

Death of Hon. Charles Denison.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. CHARLES DENISON, Member of Congress from this District, which occurred at his residence in Wilkesbarre, on Thursday morning, June 27th.

Mr. Denison was born in Wyoming Valley, in 1818, graduated at Dickinson College in 1839, adopted and practiced the profession of law, was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

Mr. Denison enjoyed the fullest confidence of those with whom he was associated, and in the social circle was much beloved and respected for his many genial and agreeable traits of character.

He leaves a most intelligent and amiable lady and a family of interesting children, to whom his decease is a sad affliction.

Our Candidate.

It is fortunate for the Democratic party that in the coming political contest they have the Hon. George Sharswood as a candidate for the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We do not need to tell the people who or what he is. Though always leading a quiet life, devoted entirely to the higher duties of a noble profession, he is as well and favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania as any man in the Commonwealth.

He never sought political preferment, but with eager zeal and earnest devotion applied all his great abilities to practicing, administering and interpreting the law.

The military reconstruction act found ten States striving to perfect their civil organization with a view of obtaining a place in the Union and representation in Congress.

By the provisions of that bill the political status of those States was destroyed, the territory divided into military districts or divisions, and all idea of representation repudiated in the most plain and emphatic manner.

This is what the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress have done toward a reconstruction of the Union, and this is what the Radical Convention, in the name of the Radical party of the State, endorsed, as the best means of restoring the States to their share in the government of the Union.

A resolution was also adopted asking that "The Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people."

This is a dangerous attack upon the well-established principles on which the judiciary system of this State and nation rests. If men are to be placed on the bench on account of their devotion to a party, and asked to square their opinions with those held and announced by a political minority, the laws might as well be interpreted and constructed by State conventions or ward meetings.

Why did they not declare in favor of their pet scheme, negro suffrage? Mr. Newlin, of this city, offered a resolution in favor of "impartial suffrage," but it was buried by a reference to the Committee on Resolutions, and none of all the men who clamor so loud for the political rights of the negroes attempted its resurrection.

It may be pertinent to ask, while speaking of omissions, why did not the Radical Convention condemn the action of the late corrupt and profligate Legislature, and urge the people to elect honest men at the coming election?

"No better lawyer than the Hon. Geo. Sharswood can be found in Pennsylvania. As a Judge he has had ample experience, and has conducted himself in all things with purity, impartiality and industry."

compares principles with facts, and applies to circumstances the fitting legal consequences. The citizens of Philadelphia will be well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Sharswood, and he will have a handsome support from independent voters of all parties."

The Bucks County Intelligencer pays him the following compliment: "To Judge Sharswood, so far as we know, there can be no personal or professional objection. His reputation, gained by long and faithful service upon the bench, is unspotted."

Now, when there is so good, pure and able a man nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, on which all parties are agreed, what is the necessity of having a contest at the polls? He ought to be elected by acclamation.

The Radical State Platform.

The Resolutions adopted by the Radical State Convention at Williamsport, form the platform on which they hope to fight successfully the political battle of 1867 in this State. It is then important that the people should understand both what they declared, and what they omitted in their enunciation of doctrines.

The first resolution justifies and endorses the administration of Mr. Lincoln. If the second resolution means anything, it pronounces in favor of shutting the doors of our civil tribunals against all whom the "loyal" men of the nation may ostracize as "the country's enemies," and thus turn our government into a despotism more law-defying than that of Russia or Austria.

The courts of the land are intended as sanctuaries into which all citizens may retreat from the storm of popular frenzy or private prejudice and hatred, and the Radical Convention, by the adoption of a resolution denying that principle, have committed that party to an idea which will not be endorsed by the freemen of the old Keystone State.

All men are innocent in the eyes of the law until they are proved guilty, and the courts of law cannot act upon the platform as promulgated from Williamsport without uprooting that old maxim of justice and common sense.

The Convention also endorsed in an unreserved manner the reconstruction measures of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress. The masses know what those measures are, and what they have done toward restoring the States to their old places in the Union.

The military reconstruction act found ten States striving to perfect their civil organization with a view of obtaining a place in the Union and representation in Congress.

By the provisions of that bill the political status of those States was destroyed, the territory divided into military districts or divisions, and all idea of representation repudiated in the most plain and emphatic manner.

This is what the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress have done toward a reconstruction of the Union, and this is what the Radical Convention, in the name of the Radical party of the State, endorsed, as the best means of restoring the States to their share in the government of the Union.

