

CURRENT NEWS.

Within the past ten years nine evening papers have failed in Cincinnati.

Erie, Pa., is said to have forty-seven miles of streets.

Head Centre Francis has at length been captured in Dublin.

They are exhibiting an eel in London that weighs thirty-six pounds.

The largest circulation of any paper in Dublin is only fifteen thousand.

They propose to fish by steam in Virginia.

Mails are delivered in New York in seven-teen days from San Francisco.

Liverpool streets are kept level and hard by steam rollers, running in the night.

The profits of the London Times are said to reach nearly half a million dollars a year.

Louisiana has a wax myrtle which yields eight pounds of tallow a day.

Chicago has a pedestrian named John Sheperdy who is backed to walk to New Orleans in twenty days.

A newspaper appears at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 1st of January. It will be edited by three women.

It must be pleasant for Thad. Stevens to know that the Washington papers have his obituary in type.

There is a sensation in Dubuque. A young woman kicks, beats, pounds and hacks an infant to death, breaking all its bones and rendering it unrecognizable. Cause unknown.

"Horse Oil," instead of butter, is frequently used in dressing vegetables in Paris. The first taste of it makes a man feel like trotting away from the table.

Dr. Livingstone is reported not dead. Intelligence has been received in London that he is known to have been alive and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, recently purchased a carpet in Paris for one of the parlors in his new house, that cost \$7,000. It is one entire piece, and represents a scene in Versailles.

The clerks in the various departments at Washington are clamoring for more pay, and they threaten to "raise" a certain individual, not mentioned in circles polite, if the Government don't come down.

The submerging of the Island of Tortosa, as reported last week, was greatly exaggerated by the press despatches. It suffered considerable damage by the St. Thomas tornado and was partially inundated. Many lives were lost.

Dickens landed in Boston on Wednesday last, and will give his first public readings on Monday next. Tickets to the entertainment were sold from \$5 to \$15, and even \$20 apiece, and went off like the very dickens, at that.

A "tin" wedding was lately observed in Gloucester after a rather unusual manner. The wife eloped, with a young fellow, taking with her all the "tin" she had saved in ten years. The discovery of her absence closed the festivities.

The latest style of bonnet has turned up at Richmond, Indiana. It is described as "consisting of two straws tied together with a blue ribbon on the top of the head, and red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. Price \$19.

Over 2,500 balls and soirees will be held in New York city the coming winter—from the splendid hops at the Academy to the rough-and-tumble "raffes" at the McGinnis Hall in First Avenue. Upwards of five millions of dollars, it is estimated, will be the cost of this "liberal spirit of amusement."

The British Expedition to Abyssinia, for the purpose of forcing King Theodoros to some respect for Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her representatives at the Abyssinian "Court," it is feared will fail in its object. It has drawn many millions from the exchequer, and has as yet failed in even making a landing on Abyssinian sand.

"Who's there?" said Robinson, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend" was the answer. "What do you want?" "I want to stay here all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

We commend the following paragraph to "whom it may concern."

"A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to enclose her carte de visite. A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: 'Sir, I do not enclose my carte, for though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass.'"

In Richmond, a few days ago, it was decided that a person who had taken a counterfeit note and kept it for several months, could not then recover from the person he took the note from. It was long ago decided in Pennsylvania, that a person "receiving a counterfeit note from an innocent person in payment, and keeping it by him six months without notice, was guilty of gross negligence—and must sustain the loss."

How long will business men, holders of the bonds of the Government, give support to a party that has no principles except such as look to its own retention of power, and that is driving the country heading to destruction by its fanaticism, corruption and mismanagement? The vote in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, goes to show that the solid men are beginning to understand this.

New York has two first class Jewish ho-

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE of TITLE of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT TO WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

The President's Message.

The President sent in his annual Message to Congress, yesterday. Through the enterprise of the N. Y. World, which put it in type some hours before it was read, we were enabled last evening, to glance at its contents.

He reasserts his determination to stand by the Constitution, and appeals to Congress to aid him in restoring the Union under it. In reference to the radical scheme of setting aside or suspending the powers of the Executive Department of the Government,—in the impeachment programme—the President, with Jacksonian firmness, declares that he will "take the responsibilities and save the life of the nation." The Ashleys, Boutwells, Butlers and Conovers of Congress must begin to conclude that they have caught, in him, a most unmanageable kind of a Tartar. The message discusses, at length the military reconstruction, and negro equality schemes of Congress, and exposes to the world all their pernicious and unconstitutional tendencies.

