

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.]

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT. "-Thomas Jefferson.

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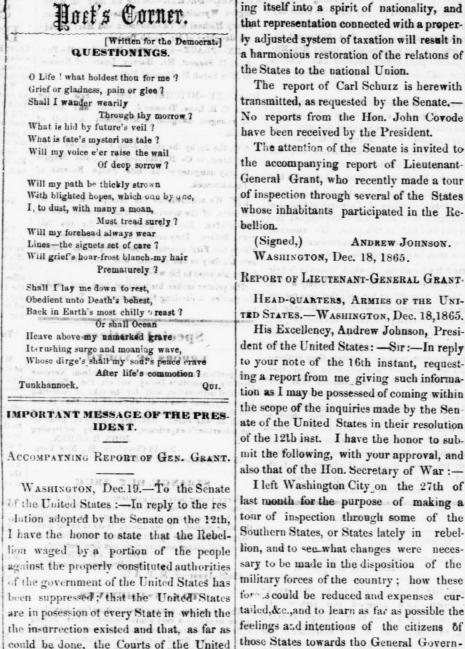
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W The PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, O The In Stark's Brick Block Tioga St., Tunk

The Buthler Donst. THRUSBURG, PENNA. The is again having lately purchased the if OMI. The H.Y. E. property, has already com-mender this old and opular House equal, if not supe-rior, to my Hore! to be City of Harrisburg. A continuance de public patronage is refpect-fully solicited. GEO. J. BOLTON. WALL'S HOTEL, LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.



States have been restored, port offices reestablished. and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State. comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, one day, in Charleston, S. C., two days, Sathe people in North Carolina, South Caroli- vannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day na, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Louisi. Both in traveling and stopping I saw much. ana, Arkansas and Tennessee have re-or and conversed freely with the citizens of ganized their respective State Governments, those States as well as with officers of the and are vielding obedience to the laws and army who have been stationed among them

ing itself into a spirit of nationality, and be kept in bodies sufficient to defend them- | History of Amendments to the Constitution | the instrument, in all the old interpretation that representation connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate .--No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant-General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the Re-

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT-

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNI-TED STATES .- WASHINGTON, Dec. 18,1865. His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: -Sir :- In reply to your note of the 16th instant, requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution

of the 12th inst. I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War :-

I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country; how these for scould be reduced and expenses curfeelings and intentions of the citizens of those States towards tho General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington City, and information from this quarter therefore being readily obtained, I hastened through the State, without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., Ispent Government of the United States with The tollowing are the conclusions come

selves. It is not the thinking portion who would use violence towards any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might and the late slave seems to be im. bued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him ;

at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self government within the Union as soon as possible. That whilst reconstructing they want and require the protection from the government, that they the think is required by the Government not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was

pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law making power. I did not give the operations of the

Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations on the subject, however with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy ica." and that the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owner will, at

least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts sive.

In some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the countre and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions Everywhere General Howard, the able head of the Bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave : but the complaint in South

for the coming year.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States which the Secretary of State has just announced to the Governor of Alabama as having been finally ratified, the vote of that State completing the constitutional number, forms article XIII of amendments. There has been no general proclamation or notice of the fact. The Secretary's notice is only incidental and complimentary to Alabama. We have looked for the history of the adoption of former amendments of the result. There appears to be no rule on the subject, and the practice has not been uniform.

There have been, previous to this, only three successful efforts to amend the Constitution. There have been many attempts. but no others got through Congress.

There have been twelve amendment adopted ; but of these ten were submitted together by the first Congress. They were supplemental to the original Constitution, submitted in compliance, as was recited in the preamble, with the desire expressed by conventions of a number of the States in their adopting of the Constitution as "further declaratory and restrictive clauses" "in order" to prevent "misconstruction or abuse of its powers," They were entitled "Articles in adoption to and amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of Amer-

Twelve amendments were submitted, of which only ton were ratified. Number one and number two of the original series were not ratified. Numbers three to twelve, inclusive, constitute the articles which are now numbered from one to twelve, inclu-

The two articles which failed of approval made constitutional rules for the apportionment of their compensation.

By the first it was provided that the rule of representation should be one member for every 30,000, until that should create a House exceeding one hundred members .-The ratio should then be 40,000, until the there should never be more than one representative to every 40,000.

The second provided that no law, varying Carolina was that when he left things went the compensation of Representatives and on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, Senators should be valid until an election of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau ad for Representatives shall have intervened. These two amendments, were not ratified with the ten others. We have at hand no they endeavor to secure employment for means of knowing whether they have failed by a positive rejection, by States enough voting in the negative to reject them, or simply by the failure to act on them. It might be a curious subject for inquiry whether any time runs against the adoption of an amendment after it is once submitted. The numbers I to X which passed Congress September 25, 1789, did not receive the requisite three-fourths until December, 1791. Vermont had then been added to the number of States, making fourteen. Of those, eleven were necessary to make the three-tourths. The eleventh was given by Virginia on the 15th of December. Our researches have not been able to find how the fact was promulgated. We only find that the ratification by Virginia is given care of those who will give them good as the date of completing of the constitutional number, and the formal ratification of the amendment. The eleventh article was proposed at the Third Congress, and bears date March 5, 1794. It is that article which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citi izens of any foreign State," an amendment prompted by the jealous regard with which the founders of the government watched pele ?" over the reserved rights of the States.

of which civil war and political passions are making such sad havoc now.