A resolution was also adopted asking that "The Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people."

This is a dangerous attack upon the well-established principles on which the judiciary system of this State and nation rests. If men are to be placed on the bench on account of their devotion to a party, and asked to square their opinions with those held and announced by a political minority, the laws might as well be interpreted and constructed by State conventions or ward meetings.

Why did they not declare in favor of their pet scheme, negro suffrage? Mr. Newlin, of this city, offered a resolution in favor of "impartial suffrage," but it was buried by a reference to the Committee on Resolutions, and none of all the men who clamor so loud for the political rights of the negroes attempted its resurrection.

It may be pertinent to ask, while speaking of omissions, why did not the Radical Convention condemn the action of the late corrupt and profligate Legislature, and urge the people to elect honest men at the coming election?

"No better lawyer than the Hon. Geo. Sharswood can be found in Pennsylvania. As a Judge he has had ample experience, and has conducted himself in all things with purity, impartiality and industry."

It is said General McClellan will return to this country in November.

Declaration of Independence.

On our first page we print the ancient document, signed by one JOHN HANCOCK and his associate members of the Continental Congress, and commonly known as the Declaration of Independence, in which they "publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES;" assigning in justification of their course a long list of grievances which the Colonies had suffered and were suffering at the hands of Great Britain, among which were—that he had dissolved the local Legislatures for opposing his invasions of the rights of the people, (a la Sheridan, Ord, Pope and Dan. Sickles), that he had erected a multitude of new offices, and sent swarms of officers to harass the people and eat out their substance, (as is now being done, North, under the tax laws, and worse still, South, under the Freedman's Bureau and Reconstruction Acts of the Radical Rump Congress); that standing armies were quartered among the people in time of peace and the military rendered independent of the civil power, (as is now done in ten of the States of the Union); that he imposed taxes upon the people without their consent, and without granting them the corresponding benefit of representation, (which grievance our Southern States are now suffering at the hands of King Radical); that the benefit of trial by jury was denied them, (as it has long been denied under the reign of the present party in power); that he had taken away their charters, (a la the sweeping destruction of State Constitutions by Congressional enactments); abolishing their most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of their governments.

This trite old document was promulgated to the world on the Fourth of July 1776, and to its support was pledged the lives, the fortunes and sacred honor of its signers. The grave offences charged against the King of Great Britain in that Declaration are many of them literally true against the present Radical Congress, and the Military Despotisms established by it over the Southern States. The Ninety-first Anniversary of the great event of which we write will occur on the approaching Fourth of July; and it would be well if the occasion should be improved by the men of 1867 in pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to re-establish the Government upon the sacred principles of 1776, and restoring the Constitution which united the States together in a common bond of brotherhood, and guaranteed to every citizen his unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Owego Gazette.

Notes of Broken National Banks. GENERAL SPINNER, United States Treasurer, states, in reply to a letter of inquiry, that, when a national bank fails, all its relations are changed, and as a bank it has nothing more to do with its notes. As a legal indorser, the United States undertakes to redeem the notes when presented at the office for payment, and this obligation is conclusive, whether the securities lodged with the Treasurer are sufficient or not; "and," he continues, "I, in effect, become not only the cashier of such defaulting national bank, but become the trustee of all its creditors, and am compelled to see that the interest of its creditors and of the government are fully protected. Such notes are in the same relation to the public as notes issued by the United States, and will be subject to the same rules in their redemption."

A Lot of Loyal Thieves Caught. The Chief of Police at Harrisburg has arrested some eight or ten messengers and other drones about the several Government Departments, at Harrisburg, who are charged with carrying off at different times, several tons of books, documents, reports and Legislative Records, and selling them for waste paper to a junk shop-keeper in that city. The whole party, after a hearing, were bound over to answer the charge at Court. On examination it appeared that this thieving business had been going on ever since the Radical party came into power.

What an honest set of people these "patriotic" "loyal" fellows are! In this instance it appears that one of the party took more than he could carry, as the night watchman at the Capitol swore that he saw one of them, named Cooper, hauling plunder away with a hand-cart.

Trial of Surratt. The trial of Surratt is now in progress before the Court of the District of Columbia, Washington City, but we do not think interest enough attaches to it to publish the testimony. The point the prosecution are trying to establish is that he was in Washington on the day of the assassination, and was therefore aiding and abetting it. The defence will endeavor to prove that he was on his way to Canada on that day. The trial will last several days yet.

