



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. HESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. Wm. ELWELL, of Columbia.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN JACKSON, of Wyoming, and C. M. GERE, of Susquehanna.

FOR SHERIFF, M. W. DEWITT, of Tunk. Boro.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, E. J. KEENEY, of Brumtrint.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, GORDON PIKE, of Northmoreland.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, O. L. PARRISH, of Monroe.

FOR TREASURER, JEREMIAH OSTERHOUT, of Tunk. Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONER, G. W. SHERWOOD, of Falls.

FOR CORNER, A. H. BOLLES, of Meshoppen.

FOR AUDITOR, JAMES R. ROBINSON, of Forkston.

ELECTION TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

How we Vote.

By a law passed the last session of the Legislature, the manner of voting in this county was materially changed. Voters should bear in mind that we now vote but three tickets.

1st. One ticket headed "STATE," which this year contains only the name of the candidate for Governor.

2d. One ticket headed "JUDICIARY," which this year, contains only the name of the candidate for Associate Judge.

3d. One ticket headed "COUNTY" which must contain the names of ALL COUNTY OFFICERS voted for, also the names of the candidates for CONGRESS and REPRESENTATIVE. No other title or designation on the outside of the tickets will be recognized, and no one will be allowed to vote more than the three tickets headed as above. They must contain the names of all candidates voted for. The officers of the election must deposit these separate tickets in separate ballot-boxes.

WORK!! WORK!! WORK!!!

Democrats, national Union men of Wyoming County; we make this, our last appeal to you before the election.

The time for action is at hand. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

See that no man who will vote our ticket remains at home. You have wily and unscrupulous foes to contend with.

Close up the ranks and make a united and vigorous onset. Your enemies are desponding. Their leaders in time past, have left them. They are now led by men whose motto is "universal suffrage or perpetual disunion." These disunionists, these blind and fanatical followers of the traitor Thad. Stephens, are in a minority in Pennsylvania to-day, if the true friends of the Union will but show their strength. None are too humble or too weak to aid in the work. You have your liberties, and the perpetuity of a government established by your fathers, to defend and maintain.

The Union that you, your sons and brothers fought to restore, is still in peril—still unrestored. The traitors on one end of the line have been put down by your arms. Let the traitors on the other end of the line be put down by your votes.

You would restore unimpaired, the constitution of your fathers. You desire a Union of all the states. You would maintain the supremacy of the white race.

Shall these glorious ends be attained? Shall victory crown your efforts? With a full poll of the Democratic and conservative vote, success in such a cause is certain.

Upon you rests the responsibility of securing a full vote. Go to work with willing hearts and a determination to do everything in your

power. You have truth, justice and right upon your side.

Spare no pains in such a cause. See your friends and neighbors, talk with them, convince them, if not already convinced of its justice.

See that the sick, the lame, and decrepit have means to attend the election.

Appoint your best men to guard the polls from the opening until the close.

See that no illegal or fraudulent votes are cast.

See that no man who has a right under the constitution to vote, is deprived of that right.

Work earnestly from morn till night. If through your apathy the enemies of the Union triumph, how bitter will be your regrets, when too late, to avert the evils they will impose upon you and the country.

We say again, a full vote will secure certain victory.

Will every Democrat and conservative unionist see that every possible effort is made to secure this most desirable consummation?

Let the freemen of Wyoming answer in tones that cannot be mistaken on Tuesday next

ULYSSES MERCUR AND THE NEGROES.

vs. The White Men of the Territories.

In the House of Representatives May 15th 1866, Pending the bill to amend the organic acts of the territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, of which this is the ninth section:

That within the territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color and all persons shall be equal before the law. And all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of the territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

Mr. LeBlond moved to strike out this section which was disagreed to—yeas 36 Democrats and conservatives. Nays 76 Radicals—of whom ULYSSES MERCUR THE PRESENT RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT WAS ONE.

The bill with the above section in it was then passed—yeas, 79, all radicals—Mercur being one of them—to nays 43, all Democrats and conservatives.

SAME AS THE WHITE MEN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In the House of Representatives, January 17th 1866. The bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia the first section of which reads as follows was under final consideration:

Be it enacted, &c. 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.