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In all previous cases, the question of ratification was a question of fact. No doubt rested over the true number of States, por of their competency to give a vote entitled to be counted. It was the making up of a roll of undisputed members of a common government, and the matter of form in announcing of the vote, was of no sort of consequence. It is different now. The points at States are entitled to vote, and what de partment of the government, if any can erclude them from voting, and what is the course of action, and what will be the effect of one branch of the government accepts as a valid, votes decisive of the ratification of the amendments, which votes, another branch of the government pronounces to be null-make some very complicated questions, the solution of which, in the existing state of affairs at Washington, is past our powers of foresight.

IT The following letter was the cause of much amusement on its being read during the trial of a recent breach of promise of marriage case; "My dear sweetest Ducky,-I am so happy to hear from you often-it affords me sich great plesher. You always was so deer to me I hope you will sune be deerer, You know 1 never hinted nothing about marriage and I nevar mean to-take your own time for that. I shall always remember the old saying procrastination is the theef of time, but mother says nothing should be done in a hurry but ketchin flees. The fondes wish of my heart is that we may sune become one. Do you ever read Franklin's Extracts-his remarks concerning marriage is deliteful.-Our hearts, he ses, ought to assemble one another in every expect ; they ought to be hetergenius so that our union may be mixed as well as uniting-not like oil and water but tee and shugar. Truly I can feel for the mortal Watts when he sez-

> . The rose is red, the vilets blew Shugars sweet and so are you.

House reached 200 members. Afterwards, Mother sez that matrimony is better to think upon than the reality. I remain till death or marriage, your own sweet candy, MARY ANN.

> N. B .- I had a kussin married last month who sez there aint no true enjoyment but in the married state. Your sweetis dove,

"HIS establishment has recently been refitted an the last the latest wile Every attention T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor : Tuckhannoch, September 11, 1861.

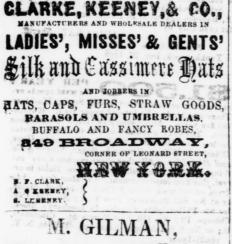
NORTH BRANCH HOTEL, SHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA WE. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

AVING resumed the propriotorship of the above in Matel, the undersigned will spare no effort to reader the house so greechle place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom. Wm. H CORTRIGHT. June, 3rd. 1863

DR. J. C. BECKER. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Would respectfully ennounce to the citizensol Wy-ming, that he has located at Tunkhannock where he will promytly attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Will be found at home on Saturdays of each week

Means Dotel. TOWANDA, PA. D. B. BARTLET. [Lete of the BBRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N.Y. PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country-It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style, and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping-place for all, v 3, n21, ly.





TLIZWORK WARRANZED, TO GIVE SATIS-A TLON. Fatton's Law Office, near the Po Electrostine De. 11, 1801:

willingness and greater promptitude to by me ;-- I am satisfied that the mass of

fort, protection and security.

riod, be in a condition to resume all of their in the field and in the council. practical relations with the Federal Gov- Four years of war during which the law appearing as the authority of civil govern. is sufficient to maintain order. ment is extended and sustained.

Perplexing questions were naturally to require the force kept in the interior, where be expected from the great and sudden there are many freedmen. Elsewhere in change in the relations between the two the Southern States than at forts upon the races, but systems are gradually developing sea coast no force is necessary. They hemselves under which the freedman will should all be white troops. The reasons receive the protection to which he is justly for this are obvious, without mentioning entitled, and by means of his labor make many of them. The presence of black himself a useful and independent member | troops lately slaves demoralizes labor both of the community in which he has his home. by their advice and by furnishing in their From all the information in my posses- camps a resort for the freedmen for long sion, and from that which I have recently distances around. White troops general-

derived from the most reliable authority I ly excite no opposition, and therefore a am induced to cherish the belief that sec- small number of them can maintain order. tional animosity issurely and rapidly merg- in a given district. Colored troops must then?" soliloquised Digby. Truchsmerk, Ne., Jab. 1, 1666

