

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN PENNA. E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors.

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, June 21, 1855.

Messrs. Bell and John P. Hale have been elected to the United States Senate, from New Hampshire.

We shall issue no paper next week. Will make it up during the volume.

Celebration. It will be seen that arrangements have been made for a celebration of the Fourth, at this place.

It is intended that the celebration shall be a real old-fashioned one, and we assure the public that every effort will be made to make the occasion one of great interest—such as we have not seen in many a year.

Godley's Lady's Book. For July, is upon our table, neatly embellished with engravings, and filled with useful and interesting reading.

The Know Nothings have dwindled down almost to the fig end of nothing; and it is always thought that when "the animal" is dead, it is dead, according to the laws of nature, stop kicking; but by viewing the proceedings of the late National Council held at Philadelphia, it will be seen that the monster still continues to squirm.

Know-Nothing Trouble. Last week we published a part of the proceedings of the National Council of Know-Nothings at Philadelphia, and this week we publish the conclusion of their labors.

It will be seen that the order was cleft in twain by the slavery question,—that free soil resolutions were voted down,—pro-slavery resolutions of the strongest character passed, and that a large portion of the delegates from the northern states uttered their protest and left the Convention.

For a period of six months we have sounded the alarm week after week, earnestly invoking the public to note whence this Know-Nothing organization was drifting, and pointing out the certainty of its alliance with that extreme sectional party at the South, which stops at nothing, and which will stop at nothing, not even the broken and dismembered fragments of a once proud and peaceful Union to accomplish the political predominance of the Slave interest on this continent.

Philadelphia Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1855. The great topic of the past week has been the doings of the mysterious Sam, and the Convention of his children from all parts of the Union.

On Saturday evening a grand mass meeting of the American Party was called in Independence Square. Nearly all the leading members of the late Convention were announced as speakers, and grand preparations were made to make the occasion a grand and imposing one.

After rejecting the northern ultimatum, 51 to 92, and following that up by rejecting all the middle propositions—Rayner's 44 yeas to 97 nays—they came to the final vote, (question being the adoption of the ultra pro-slavery resolutions of the majority of the committee, these were carried, yeas, 80, nays, 59; and the Black Power, in secret midnight conclave, was triumphant.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should resolve to admit any state tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

Resolved, That the American party, having risen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts and violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by these parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril.

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been doing the past six months, and what they will continue to do so long as they can deceive voters and carry the election.

Our hands, thank God, are clean of all this wicked business. We have labored, unswerving by obliquity and abuse, unflinching in the face of what many thought would prove at least our pecuniary ruin, to destroy this wicked, this dark and slavish order. We have defended, to the best of our ability, the great principles of religious and civil liberty for which our revolutionary fathers waded through oceans of blood; we have exposed the evil designs of those who fear the face of day shall shine upon their political actions,—who would control the ballot box by fraud and violence, and we have now at least the satisfaction of knowing, that all those whose opinions are valuable, must see that we have been right,—right in conscience, right in impulse, and right before God and our country.

These events put a new phase upon the war, and strong hopes are entertained of the capture of Schastopol by cutting off her supplies. The English papers assume their wonted tone of confidence and cheerfulness. The Allies have declined discussing any new propositions for peace at present. Manifestly it is rumored that the Czar, doubtful of the issue in the Crimea, has threatened to march an army at once through the Principality into the heart of Turkey and if possible to Constantinople.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exorbitant rate of \$10.12 to \$14. Flour commands \$10.50 to \$12 per barrel; Rye Flour, \$8.00; Corn Meal, \$5.00, Wheat sells for \$2.00 to \$2.65 Rye, \$1.68; Corn, 10c 1/2; Oats, 6c 3/4.

Truly, Yours, F. M. CHAPMAN, Secy.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of the citizens of Montrose was held at the Court House, Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for a CELEBRATION

the ensuing Fourth day of July. The meeting was called to order, and F. PATRICK, Jr., chosen President, and G. Z. Dimock, and E. B. Chase, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Crossman and James W. Chapman, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion the following Committees were appointed: To procure speakers, G. Z. Dimock, E. Patrick, Jr., H. H. Frazier, E. B. Chase, and Franklin Frazer.