On the final passage of the above bill which was passed, yeas 116—all radicals of whom ULYSSES MERCUR WAS ONE—Nays 54 Democrats and conservatives.

SAME AS WHITE SOLDIERS.—July 27th and 28th were the two last days of the session. During the excitement attendant upon the close of congress, the civil appropriation bill was passed, and the bill for the admission of Nebraska. Page 1172. Incorporated with the appropriation bill was the provision for the increased pay of Congressmen, and for equalization of bounties to soldiers. Mr. Mercur voted against the measure, on its final passage, and consequently voted against the bounty for soldiers and against the increased pay to himself. But he received the pay he did not vote for. The soldier has to stand back. Though Congress voted him a bounty, they did not vote any money to pay the bounty!

SAME AS WHITE MEN EVERYWHERE.—MERCUR voted for every radical measure of the Rump Congress and against every conservative and conciliatory proposition.

He voted To vest the functions of legislation in a Secret Committee of Inquisitors. To print free discussion.

To consult the Representatives of the people of sovereign States by public discourses.

To infringe upon the Reserved Right of Regulating the Suffrage of each State.

For additional Negro Soldiers in the standing army.

For extravagant schemes of public plunder. For grants of Public Lands to Corporations and Monopolies.

For heavy taxes on articles of necessity for poor men.

For the remission of taxes to Rich Corporations—by allowing them to collect it from the people.

For an annual tax of over ELEVEN MILLIONS of dollars to support the Negro.

For Test Oaths!! For Military Rule in time of Peace!! For Negro Equality!! For Negro Suffrage!!

WHAT ULYSSES MERCUR VOTED AGAINST Against State Representation. Against the Restoration of the Habeas Corpus.

Against the President's patriotic vetoes. Against the Equalization of Bounties to Soldiers and Sailors.

Against the Constitution. Against the Union!!

In reviewing the official acts of Mr. Congressman Mercur, the Bradford Argus says:

The honest, thinking, conservative people of this Congressional District will be thunderstruck with the course of their representative. They never intended he should support Negro Suffrage. They never intended to keep the Union divided. They never intended to scatter with profligate hands, for doubtful ends, the hard earned money of the People. They ask for Reform. They desire retrenchment, THEY DEMAND RECONCILIATION. But it must be pressed home on the CONSCIENCE of every honest man who wishes to do the right, and upon the FIDELITY

TY of every man who loves country, and holds fast to the charter of our liberties, that we can not any longer endorse the traitor and not share in the treason.

Honest, thinking and intelligent men, as they review this faithful, authoritative record, will quietly vote for that plain, substantial unaffected, TRUE man of the people. WILLIAM ELWELL.

HESTER CLYMER IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

17th April, 1861—Sumter fired on.—Same day—Joint resolution introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, pledging the State to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the Sovereignty of the United States. (CLYMER VOTES AYE.—See Legislative Record, page 927.)

21 May, 1861—Bill to aid the families of Volunteers who enter the service.—CLYMER SPEAKS AND VOTES FOR IT. See page 961 and 969.

11th May, 1861—Bill to create a Loan and Arm the State introduced. CLYMER speaks for small bonds so as to make a popular loan. See page 1087. CLYMER speaks for better muskets for the soldiers. Page 1091. HE VOTES FOR THE BILL. Page 1092.

9th May, 1861—CLYMER introduced resolutions for procuring flags for Pennsylvania Regiments.—Page 1046

10th May, 1861—CLYMER moves to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions, and they are read and passed finally. Page 1066.

4th July, 1866—The flags procured under this resolution received by the State authorities from the troops, and HESTER CLYMER not invited to take part.

30th January, 1862—Resolutions for expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United States introduced. CLYMER VOTES AYE, and says "Ist my vote might be misconstrued—not by our own people, but by the enemies of our common friends who battle for a common country—as indicating even in the slightest degree a desire to shield one who may be a traitor to the Republic, I vote aye." Page 144.