than under the circumstances could reason- thinking men of the South accept the situably have been anticipated. The proposed ation of affairs in good faith. The quesamendment to the Constitution providing tions which heve heretofore divided the for the abolition of slavery forever within sentiments of the people of the two sections the limits of the country, has been ratified slavery and State rights or the right of the by each one of those State, with the ex. State to secede from the Union, they reception of Mississippi, from which no of- gard as having been settled forever by the ficial information has been received and in highest tribunal. arms, that man can resort most of them measures have been or are to. I was pleased to learn from the leadnow pending to confer upon freedmen the ing men whom I met that they not only acpriveleges which are essential to their com- cepted the decison arrived at but now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and In Florida and Texas the people are mak- time has been given for reflectionsthis deing commendable progress in restoring cision has been a fortunate one for the their State Governments, and no doubt is whole country, they receiving the like benentertained that they will, at an early pe- efits from it with those whe opposed them

ernment. In that portion of the Union was executed only at the point of the baylately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is onet throughout the States in Rebellion more promising than in view of all the cir. have left the people, possibly in a condition cumstances could well have been expected. not to yield that ready obedience to civil The people throughout the entire South authority the American people have gen evince an audible desire to renew their al- erally been in the habit of yielding. This legiance to the Government, and to repair would render the presence of small garrithe devastations of war by a prompt and sons throughout those States neces cheerful return to peaceful pursnits. An sary until such time as labor returns to its abiding faith is entertained that their ac- proper channel; and civil authority is fully tions will conform to their professions, and established. I did not meet any one, eiththat in acknowledging the supremacy of the er those holding places under the Govern-Constitution and the law of the United ment or citizens of the Southern States, States their loyalty will be unreservedly who think it practicaible to withdraw the given to the Government whose leniency military from the South at present. The they cannot fail to appreciate and whose white and the black mutually require the fostering care will soon restore them to a protection of the 'General Government. condition of prosperity. It is true that in There is such universal acquiesence in the some of the States the demoralizing effects authority of the General Government of the war are to be seen in occasional dis- throughout the portion of the country visorders but these are local in character, not ited by me, that the mere presence of a frequent in occurrence and are rapidly dis- military force without regard to numbers

The good of the country and economy

vise the freedmen that by their industry they must expect to live. To this end them, and to see that both contracting par ties comply with their engagements. In some instances I am sorry to say the

freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idleness aud accumu ation in camps, towns and citics. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a pay and therefore the reedmen require for a few years not only aws to protect them, but the fostering counsel and on whom they can rely. The Freedman Bureau being seperated from the

military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a seperate orgini zation. One does not necessarily know what he either is doing or what order they are acting under.

It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau and then have all orders from the head of the Bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throught the Southern, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Buraen being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employ. ees of the government. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient ser-

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, A militia officer wanted to compli-

vant.

ment a negro by drinking with him .--"Well, captain, I'ze berry dry, so I wont be

Lin a

A clergyman in a recent sermon said the path of rectitude had been traveld so little of late years that it had completely run to grass, 'Why ain't hay cheaper

The amendment was ratified in 1797 and announced to Congress by President. Adams, in a message to both Houses, dated January 8, 1798.

The twelfth article changed the manner of voting for President. Originally two persons were voted for on each ticket for President; the person having the highest number of votes to be President ; and the person having the next highest, Vice President, The conflict in 1800 rising out of an equality of votes between Jefferson and Burr led to this change. It was proposed in De ugly 'bout it. Some nigga's is to proud to cember, 1803, and went through the State drink with a milishy ossifer-but I think a Legislatures with such rapidity that the milishy ossifer when sober, is just as good ratification was completed September 24. as a nigga-'specially if the nigga is dry." | 1804. The ratification was promulgated by a simple notice from the Secretary of State.

> There has been no amedmennt since, un til the present time, a period of sixty-one years, without any alteration in the text of

MARY ANN.

P. S.-I hope you will let me know what you mean to do as there is four or five other fellows after me hot foot, and I shall be quite uneasy till I hear. Your lover sweet. MARY ANN.

NOT DEEP ENOUGH FOR PRAYING .--- We heard, a night or two since, a tolerable good story of raftsmen. The event occurred during the late big blow on the Mississippi. at which time so many rafts were swamped. and so many steamboats lost their sky-riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees, and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole into. the water at the side of the raft.

"What's that yer doing, Mike?" said he; "get down on yer knees, now, for there isn't a minit betwane us and Purgatory !" "Be aisy, Pat," said the other as he coolly continued to punch the water with his pole, "be aisy, now what's the use of prayin' when a feller can tech bottom with a

Mike is a specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "tech bottom."

FASHION IN HAIR .- An exchange says the ladies are fast discarding the "waterfall" mode of dressing the hair, and adopting the new fashion which consists of coiling the hair behind, in much the same manner as a snake coils itself up preparatory to the "dormant" season. It requires coesiderable ingenuity to dress the hair in this fashion ; a "puff" three-quarters of a yard long is used, round which the hair is twisted cable fashion, and then rolled up like a huge tail. These coils are already of enormous dimensions ; eight inches in diameter being the average at present. . 17 .

The Associated Press employs a news yacht to meet all the European steamers at Cape Race- The object is to get the news while it is racy. to dia TI.

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iton bailates