Committee of arrangements: A. L. Webster, W. K. Hatch, Daniel Brewster, C. M. Gere, C. W. Mott, F. P. Hollister, S. A. Woodruff, Wm. L. Post, D. R. Lathrop, S. H. Malford, L. Searle, Charles Wittenberg.

Committee on Finance: W. A. Crossman, F. Frazer and Joseph Cockayne. On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. A. CROSSMAN, Secy. J. W. CHAPMAN, Secy.

The Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia. From the Evening Express.

The accounts from Philadelphia this morning are contradictory and very unsatisfactory—and upon "the details" but very little reliance can be placed. The members of the Convention, indignant upon the exposure of their proceedings, have been taking steps which they still believe means of communicating beyond results.

The minority resolutions, which we published the other day, were rejected at a late hour last night—yeas 51, nays 92.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, presented a series of resolutions, embodying and asserting that the representations of the South, that the Order was "abolition," and of the abolitionists of the North, that it was "pro-slavery," had no warrant in fact—that it was neither the one nor the other; that it ignores the whole question; that it recognized the Union and the laws under it, and that it left where it properly belonged—to the localities where it existed—all allegations on the whole subject. Rejected—yeas 44; nays 97.

Mr. Sammons, of New York, also proffered a series of similar resolutions, which were rejected.

Thirty-three states and territories were represented in these votes. The excitement up to one o'clock a. m. was very severe—and the state of things is anything but satisfactory.

Governor Gardner and several other members have left.

A Majority Report. Some majority report has been adopted in some, 80, nays, 59—but whether it was the report of the majority we published the other day, or an amended report, we cannot say.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 14, 1855. After rejecting the northern ultimatum, 51 to 92, and following that up by rejecting all the middle propositions—Rayner's 44 yeas to 97 nays—they came to the final vote, (question being the adoption of the ultra pro-slavery resolutions of the majority of the committee, these were carried, yeas, 80, nays, 59; and the Black Power, in secret midnight conclave, was triumphant.

Your readers may realize fully the enormity of this action of the Council, I repeat the propositions thus acted upon: Rejected, 61 Yeas, 92 NAYS.

and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it as the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the states, or to exclude any state from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly permitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the territories, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the state of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

The closing speech of Judge Cole of Georgia deepened this feeling by his appeals to the South and his denunciation of Kenneth Rayner and the few other middle men of the convention. The extremes of the North and South united their forces to defeat all intermediate positions and stand on the only originally defined issues of the committee.

The seceders from the convention, among whom were Governor Gardner and Senator Wilson, assembled yesterday morning at eight o'clock at the Girard House, and, appointing Mr. Wilson in the chair, appointed Mr. McAbee secretary. Mr. J. W. Foster, of Massachusetts, presented the subjoined platform of political doctrine, which was read and received the signatures of the members. It is published in the Philadelphia papers.

PLATFORM. To the People of the United States: The undersigned citizens of the various states, assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First—The unconditional restoration of that time honored compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong of long date and of deep stain, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guaranty of its observance, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas, and Nebraska as free states.

Second—That the rights of settlers in territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national Executive, whenever violated, and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guaranty of its observance, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas, and Nebraska as free states.

Third—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure a modification of the national laws, aided by such circulation of public sentiment, as shall promote the true interests of the nation, and shall guarantee these political principles of a republican government—spiritual freedom and free Bible schools—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation to foreign shores of paupers and convicts to our islands, and that, as our national constitution requires the chief executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

Massachusetts. Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wilson, J. W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Hagg, James Buffington, Andrew A. Hays, and J. W. Chapman.

New Hampshire. Anthony Colby, Jesse Mann, Stephen B. Sherman.

Vermont. Evelyn Pierpont, Joseph H. Barrett, Ryeland Fletcher, R. M. Guilford, Jo. D. Hatch.

Maine. Louis O. Cowan, A. S. Richmond, E. D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Sayward, Joseph Corvill, James M. Lincoln.

Indiana. Wm. Cumbach, Schuyler Colfax, Golliver S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. B. Allen, Jus. R. M. Bryant.

Ohio. Thomas H. Ford, E. N. Olds, Joshua Martin, J. K. Marley, Geo. R. Morton, A. McKay, H. M. McAllen, John E. Rees.

Illinois. Israel Cogshall, Moses A. McNaughton.

Wisconsin. W. W. Dannerhower, W. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings, D. L. Eastman.