Next week, we shall give our readers, at least a full synopsis of this important document, which, we are glad to assure them has in it, the ring of the pure metal, and which, with us, goes a great way in atoning for what has, heretofore, seemed amiss in the President.

Impeachment.

A majority of the Committee of the Rump Congress, as stated by us last week, have cooked up articles of impeachment against President Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The foundation upon which their charges are based is of the most flimsy and unsubstantial character, and is so completely demolished by the Minority Report of two dissenting Republicans of that Committee, that it is very doubtful whether even the Rump will pursue the matter further by adopting the report of the Majority. To show the character of the evidence upon which the charges are made, and the utter hollowness of this whole transaction, we give below an abstract of the minority report made by Wilson and Woodbridge, whose "loyalty" and fidelity to their party, has never been doubted. What they say, therefore, should be taken most strongly against the radicals, as men are not supposed to make untrue confessions against themselves and their party friends. This is, therefore, first rate Republican evidence against the radical revolutionists. We hope Republicans, into whose hands it falls, will read it.

REPUBLICAN MINORITY REPORT.

"On the 3d day of June, 1867, it was declared by a solemn vote in the Committee that, from the testimony then before them, it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as called for an exercise of the impeaching power of this House. The vote stood yeas 5, nays 4.

On the 21st inst. this action of the Committee was reversed, and a vote of 5 to 4 declared in favor of recommending to the House an impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since we were informed of the character of the report which represents this changed attitude of the Committee. The recentness of this event compels a general treatment of some features of the case as it is presented by the majority, which otherwise would have been treated more in detail. The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts established by the testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land. We dissent from all of this, and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present time has in no considerable degree given tone to the document which we decline to approve. Dissenting as we do from the report of the Committee, both as to the law of the case and the conclusions drawn from the facts developed by the testimony, a due regard for the body which imposed upon us the high and transcendently important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, compels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a most solemn vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the partisan should be laid aside, and that the interests of the Republic, as they are measured by its constitution and laws, alone shall guide us; and we most deeply regret that in this regard we cannot approve the report of the majority of the

Committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partisans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel pained by the tone, temper, and spirit of their report. But regrets will not answer the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion, and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of a careful, deliberate, and as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge then proceeded to discuss the constitutional question, with regard to the impeachment, etc., showing by reference to legal authorities, that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime, or misdemeanor. English precedents are referred to at length and copious extracts are made from the testimony of the Committee in order to refute the reasoning, and conclusion of the majority. They conclude as follows:

"A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and a little amount of it is utterly irrelevant to the case. Comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the Senate. All of the testimony relating to the failure to try and admit to bail of Jefferson Davis, the assassination of President Lincoln, the diary of J. Wilkes Booth, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, the alleged correspondence of the President with Jefferson Davis, may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still, much of the irrelevant matter has been interwoven into the majority report, and has served to heighten its color and to deepen its tone. Strike out the stage effect of this irrelevant matter, and the prominence given to the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Michael Burns, and much of the play will disappear; settle down upon the real evidence in the case, that which will establish in view of the attending circumstances a substantial crime by making plain the elements which constitute it, and the case, in many respects drops into a political contest. In approaching a conclusion, we do not fail to recognize the standpoints from which this case can be reviewed—the legal and the political. Viewing it from the latter, the case is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power; he has betrayed their confidence and joined hands with their enemies; he has proved false to the express and implied condition which underlie his elevation to power, and in our view of the case deserves the censure and condemnation of every well disposed citizen of the Republic. While we acquit him of impeachable crimes we pronounce him guilty of many wrongs. His conduct with Congress has delayed reconstruction and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times and to the demands of a progressive civilization, enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought, he seeks to measure the great events which surround him by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs before the rebellion, and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others. Judge him politically, condemn him; but the day of political impeachment would be a sad one for the country. Political unfitness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot box, not in the high court of impeachment. A contrary rule might leave to Congress but little time for other business than the trial of impeachment. But we are not now dealing with political offences. Crimes and misdemeanors are now demanding our attention. Do these within the meaning of the Constitution appear? Rest the case upon political offenses and we are prepared to pronounce against the President for such offenses are numerous and grave. If Mexican experience is desired we need have no difficulty, for there almost every election is productive of a revolution. If the people of this republic desire such a result we have not yet been able to discern it, nor would we favor it by its presence were manifest; while we condemn and ensure the political conduct of the President, and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary powers, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us, we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct. We, therefore declare that the case before us presented by the testimony, and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require "the interposition of the constitutional power of this House" and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

(Signed,) JAMES F. WILSON, FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

Alabama.