17th February, 1862—Thanks to soldiers and sailors for carrying Roanoke Island, Forts Henry and Donelson, and capturing Savannah. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page 258.

23d January 1862—CLYMER speaks in favor of joint resolution for paying Pennsylvania soldiers in service of United States. Page 88 and 90.

8th April, 1862—REILLY, Democrat, introduced resolution for Roll of Honor of five companies who marched from Harrisburg to Washington, on 18th of April, 1861. CLYMER speaks for it, and says: "It is right and proper that this State should know the names of those gallant men who, in the darkest hours of our dire necessity, garrisoned that Capital and stood there ready to protect it from destruction." Page 874.

September, 1865, Mr. CLYMER volunteered as a private in Captain Hunter's company, and marched into Maryland, under Col. Knoderer.

11th February, 1863—Amendments to the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page 167.

5th January, 1864—Senate met—a tie between Democrats and Republicans.—Penney, the Speaker, refused to leave the chair—the law and Constitution required him to do so. The Democrats regarded this as revolutionary and resisted it, and refused to proceed to business until Penney would resign and a Speaker be elected.

9th March, 1864—Penney resigned, a Speaker was elected, and the Senate proceeded to business. Between 5th of January and 9th of March, the Republicans attempted to force the Democrats to legislate. This was resisted, and they voted against proceeding to consider everything that was brought up, and invariably gave as their reasons for so doing, that the Senate was not organized. Page 3.

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9th March, 1864—The tie was unlocked by the election of Mr. St. Clair, a new Senator. The Republicans took up the Constitutional amendment and passed it before Speaker Penney resigned. CLYMER did not vote on its passage because the Senate was not yet organized. Penney then resigned and was re-elected Speaker; Mr. CLYMER then, at once asked leave to record his vote in FAVOR of the Amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote. The Republicans refused to allow it. Page 341.

30th March, 1864—Resolution introduced asking Congress to pay the private soldier in coin or its equivalent. Page 536. CLYMER speaks in its favor, and says, "It is strange that those who profess so much love for the soldier should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. Full some praise you can give it is in your line, but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the bare necessities of life, you turn your backs upon him, and brand as disloyal every man who advocates his claims. If it be disloyal to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful, to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal." Page 538.

29th April, 1864—Thanks to Meade for Gettysburg, and testimonial to Reynolds introduced. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page 993.

15th March, 1865—Bill for the maintenance and education of destitute orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors up for consideration. CLYMER speaks Appendix, page 62. Votes for it, Appendix, page 65.

At all times and in all places HESTER CLYMER is admitted to be a pure and honest man.

FOURTEEN REASONS FOR ABANDONING THE RADICALS, BY AN UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN.

From the Patriot and Union.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: The writer of these lines has been an earnest, he might almost confess, a FIERCE Union man all through the war. He was three years and a half in the military service of the country, and can establish a claim to VERY IMPORTANT services rendered, and repeated exposure of life in the Union cause. He never held, and never expects to hold, a civil office, and has never been an active partisan. He was zealous and active in putting down the rebellion. But now that the war is over, rebellion crushed, slavery dead, and all danger of a revival of the folly of secession forever gone, he feels that he has some right to plead for PEACE, for RESTORATION, for ECONOMY of public expenditure, for a return of confidence and good feeling for MAGNANIMITY, for UNION!

And he respectfully asks every fellow citizen whose eye may fall upon these lines to ponder with CANDOR, and in the light of TRUTH and PATRIOTISM, the following FOURTEEN REASONS why the radicals ought to fail and the conservatives ought to succeed at the coming election:

1. The radical wing of the Republican party have abandoned the great objects of the war, as laid down by Congress and President Lincoln at the outbreak of the rebellion. Those objects were to maintain the Government and PRESERVE THE UNION, but the radicals are trying to prevent the restoration of the Union. The radicals ought to fail.

2. Because they are opposed to the policy of reconstruction laid down by President Lincoln, and which he had partially inaugurated before his death. His messages and proclamations all clearly prove that his policy was the same, that President Johnson now recommends, and Mr. Seward and all Mr. Lincoln's confidential advisers now declare that it was.