Michigan. James Thornington, Wm. Loughridge.

Rhode Island. Jacob C. Knight, Nathaniel Green, Wm. H. Sweet.

Connecticut. David B. Booth, Thomas Clark, N. D. Sperry.

Wisconsin. D. C. Wood, R. Chandler, C. W. Cook. On motion of Mr. Golliver, S. Orth, of Indiana, a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each state, (question being the adoption of the ultra pro-slavery resolutions of the majority of the committee, these were carried, yeas, 80, nays, 59; and the Black Power, in secret midnight conclave, was triumphant.

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signed may be charged with infraction of express or implied faith to their fellow-citizens, in failing to support the majority resolutions.

Wm. F. Johnson, J. Bowman Bell, D. E. Small, R. Coulter, of Penn.; John A. Pritchard, of Ill.; A. S. Livingston, N. J.; Joseph H. Barrett, of Va.; Thomas Kinsley, of Va.; M. G. Hill, of Va.; Evelyn Pierpont, of Vt.; Geo. D. Hatch, of Rhode Island; James M. Lincoln, of Ill.; David N. J. Wm. H. Dannerhower, Ill.; McCallan, N. J.; Wm. H. Sweet.

A Justice Inflicting Corporal Punishment in a Court Room. (From the Albany Register, June 15.)

We have just learned the particulars of an occurrence at the Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that two journeymen tailors, named Hunt and Jones, were brought before Justice Cole, on complaint of an officer, who found them fighting under the influence of liquor. Complaint was also made by Hunt against Jones of an attempted assault of a gross character upon the person of his wife, the truth of which charge we have no means of knowing.

The men were arraigned before Justice Cole, and Hunt was called upon to tell his story. He proceeded to explain where he was, and under what circumstances, &c., when he was arrested. He was, however, interrupted by Justice Cole, who bade him stop—"I don't say another word, as he was drunk," Hunt denied that he was drunk; Justice Cole insisted vehemently that he was—that he was "so drunk his tongue couldn't wag in his head," and told him to sit down. Hunt became exasperated, and fairly told the Justice "he lied."

He had no sooner said this, when the Minister of Justice rose in his seat, and dealt him a blow across the nose with the back of his hand. This was repeated by Justice Cole who seized Hunt by the collar, and felt, as is alleged, on his desk for something with which to inflict punishment. The blood flowed from Hunt's nose freely, and he bore the marks of being severely handled. He appealed to the Justice that his treatment was abusive, and inquired if that was the kind of justice that was dealt out there.

He finally took his seat, but laboring under considerable excitement he could not retain it, and avowed himself as good a judge of the law as the Justice, and said that he should have satisfaction, and that the Justice Cole then seized him by the collar, and with assistance ejected him from the court room, telling him to return when sober.

Jones was retained for a few moments and then discharged, without being afforded any opportunity for the presentation of the charge made by Hunt against him—a charge too, of the most serious character.

A Rich Man to be Imprisoned Ten Years for Poisoning a Well. (From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 13.)

Elmer Long, of the town of Whitewater, in Walworth county, a man of wealth and considerable intelligence, having had some difficulty, attempted to poison his wife, who had left his house and had gone to live at a neighbor's. He wanted her to sign a deed of some land; she refused to do this without a portion being paid to her. He thereupon bought arsenic, and threw it into a neighbor's well. From some indications, Willy was suspected. The water was not used, so no one was poisoned; but even an attempt at poison is an atrocious crime, that after three years' trial, the jury found him guilty. Arsenic was found in his pockets. This was one of the circumstances that aided in his conviction. Judge Doublet sentenced Long to ten years' imprisonment in the state prison, at hard labor.

Wm. Switzer. A foreign-born correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate makes the following point: "I have renounced on my oath citizenship in all countries, and am I then to be denied in this? The Arabs or the Tartars might refuse to admit me to their rights, but even their sense of honor would forbid them to ensure me. I must be lost to every country, every country lost to me, save that country where the arm of man cannot sway the scales of justice. I read my Bible in the language of Luther, and learned to be a Protestant, and from my Bible and Wesley I learned to be a Methodist. No one asks me to disbelieve the Bible because I came from a German; or Methodism, because Wesley was an Englishman. No one refuses me a membership in the church because I was born a foreigner. I can join them in praising God for His favors, and invoking His blessing on our country; I can commune with them at the sacrament board; and yet, refusing me a vote, they will cast their ballot side by side with the vilest scoundrel that ever disgraced the soil on which he was born."