The Carlisle Volunteer, quoting the account of the late sale of Mrs. Lincoln's furniture at Chicago remarks: It is a fact on record, that more money was expended to furnish the White House during the four years that the "late lamented" and his family occupied it, than had been expended during the occupancy by Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan combined. And yet when President Johnson took possession of it, it had to be refurnished again from top to bottom, as everything had been carried off.

The new jury law allows the jurors \$2 50 a day and four cents mileage. We see the above going the rounds of the papers. The new jury law allows no such thing. It does fix the pay of the jury commissioners at \$2 50 a day. It does not touch the pay of the jurors.

ITEMS.

Louisiana Radicals are telling the freedmen that they will get none of the confiscated property unless they register and vote.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, was yesterday elected President of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

The Fenians convicted of treason have been transferred from Ireland to England and placed in prison.

A man in Fort Wayne, Indiana, sat upon a coroner's jury, and stole a gold-headed cane belonging to the deceased.

Judge Bryan, of the United States Court, at Charleston, has decided that the telegraph company is bound to exhibit private messages in evidence, when required. The decision will excite considerable comment in financial circles.

Captain Fritz, of San Francisco, lately deceased, bequeathed \$20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the interest to be applied to liquidating the national debt.

When the President vetoed the reconstruction bill the Radicals said he grossly perverted its meaning; now they insist that its character was accurately described in the veto.

The next annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburgh on the 24th of September. Great preparations are being made to insure a successful exhibition.

Meany, the Fenian, has been sentenced at Dublin, to fifteen years imprisonment, at hard labor.

The debate on Napoleon's Reform measures has been postponed by the Corps Legislatif until November.

Again it is reported, that the feelings existing between Napoleon and the King of Prussia are anything but cordial.

It is now positively asserted that the Sultan of Turkey has acceded to the proposition of the European powers for a joint commission to inquire into the troubles in Candia.

The printed volume of impeachment testimony numbers 700 pages. What a waste of paper, ink, time and money!

The Rads. of Green county, Ohio, sent a negro delegate to the State Convention.

A secret society in Tennessee, composed of negroes, is sworn to murder any of the members who abandon its ranks or oppose Brownlow.

Forney's Press has taken grounds in favor of sending negroes to Congress. The morale of the Klump would not be damaged by doing it.

A few days since, Mr. Lichtenstein, of Summit, Mississippi, was called to the gate of his house by a negro, who shot him through the breast, killing him instantly.

Death of the Hon. Charles Denison.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 27. The Hon. Charles Denison, Member of Congress from this (Twelfth) Congressional District, died at his residence in this place, at nine o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place at three o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

The meeting of Congress is already heralded by signs of uneasiness in all the monetary and material interests of the country. Capitalists, manufacturers, and traders are fearful of the assembling of that body which has done so much to disturb the natural relations of trade and business, and to produce the present depressed condition of affairs in the nation.

An alleged principal of the counterfeiters of the notes of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia has been arrested at Danbury, Conn., and taken to Washington. Near the town where the town where the arrest was made, was found \$140,000 in counterfeit 10's and 50's, and apparatus for counterfeiting.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Mauritius, says of the ravages of the yellow fever: "I am writing from the city of the dead, ten thousand persons have been carried off already, the average in town being two hundred a day."

A SUNDAY school teacher, the other day, was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her scholars the terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar. She told them that he ate grass, like a cow, for seven years. A little boy brightened up and quickly asked—"Say, missus, did he give milk?"

Report of Bridgewater School District, for year ending June 3, 1867.

Statement of Franklin Township Bounty Matters.

Financial Statement of Jessup township Bounty Tax.

Statement of Choconut Township Bounty Matters.

Auditors' Report of Forest Lake Bounty Fund.

Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Auditor's Notice.

Financial Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Financial Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Financial Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Financial Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Financial Statement of Lathrop Township Bounty Matters.

Please Read this Carefully.

THE subscribers have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Merchant Tailoring business; and having supplied ourselves with a large stock of materials, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres & Trimmings, Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, &c

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES,

Great reduction in prices at the Store of GULE & EATON,

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Prospects for Business.

Value and security of the Bonds.

Prospects for Business.

Value and security of the Bonds.

Prospects for Business.

Value and security of the Bonds.

Prospects for Business.

Value and security of the Bonds.

Prospects for Business.