3. Because the radicals aim to prevent the restoration, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PERPETUATING THEIR PARTY SUPREMACY thus sacrificing COUNTRY at the shrine of PARTY.

4. Because Congress and Mr. Lincoln declared that a State could not and should not go out of the Union, and sent armies to maintain that position. The armies did maintain it, and kept the insurgent States IN THE UNION; but the radicals say they did not—that the war failed of its object, and that secession was accomplished!

5. Because the radicals say that eleven States were out of the Union, and practically a FOREIGN NATION; that they are a CONQUERED NATION, and to be treated as such. They thus make Davis and his competers PATRIOTS, struggling for their country, instead of TRAITORS, and place them BEYOND THE REACH OF PUNISHMENT; for the laws of nations will not permit the military and the magistracy of a CONQUERED NATION to be punished as TRAITORS.

6. Because the Radical majority of Congress has passed laws to swell the public debt, with a recklessness never heard of in all past history. This increase was demanded by no public necessity; but millions upon millions have been voted away under pretext of improving rivers, harbors and the like, but really to afford pickings for their favorites. And whilst the people are groaning under crushing burdens of taxation, these men shamelessly increased their burdens by voting an increase of their own pay. When elected to Congress, it was upon the implied contract that they would serve for the ten months usually occupied by both sessions of a Congress, for the sum of \$6,000; but they violated the contract, and added \$4,000 to their own pay, making it \$10,000, or about \$1,000 a month! Will the people send these men back, or men who approve of their own course?

7. Because, while increasing the public debt, they squandered an important means of paying it, viz: the public domain. They voted away, to railroad companies and other speculative organizations, millions of acres of the public lands. These lands ought to be sold to pay the national debt and diminish taxation; but this Congress has squandered vast portions of it, and whilst doing this they attempted to saddle the country with a Freedmen's Bureau system, that would have cost from twelve to fifteen millions every year. No citizen can read the journals of Congress without being startled at the utter recklessness with which they squandered the people's money!

8. Because the radicals have violated and insist upon continuing to violate the great principles of civil liberty involved in our Revolutionary struggle and set forth in the Declaration of Independence. One of these principles is, "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION;" and yet the radicals insist upon taxing ten States of the Union whom they exclude from representation in the Legislature that lays the tax. The men of 76 say in the Declaration: "We hold this truth to be self-evident—that all governments derive their just powers FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED;" and yet the radicals propose to amend the Constitution, the fundamental law of the nation, whilst they exclude eleven States of the Union from the Congress that proposed the amendments, thus imposing upon eight or ten millions of people a PERPETUAL RULE of government without asking their CONSENT. Thus would they seem trample upon the principles of '76.

9. Because the radicals openly and defiantly trample upon the Constitution of our country, which requires that "the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government." So far from obeying the Constitution in this requirement, Congress persist in denying to ten States the right of self-government, and withhold from them the rights of representation, an essential element of republican government. Congress has a right, as the President has again and again said, to judge each House of the qualifications of its own members, and he thinks as the writer does, that none but men of approved loyalty should be admitted, but Congress has no power to deny the right to be represented, nor exclude rightly qualified representatives.

10. Because it is dangerous to the Re-

Public to continue long in power any party with such an overwhelming majority as the radicals have in the present Congress. In all free governments opposition is an element of purity and safety. But when an opposition is too small to make any resistance, or even to exercise due vigilance, the tyranny of the majority becomes reckless, and corruption unexposed and unchecked corrodes the body politic.

11. Because the radical press and stump orators seek to deceive the people in regard to the BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.—They assert that the whole negro population will now be counted as the basis of representation in Congress in the Southern States; whereas THEY KNOW that no change can take place till 1871. And yet in their zeal to force NEGRO SUFFRAGE upon the country, they pretend that there is now an inequality; whereas the truth is that only three-fifths of the non-voting population of the North is counted as the basis of apportionment.