Departure of Gov. Reeder for Kansas. Governor Reeder, accompanied by his private secretary, G. P. Lowrey, Esq., passed through this city yesterday, on his return to Kansas. The journey, it is expected, will occupy about ten days. The territorial legislature meets on the 2d of July at Pawnee, and will probably adjourn to Shawnee Mission, some 200 miles this side of Pawnee.

There never was any reason for the rumor or conjecture that Governor Reeder would not return to Kansas, except in case of his removal from office by the President, which fortunately has not been done, though it is conjectured that both President and a portion of his Cabinet, particularly Col. Davis, were anxious that he (Reeder) should resign.

We apprehend however, that as far as least as the President is concerned, this wish was not the result of any distinct disapprobation of Governor Reeder's course, but rather was prompted by a desire to conciliate Missouri and other wavering states to whom (chiefly through misrepresentation as we believe) he had become obnoxious. It is well known that immediately after his arrival at Easton, Pa., from Kansas, he proceeded to Washington, where he spent two or three weeks, and had frequent interviews with the President. The final result of these interviews can only be inferred from the fact that he now returns to his home, and from a statement in the Washington Union, vindicating him from some of the charges unjustly alleged against him.

The liquor law enacted by the late Legislature has received three different constructions in as many different localities—being probably all it is susceptible of. Judge Galbreath, of Erie, has decided that it repeals all the laws now in force, and that until October next, anybody may sell liquor that chooses with or without license. Judge Jordan, of Montour county, has decided that county treasurers could not issue licenses at all, under the law. While a third party, among whom are the Attorney General, Judge Pearson, Higgins and others, hold that the existing laws, regulating the liquor traffic, will continue in force until the first of October.

The decisions of Judges Galbreath and Jordan are manifestly contrary to good sense, and are therefore to be regretted. It is unfortunate for the law when its expounders cause it to clash with the common sense and feelings of the people.

Do not be astonished at these different constructions of the anti-liquor law enacted in this State. Such a law is liable to many different constructions as there are judges in the State. Men acting in a legislative capacity, aiming their course to win the favor of fanatics can never do anything but err. They do not exercise that thought and discretion necessary in the enactment of laws, which are for the benefit of the people, and which are to be construed in the most liberal and reasonable manner.

The Faculty of Harvard University have prepared a Catalogue, containing the names, occupation and residence of all the Students that have ever attended the Institution, which will be ready for distribution on the day of Exhibition.

At Mr. L. Sewell's Hotel, in Montrose, June 19th, by the Rev. A. O. Warren, Mr. D. P. Treasny and Mrs. Emily W. Carpenter, both of Harvard.

In Auburn, June 17th, by T. Adams, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM PATTERSON and Miss MARY CONKLIN, all of Auburn.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. GEORGE GREENE and Miss SUSAN KILMURR, both of Itasca.

At the residence of his brother, in Susquehanna county, on the 17th inst., Dr. ASHON CURTIS, of pulmonary consumption.

At the time of his decease Dr. CURTIS was the Prothonotary of Luzerne county, and by his mild yet decided manner had endeavored himself to all who became acquainted with him. For a long time he had been marked out for his victims, but he bore up bravely, still attending to the arduous duties of his office until a few weeks since, when he was compelled to leave, in hopes of finding relief in rest and quiet. That rest came, but it was the rest of the grave.

In New Milford, June 7th, 1855, CHARLES L. only son of George W. and S. B. Wood, aged three years and two months.

And when the archangel's trump shall blow, Millions shall wish their days below, Had been as short as thine.

At Crown Point Ind., on Thursday, May 24th, Miss Adella L. Foster, in the 26th year of her age. Her disease inflammation of the bowels, accompanied with fever of a highly typhoid character.

Miss F. was born in Fridgewater, Susquehanna county, Penn. She early gave her heart to the Savior, and was united with the Baptist church at the age of fourteen, from which time until her death she honored her profession by a consistent christian life.

Her parents, with a large family of interesting children, came, last fall, to spend the majority of their days in our western country. She was a beloved member of the household and they sensibly and deeply feel the loss.

