank.—Western Bank. Mauch Chunk Bank.—Girard Bank. Mechanicsburg Bank.—First National Bank. Miners' Bank, Pottsville.—Bank of N. America. Mount Joy Bank.—Corn Exchange B'k. Northumberland Co. B'k. Shamokin Corn Exch. B'k. Pittston Bank, Pittston.—First Nat. Bank. Union Bank, Reading.—Bank N. America. York National B'k, Lebanon-Corn Exchange B'k. York Bank, York.—Western Bank. York County Bank, York.—Central Nat. B'k.

All National Bank Notes are par, and are received on deposit by all the City and Country Banks.

Died.

STANBURY.—In Tunkhannock on the 10th inst., Henry S. Stanbury, son of Hon. W. Stanbury, aged thirty years.

KENNEDY.—On the 6th of August, near Tunkhannock, Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, aged 88 years.

Pittston papers please copy.