The reconstruction Convention has passed an ordinance imposing additional tax of ten per cent. on taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property in this State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention, to be assessed and collected during the tax year of 1868.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution provides for political and social equality, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. The franchise article provides that those who shall be convicted of treason shall not be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. It is believed that all persons who come within the \$20,000 clause of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, and against whom proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court, who, on being pardoned by the President, had to appear in court and enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are disfranchised by the Constitution. If this is correct, 40,000 to 50,000 whites are disfranchised at one blow in this State.

At the evening session of the Conven-

tion, an amendment to the Bill of Rights was offered, that common carriers shall not make any discrimination on account of color between persons traveling in public conveyance. Which caused great excitement. Several black delegates delivered inflammatory speeches, demanding entire social equality, and the right to ride in sleeping cars, &c. Two whites favored the amendment, Messrs. Griffin and Keffler making violent speeches, and after a heated and protracted debate, the subject was postponed until Monday next.

Sec. 3.—All persons before registering must take and subscribe the following oath:— I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the causes mentioned in section 2d of this Article; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity, enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure or countenance in others any attempt to injure any persons on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men, or of affiliation with any political party.

Another section provides for a negro militia, governor's staff, &c. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a "loyal" paper says:— The decision of the Alabama Convention for the extreme policy of disfranchisement and proscription will confirm the general opinion that the present experiment in reconstruction is a failure. The minority report on the franchise, which was almost unanimously rejected, provided for the disfranchisement of the citizens "who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, bribery, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors, which may be by law declared to disqualify him," and required of the voter only an oath to support and obey the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Alabama, and to defend the Union. The majority report disfranchises not only ex-rebels, but all who will not swear to approve and sustain negro suffrage. This will exclude from the ballot and from office the entire white population of the State, with the exception of a few northern settlers—for not all these are negro suffrage—and the few radical white Alabamians. The proscription is more sweeping than anything heretofore or elsewhere proposed, for it not only makes past loyalty a condition of suffrage, but present support of a measure that has just been voted down in several leading Republican States of the North. And if Alabama is made a Republican State for the present by such means, it will be only to be more inveterately against us the moment power is restored to the whites; for it surely will be restored to them; the people will not support standing armies to keep a minority in power in any State. To say that this policy will not do and must be stopped is to state the case very mildly. Congress and the Republican party cannot allow it to proceed, without certain and deserved ruin. It is in defiance of all the recognized principles of popular government and of the professed principles of the party, and its consequences can be nothing but perpetual discord and ruin in the South. The division in the Alabama Convention on the suffrage question is significant of that which must occur throughout the whole country if this thing is allowed to grow and ripen. The northern soldiers who have settled in Alabama and the more intelligent of the white natives in the convention voted against the proscriptive policy; the bureau officers, northern and southern radical politicians and negroes voted for it. The constitution adopted by the Convention will of course be nominally adopted by the people; for only the negroes will vote, the whites knowing their inability to defeat it, and preferring to put the whole responsibility on Congress. And upon Congress that responsibility will rest. If such a constitution as the Radical Convention is now sure to make is imposed upon that State, Congress and the Republican party must be responsible for the consequences. The course reconstruction takes in Alabama is an admonition upon the general subject.—Shallow politicians chuckle over the idea that all is made secure for the presidential election, if the votes of the ten Southern States are given to the Republican candidate through a process which excludes the white population from a voice in that election. Are they quite sure of this, and will an ascendancy maintained by such means last? The mere apprehension of such consequences from the Congressional scheme of reconstruction has reduced majorities in the Republican States, what, then, will be the result when the apprehended consequences are more than realized? And yet, with such dangers impending, men who assume to lead the Republican party attempt to divert public attention by silly talk about plots of the President to subvert the Constitution and overthrow Congress.