12. Because the radical policy, or want of a policy, keeps the country divided, prolongs sectional passion and jealousy, depreciates public credit, and diminishes the revenue of the country, by discouraging industry and thrift. If they would permit the restoration of the Union for which our brave men fought, industry would revive at the South, property would be able to pay their proportion of the public burdens and TAXATION AT THE NORTH COULD BE DIMINISHED. But so long as the radical policy prevails, poverty will oppress the Southern people—they can pay no taxes, and we of the North must bear the whole burden!

13. Because, after claiming to be the very champions of free speech and a free press, they have of late proved the most intolerant enemies of both; as evidenced by the recent insults to our Chief Magistrate, by their refusal to let him enjoy the right of the humblest citizen, to be heard in his own defence, and by drowning his voice with ribald clamor and insulting noises; all of which conduct the radical press has with scarcely an exception, exultingly approved!

14.—Because the policy of the radicals is in its spirit and its PROGRAMME UNCHRISTIAN, VINDICTIVE and BLOOD-THIRSTY! It is difficult to imagine how any CHRISTIAN, who possesses the spirit of Jesus, can adhere to a policy whose watchword is vengeance and destruction! So long as the rebels were in arms, the writer of these lines was earnest and active in supporting the Government and putting down rebellion; but now he longs for peace, confidence, magnanimity, UNION! He longs for the legitimate fruits of victory. Shall we have UNION, PEACE and a DIMINUTION OF TAXES? Or shall we, by voting with the radicals and keeping them in power, have DISTRUST, DISSENT, EXTRAVAGANT GOVERNMENT AND INCREASED TAXES!

My fellow citizens, I implore you to weigh my FOURTEEN REASONS candidly and dispassionately. Lay passion, prejudice and party aside; and vote in the fear of God and with an intelligent love of country.

AN UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN.

Read and Decide.

If you are opposed to taxation without representation—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are opposed to mob law and illegal gatherings designed to create war and its incalculable evils—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are opposed to placing black men upon a par with those of your own race—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of cementing anew the States under the Constitution—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are opposed to encouraging passions calculated to prevent a spirit of mutual forbearance and good will between the Northern and Southern people—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are opposed to the revolutionary measures enacted by the self-styled Congress of the UNITED STATES—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER, who stands committed AGAINST all these political interests so zealously expressed by Stevens-Geary & Co.

If you are in favor of taxing the rich bond-holder as well as the poor son of toil—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of sustaining the majesty of the law and opposed to every step tending to create discord—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of retaining political power in the hands of white men—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of a speedy return of all the States to their rights under the Constitution—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of cultivating the friendship of the citizens of all sections—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER.

If you are in favor of creating wholesome laws by legally constituted bodies—VOTE FOR HESTER CLYMER, who stands committed in favor of all these political interests so zealously opposed by Stevens-Geary & Co.

Mr. GEO. ASHmun, of Massachusetts, who is known best as President of the Chicago Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, has written a letter to a Johnson meeting in New York, in which he says:

"I know Mr. Johnson well. He is honest, sagacious, true, and firm, and all such imputations upon his motives are most unjust. I know, too, that he is faithfully following the same line of generous and far-seeing policy which guided Mr. Lincoln up to the hour of his death, and I cannot be brought to doubt either its expediency or its justice. Certainly no higher or holier motive for action, in a public servant, can be suggested than that of a desire for the immediate restoration to friendly relations of those parts of our country which have been alienated. The war, followed by a solid and lasting peace, may, after all, prove a blessing. But a hollow truce, out of which fiery passions and unscrupulous personal ambition seek to make profitable harvest, cannot be anything but a curse."

SENTIMENTS OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Thaddeus Stevens was the chief speaker at the Lancaster meeting on the 27th. He said:

The great issue to be met at the election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this Republic, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk.

John W. Forney was another speaker and a big gun. He then said:

"Entertaining very clear and decided opinions on this subject, I do not hesitate to state that I believe the true solution of all our complications and the lasting protection of our free institutions, is to CONFER IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE UPON AMERICAN CITIZENS OF WHATEVER CREED, COLOR OR NATIVITY. If this makes me a radical, I am a radical and I glory in the name."

The thunder storm is gathering—the storm may soon break—and the sooner the rebels accept the terms offered by Congress the better for their guilty lives. THE COLORED MAN WILL BE CLOTHED WITH THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Local and Personal.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The friends of JOHNSON and CLYMER will meet in council, at NICHOLSON, On Friday, October 5, 1866.