She was active and zealous in the service of God—in the Sabbath-School, the Bible-Class, the Female Prayer-meeting, and in every good work; especially in looking after the welfare of the younger members of the family, and in her attentions upon the sick; often at great self-sacrifice.

We have scarcely ever known an individual, in so short a time, acquire such universal respect and esteem as was possessed by our departed young friend.

The funeral services were attended by a large concourse of citizens, many of whom very sensibly felt her loss.

This righteous have hope in their death.

STRAYED FROM the premises of the subscriber on or about the 30th of May, four yearlings: one of them a Bull, with white upon the side and on the back, one red heifer, one brindle heifer, and one red steer. Any person giving information where said yearlings may be found will be liberally rewarded.

THOS. HARTNETT. Silver Lake, June 19, 1855.

Bonnets at Reduced Prices. H. BURKITT, will sell his remaining stock of Silk, Lawn, and Straw Bonnets, a good assortment, at reduced prices, to close the business of the season—many of them at cost.

New Milford, June 19, 1855.

CASH paid for Land Warrants. D. R. LATHROP. June 21, 1855.

Lanesboro Furnishing Establishment. THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and will make to order, Doors, Blinds, Windows and Window Sashes, Door and Window Frames, and all other articles made of wood and used in building. Floors painted and matched and done to order. Also a general assortment of CABINET WARE.

Bureaus, Tables and Stands, of all varieties—Chairs, Bedsteads, Sitters, &c., &c. Coffins neatly made or made to order on the shortest notice. Glass of all sizes, qualities and quantities for sale. Flooring painted and matched done to order. Also a general assortment of CABINET WARE.

Good Pine, Cherry or Whitewood lumber, and grain of all kinds, taken in exchange for the above.

TERMS—Ready pay or three months time with approved credit.

All orders addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

Lanesboro, June 19, 1855. JACOB TAYLOR.

Bay State Shawls. THE largest size, finest quality, and new patterns, \$7.50 each. U. B. & Co. Oct. 11.

NEW STORE IN HARFORD! G. W. SEYMOUR & CO. DESIRE to call the attention of the public to their stock of NEW GOODS.

Now arriving at the old stand of S. SEYMOUR, in the village of Harford.

OUR GOODS ARE NEW, have been bought for cash, carefully selected, and will be sold cheap. Give us a call before purchasing. Our stock consists of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, &c., &c., &c.

A variety as full as is usually found in country Stores. G. W. SEYMOUR & Co. Harford, May 10, 1855.

CASH paid for Wool by H. M. JONES. June 1, 1855.

NEW GOODS CHEAP at the Head of Navigation. THE undersigned most respectfully announces to the public that he is still selling Goods at the old stand, and that he has an entire new stock which will be sold cheap.

C. W. MOTT. Montrose, May 31, 1855.

New Goods Cheap for Cash. C. W. MOTT has just received another lot of New Goods, such as Challis, Barg, De Lains, De Reges, Ginghams, Collars, Embroidery, Lawns, &c., &c. which he offers at very low prices. SUMMER SHAWLS, a new lot just received—beautiful patterns at very low prices, also CRAWLS and BLACK STRIP SHAWLS as cheap as the best.

C. W. MOTT. June 13.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Luzerne County, held at the office of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, on Monday the 21st day of May, A. D. 1855, on motion of Mr. Harrison Wright, was elected President of the meeting, and Mr. E. L. Dana elected Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting in feeling and appropriate terms, when on motion of Mr. Asler M. Stout, a committee of five was appointed by the President, to draft and present suitable resolutions with reference to the object of the meeting. Committee consisted of Messrs. A. M. Stout, J. J. Slocum, W. P. Miner, W. J. Woodward and Charles Pike, who through the Chairman reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of Luzerne County having learned with regret that our late faithful prothonotary, Dr. Asson Curtis departed this life, on the 17th day of May, inst., after suffering long from the increasing ravages of pulmonary consumption; they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity afforded, to testify their esteem for his many virtues, their respect for his official character, their grief at his decease, and their condolence with his friends in their bereavement, and direct the Secretary to furnish a copy of this resolution to the nearest relative of Dr. Curtis, and furnish copies for publication to the several newspapers of this County.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die. HANSON WRIGHT, President. E. L. DANA, Secretary.

There are twelve railroads which terminate in and pass through the city of Chicago, and it is said that every twenty-four hours ten thousand strangers arrive in that city.