The attempt now to Africanize the South has turned the attention of the white men of this country to the result of similar experiments in other countries. In this connection, the New York Herald, in the course of an article showing how the Radical theory of reconstruction is making a combination of Hayti and Jamaica in the South, says:— In Hayti we have nothing but a war of races since its discovery by Columbus, from the negro Emperor, Jacques I., in 1804, to the present ruler, Salnave, the Haytian part of the island has presented even a worse condition than that which is presented in the long years of wholesale Spanish murders which made its horrors a proverb. How rapidly the country marches to the primitive barbarism, which is the delight of the negro race, is best shown by the value of the exports just previous to the accession of Jacques I., compared with those of to-day. At that time they reached the large figure of \$27,818,000, to-day they are scarcely \$8,000,000.

But if Hayti exhibits a sorry argument for negro domination, what does Jamaica

show? Since the island was given up to negro rule, its march has been rapid from bad to worse, until to-day one of the finest and formerly one of the most productive of all the West India group lies but a wreck in negro hands. All this has taken place in thirty-four years, notwithstanding the efforts of the English government to prevent it. And how of Liberia? Large sums of money, Christian and missionary efforts unnumbered, have been used to little advantage. The negro there, forced into a hot-house growth, and kept upon the plus side of civilization by a constant white effort, is still far down in the scale. He often runs eastward to his native barbarism, and is only kept inside the bounds of the colony by large contributions to his welfare. We dismiss Liberia as a mammoth negro poor-house.

But Liberia is nothing to the negro poor-house we are establishing in the whole Southern half of the United States. We go into this negro asylum business as we go into everything else in America. We set the whole Northern half of the nation to earning money to maintain the negro. We make huge appropriations for the benefit of the negro. We take no time to legislate upon our ruined commerce, for we are occupying every moment for the negro. We approach a financial panic, but try to hide it by holding before the negro. We reconstruct the South, not for the common benefit of the white and black, relative to the whole nation, but entirely for the negro. The Radicals go so far that—vide Ben. Wade—they say that we may have a war of caste, and even hound on the negro. We have gone negro mad; and the madness threatens to wind up by a war of races which when it comes, will sweep the negro out of existence. The nation is not powerful enough, with all its vigor, to stand under the negro lead. We must shake it off or down we go to the level of Hayti, San-Domingo and Jamaica.

The Rump Congress. This illegal and outrageous concern re-assembled in Washington on the 20th ult., in accordance with the adjournment of July last. As usual upon the assembling, the Capitol was filled with visitors, who began to gather about ten o'clock, and before the hour of meeting, the galleries, halls and corridors of the building were densely crowded. The Hall of Representatives seemed to be an especial point of interest, and for nearly two hours a scene of no little animation and excitement prevailed. The result of the recent State elections was actively discussed on both sides of the House, the Radicals endeavoring to explain away the facts and figures, and the Democrats congratulating each other over the happy change, and mutually promising to do better next time. Mr. Washburne, of Ill., who is regarded as the leader in the Grant movement, had quite a crowd of Radical members around him, while Butler, of Massachusetts, entertained Mr. Chase, then in the area in front of the Speaker's chair. The desire to see Mr. Stevens did not appear so strong as heretofore, and that gentleman remained in his committee room until a few minutes before the House was called to order. On the Democratic side, the central figure was the tall form of ex-Chief Justice Woodward, of Pennsylvania, who was sworn in soon after the meeting of the House. Messrs. Boyer, Getz, Glassbrenner, and Randall, of our State, were also in attendance, and among the prominent Democrats present from other States were Messrs. Brooks, of New York; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Marshall, of Illinois; and Morgan, of Ohio.

The ball was opened in the House by Mr. Brooks, of New York, on the modern Radical delegation from Tennessee, and how Brownlow secured their election. The Republicans were not prepared for this retaliation on them for their conduct in the case of the Kentucky members last session, and were forced to refer the credentials of one of the Tennesseans (Butler) to the Election Committee, and to keep him out of the House pending the investigation. This, of course, is simply a sham, and he will no doubt soon be admitted, notwithstanding the charges against him of alleged participation in the secession movement. The other members (including Stokes) were admitted. During the discussion the floor and galleries were crowded, and considerable interest manifested by all present.