GEN. E. L. DANA, HON. R. R. LITTLE, R. H. M'KUNE, J. B. M'COLLUM, ESQ'S.

And other eminent Speakers will address the meeting. Let there be a GRAND RALLY

Of the Conservative men, the Friends of JOHNSON & CLYMER.

The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the COMMITTEE.

HON. Wm. ELWELL, our candidate for Congress, is invited, and will probably attend.

Nicholson Sept. 27, 1866.

Mr. Editor. The Republican of this week contains an article by a correspondent from this place which contains some statements in relation to a "seance" that occurred at the Glenwood Fair, so grossly false and unjust as to demand some notice, although its low-lived slang, and its Pharisaical intolerance and egotism entitle it only to silent contempt. As to the merits of the speech of the so-called "Captain" Tourgee, I do not propose to say anything at this time, further than that it was very unwise in the case of those of Broadview and its co-adjutors of the "Torch and turpentine squall."

Since the Fair, the fact is made public that this man, Tourgee, was sent here by the Republican State Committee; but if the character of his "address" was known to any of the responsible representatives of the Agricultural Society, previous to its delivery, that knowledge was not communicated to others who had to say the least—as good a right to know of it. And when the character of his speech became apparent, several members of the Executive Committee and other stock-holders (who are Republicans) expressed their disapprobation of the attempt to impose upon an Agricultural Fair, a political harangue. Under the circumstances one of the Vice-Presidents (who is also the largest stockholder in the Society) and a member of the Executive Committee (accused the Judges stand, and while remonstrating with another member of the Executive Committee as to the impropriety of the proceeding, the President of the Society came upon the stand and was assailed by the members of the Executive Committee first mentioned; and whether in consequence of the suggestion or impelled by his own gentlemanly impulses, and his appreciation of the outrage that was being perpetrated upon his political opponents, he is a supposed or material. Be that as it may the President did attempt and in a very few moments succeeded in stopping the speech.—Notwithstanding the commands of the Executive Committee man called by Ned, "Manager," backed by the immoderate (!) ex-marshal of the 12th district in all his formidable, propounding, neither of the "lights" Ned speaks of poked his head in front of the speaker; and Ned might have spared his readers the formidable array of adjectives as well as his false statements. And although neither of Ned's "lights" bore the name of argument, it was not apparent that they shrank from the performance of their duty to the society or its patrons. As to the manner in which the whole affair was viewed by what he pleases to call "the true men," the manifest impropriety of imposing upon an Agricultural Fair and its patrons, a political harangue on either side is fittingly denounced by men of parties whose opinion is respected in the community. And "Ned" and the few other very fanatical radicals who are airing their illingate and venting their equally harmless detractions, in the news papers and on the street corners, are manifestly endeavoring to turn the popular tide by the old dodge of "stop thief!" FAIR PLAY.

Married.

HART—LOTT—On Sept. 7th, at the Parsonage in Wycox, Bradford Co. by the Rev. Joseph A. Bond, Mr. Alonzo Hart, to Miss Louisa Lott, both of Tunkhannock, Pa.

HALSEY—ETHERIDGE—At Montrose, Sept. 27th 1866, by Rev Jacob G. Miller, Calvin C. Halsey, M. D., and Miss Mary Etheridge.

McLAIN—PLACE—At the house of the bride's father, Sept. 29th 1866, by Rev. G. L. Legg, Mr. Samuel McLain of Auburn Twp. Pa. to Miss Amanda H. Place, of Washington Twp. Pa.

LYMAN—BUNNELL—At the M. E. Parsonage, Sept. 20th 1866, by Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. Joseph A. Lyman to Miss Emma T. Bunnell, both of Meshoppen.

Statement of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhannock, Monday Morning Oct. 1st 1866.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, \$64,731.69

Government Securities, 122,900.00

Excesses including Premiums Paid, 8,894.54

Cash Items, 4,064.07

Legal Tender Notes and Fractional currency, 27,306.29