No business of importance was transacted during the very brief session of the Senate.—Mr. Sumner re-introduced his negro jury bill for the District of Columbia, which will be remembered, was passed last spring, but failed to receive the signature of the President. Forty-three Senators were present, and on motion, an adjournment took place until Monday.

Monday arrived. The Rump reassembled. But little business was transacted, except that the Impeachment Committee handed in their report of 1,300 pages, demanding the impeachment of the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors." This announcement was received with applause and hisses. The negro galleries applauded lustily, and the white galleries hissed. The Speaker looked daggers at the white trash, but smiled at the negroes. The report was postponed until Wednesday, the 4th of December, when it will come up for adoption in the House.—We predict its failure.

The President does not recognize the Rump. His message and the reports of the heads of Departments will not be transmitted until after the commencement of the regular Constitutional term—the first Monday of December. The Rump will most likely on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, adjourn over until this time, when the message and documents will be sent in. The folly of this useless third Extra Session everybody laughs at, and some of the Radical members groan under the extra expense and trouble which it imposes them. Nothing of any great importance will be done till after the holidays.

With tenets of the States under negro rule what chances there for business to become prosperous, and how can we expect any other result than the utter destruction of what was once the most lovely portion of our country? Surely billions of debt, and taxation in all imaginable shapes was not incurred for that.

A Radical delegate to the Louisiana constitutional convention, a negro about eighty-five years old—appeared at Alexandria, a few days ago, on his way to business, with a large navy revolver buckled in his belt, a pepper box revolver in each pocket, a huge sugar cane knife in his bosom, and a loaded cane in his hand. He couldn't easily have stuck any more Radical arguments about him.

Tunkhannock Wholesale and Retail Produce Market.

Correlated Weekly by BUNNELL & BANNA TYNE, at Samuel Stark's old stand, two doors below Womung National Bank.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Raisins, Hay, and Flour.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain note given by us to Seymour G. Rinevaunt or bearer for \$25, dated June 21st, 1866. The consideration thereof was never received, we will not pay the same unless completely paid by law. J. C. JAKUBES.

U. S. REVENUE NOTICE. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE for 7th District, Wyoming Territory, half a mile north of Wooten's Hotel, Montrose Street, at the late residence of Hon. R. R. Little. IRA AVERY, Assistant Assessor, 7th Division 13th District Tunkhannock, Dec. 2, 1867-7a18a3.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court for the county of Wyoming, an Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of the Executor of Samuel Vanduser, late of Tunkhannock Township in said county deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Tunkhannock Borough, on Thursday, December 26th, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place, all persons interested therein are requested to present their claims or to be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets. HARVEY SICKLER, Auditor. Tunkhannock, Dec. 2, 1867-7a18a4.

THE UNION STRAW CUTTER, MANUFACTURED BY William Flickner, AT TUNKHANNOCK, Penn'a.

Who has the exclusive right for Wyoming county, is one of the very few Machines that will cut Hay, Straw, Stalks, etc., better than the old fashioned Cutting boxes, used by our grain farmers. Those who value time and labor, and would avoid a needless loss of both, in feeding their stock, should get one of these Improved Cutters. No man ever found a better cutter; or ever went back to the old machine after a trial of it. A Supply Constantly on Hand and for sale. WM. FLICKNER. Tunkhannock, Dec. 2, 1867-7a18a5.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to public venue or outcry upon the premises in the township of Wooten, county of Wyoming, Pa., on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain message and tract of land situated in the township of Wooten, County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner on the main road leading up and down the Little Mehoyaning Creek, on line of N. C. Frost, and running thence North 21 degrees East 110 rods to land of John Fassett, thence South 44 degrees East 281 rods to a hemlock tree, thence South 21 degrees West 37 rods to a stake, thence North 68 degrees West 123 rods to a hemlock tree by land of P. B. Jennings, North 64 degrees West 57 rods to a beech, thence North 60 degrees West 36 rods to a hemlock, thence North 62 degrees West 37 rods to the place of beginning; containing 125 acres strict measure, excepting and reserving therefrom about two acres reserved by E. A. Ingham in his assignment to A. W. Whitcomb of one half of the above described land, relating to an assignment dated September 6th, A. D. 1853, will fully appear. And also excepting and reserving therefrom two pieces sold by Geo. W. Groo (in his lifetime) to E. A. Ingham by deed dated October 20th 1857 and described as follows: First Parcel—Beginning at a post and corner on the road adjoining land of N. C. Frost, thence along said road and land of P. B. Jennings, South 42 degrees East 60 rods to a post and corner, thence North 23 degrees East 114 rods to a corner adjoining land of — Fassett, thence North 42 degrees West 60 rods to a hemlock corner, thence South 22 degrees West 110 rods along land of N. C. Frost to the place of beginning; containing about 40 acres more or less. Second Parcel—Beginning at the road adjoining land of Solomon Whitcomb and running along land of said Whitcomb, South 42 degrees East 40 rods to a corner, thence South 42 degrees West 40 rods to a post, thence North 42 degrees West 40 rods to a post on main road thence North 37 degrees East 40 rods to the place of beginning, supposed to contain ten acres but by the same more or less, as by reference to said deed of Geo. W. Groo to L. E. Dewar, does fully appear. It being the same tract of land conveyed by Prudence M. Easton to T. M. Whitcomb and E. A. Ingham, and by Sundry conveyances became vested in G. W. Groo. About 60 acres thereof improved, with one frame house, barn, saw-mill grist mill and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the striking of the property, one fourth less ten per cent. at the confirmation and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. ALLEN JAYNE, Adm'r. of GEO. W. GROO, Dec'd. Nov. 27th 1867-7a17-7.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Abraham Casler, late of Nicholson Twp., Wyoming Co. Pa. dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH H. CASLER, Administrator, Nicholson, Pa. Nov. 21, '67, 7a17-6w.

ESTRAY. Came to the enclosure of the subscriber in Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pa. on or about the 13th inst. Two Red Bull Calves. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN S. CAMP. Nicholson, November 22, '67-7a17-3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Whereas letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Ferguson late of the township of Northmoreland, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same duly authenticated without delay. SPENCER FURBERSON, Administrator. Northmoreland, Nov. 22, 1867. 7a17-4w.

SHERMAN & LATHROP'S COLUMN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING COUNTY GREETING:

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST OPENED AT THEIR STAND,

(First door below WALL'S HOTEL, in Tunkhannock) THE LARGEST AND MOST TASTEFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE

EVER BROUGHT INTO THIS MARKET; Comprising in part the following: SILKS.

BROWN, BLUE, BISMARCK, MEXICAN BLUE, AND MARIA LOUISA BLUE, BLACK and BROCADE SILKS, of all grades.

FRENCH and IRISH, and NEW STYLE. PLAID POPLINS.

ORIENTAL LUSTRES. MOHAIRS, COUBRGS, EMPRESS CLOTH, FRENCH MERINOS and ALPACCAS, of all Shades. An endless variety of TRIMMINGS to match the above. ZEPHYR GOODS of all kinds Knit and Woven.

SACKS AND CLOAKS, COMPRISING BEAUTY and ELEGANCE. THIBET, BROCHEA, and WOOL SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. A Full and Elaborate Stock of Embroidered Goods.

White Goods of all descriptions, Table and Towel Diaper, Domestic, Delaines, Prints, Gingham, &c.

Alexander's KID GLOVES, of all shades, Gents and Ladies.

A Large Stock of Traveling Trunks—Ladies' Reticules, Gents' Traveling Valises, &c., &c.

FURS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Carpets—Wool, Two and Three Ply, and Brussels, Stair Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth and Drugget.

Rugs, Mats and Hassocks, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery. A large stock of FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS of the finest and most durable quality, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, Cravats, Collars, &c., &c.

SHOES—Woman's, Misses, and Children's.

BEDDING—Counterpanes, Coverlids, Whitney Blankets, German Blankets, &c., &c.

YANKEE NOTIONS, of all kinds.

Our Stock of CLOTHING is complete, and not equalled in this, nor surpassed in the best New York and Philadelphia merchant Tailoring Establishments. Suits made to order in the latest and best style.

We have purchased our stock since the last reduction in the prices of our goods. We have purchased largely, and are determined to sell at less prices than the same kind and quality of goods can be bought at any other establishment in this or adjoining counties. We bought them to sell, and all who call to see us will readily be convinced that we are bound to dispose of them.

All goods cheerfully exhibited without soliciting if you do not buy. Call and see us. SHERMAN & LATHROP, Tunkhannock, Nov. 5th, 1867.