HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

Re Our delinquent subscribers are remind d that Court week is near at hand; and that the time for the usual quarterly dun by the printer, is at hand. Now we do not propose to say much on so un pleasant a subject, this week, for the reason that men have been known to survive for seven days and upwards, under an entire deprivation of food. We are just going to wait, and see if our friends will let as good a Democrat, as we think we are, starve-todeath. It they do they will have a pretty rough time with us on the day of judoment Just bear this in mind Mr .- (fill up this blank yourself.)

TAPORTANT TO FARMERS .- The Rural American, which is advertised in this issue of our paper is offered free three months and it is a very valuable publication to farmers, and all persons engaged in rural pursuits. Indeed, we know of no paper of its class that surpasses it : and it is considcred by many to be the best-the most practical agaicultural and horticultural periodical in this country. The price, only \$1,50 a year, is low for such an elegant well edited paper; yet every subscriber receives as a GRATTITY, about the same amount in very choice grape vines, rasb rry and strawberry plants, fine engrayings, &c. See full details in advertisement.

4.6 Did'nt Answer.

Ben. Butler is pretty generally known; lives at Lowell, Mass. Among those who heard his speech at the Court House, Sat urday night, was a gentleman who also lived at Lowellin 1860. During Ben's speech, "traitors," this gentleman, in a clear voice asked the speaker: "Why did the people of Lowell throw rotton eggs at you in 1860, on your return from Charleston?"

Ben has a glib tongue and a ready wit, but he couldn't and would'nt, and did'nt answer that question."-St. Louis Dis-

A letter to the St. Paul Press, from Fort Benton, Sept. I. says:

who came to Mon'ana poor two years ago, came down from the mountain last evening with twenty two hundred pounds (over one tebanks and charlatans the would-be-Republican opposi g forces. year's digging in "confederate Gulch."-They have a goard of fifteen men. wellarmed and paid for their time and faithfulness. and are now preparing to go below by the steamer.

Condition of the Negroes at Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer learned from a gentleman in the vicinity of Camp Lee, north of that city, that the mortality among the negroes quartered there, is large,-

There are deaths by cholera every day. The Presbyterian of that city says: "A christian physician of this city, who goes much among the negroes says, that the wretchedness of their condition cannot be portraved in human language."

These sad facts cannot be laid at the door of the whites,-for Richmond is the head quarters of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia.

The Presbyterian also says:

"A Presbyterian clergyman announced in one of our presbyteries last Spring, 'in our hearing, that several Northern teach ers had left their work in the town where he resided in utter despair, and that they had declared to him that the sudden liberation of the black race was a a great national erime."

The Lancaster Intelligencer thus responds to John W. Forney's appeal for Pennsylvania to be ready to aid the Radiother civil war, "We can tell Forney that listering law, not as it is, but as they think manhooed in the whole mass of three hun- State to adopt any peculiar domestic law, dred thousand Democratic voters will be to dole out to it the terms of suffrage and thrown into the contest at a moment's war- the system of social qualities and in quali ning. For the right of a free ballot, they lies which it is to take and live und r. to will gladly do battle whenever and wherey- pr scribe local legislation on to any State, as Forney predicts it will two thirds of violate the Consitution, violate the princi the whole fighting material of Pennsylva- ples of se f-g vernment, destroy the balance go til will respond to the call of the President of the whole Union, and once, the way for with a promptitude nover known in all the eternal quarrels between sections. annals of war. Yes! Pennsylvania will be ready, fully ready."

The Laneaster Intelligencer thus re sponds to John W. Forney's appeal for Pennsylvania to be ready to aid the Radicals of Baltimore when they imangurate! another civil war. "We can tell Forney

that Pennsylvania will be fully ready ---All the manhood in the whole mass of three hundred thousand Democratio veters will be thrown into the contest at a moment's warning. For the right of a free bailot they will gladly do battle whenever and wherever the i-sue of arms shall be joined against, Should the contest begin in Baltimore, as Forney predicts it will, two-thirds of the whole fighting material of Pennsylva its will respond to the call of the President with a promptitude never known in all the annals of war -Yes! Pennsylvania will be ready, fully fire we need to

The Radicals Anxious for Rebellion

For some days past the redoubtable Forey, who sports Colonel to his name, acquired at a militia muster or dubbed " Aid' by some one of our Governors with the additional title thrown in, has been on the "war path" and has been threatening terrible things in case of certain contingencies. The cause of all this rhetorical thunder has cited certain Police Commissioners of to meet certain charges preferred against them by ten thousand citizens of that community, who accuse them of malpractice in office. These petitioners allege that there are thirty-five thousand voters in Balimore; that the Commissioners ruled that those whose names were on the former registry could vote at the late municipal election .-The result was, that out of thirty-five thousand votes a little over seven thousand presented themselves at the polls. Out of this number the Radicals received five thousand or about one seventh of the voting population. As matter of course, they carried everything their own way.

Now that Governor Swann is about to call the Commissioners to account for their deeds, Forney fills the columns of his two iournals, the Washington Chronicle and Philadelphia Press, with the most imflam-

"The Mayor will never succom, but fight it out to the bitter end All the Union men in Balt-more s wear that they will drench the streets in blood but they will protect their rights and the ant General Wooley have both offered their ser vices to the Mayor, and the returned veterans of the Union army are ready to fight. It is said Johnson promised some Federal soldiers to help im put down the Union men of Maryland. If he hall attempt this, there will be civil war. The men I see here mean fight. They do not mean to

sabmit, and will not sub nit. All they ask is this the mighty North shall stand by them in their struggles for liberty and Union. My solemn be ruggies for liberty and Union. My solemn be-el is, that Andrew Jehnson will send the regular troops into Baltimore to sustain Swann, if the atof the latter to remove the Police Commis ers is resisted by the people, as resisted it will be, In that event let the North be prepared. Let Penn-

vivania be ea y." It will be seen that this is nothing less than an invitation to civil war. It is amuch so as was the appeal to the people of Carolina in 1861, It is just as rebelliouand shows that the country is to have no peace while these Radicals are allowed to go unchecked. Like their south Carolina prototypes they are fulminating their thousands and drilling their dipes with the open and avowed purpose of resisting the laws and precipitating revolution and bloodshed throughout the land. It is but another move in the programme, mapped out by the Torch-and-turpentine tramps. in the crisis of his eloquent denunciation of Brownlow, Hunnicutt, Butler & Co. They want another war so that they may once more thrive and fatten on their country's

> But it seems there are some of the Radical leaders who hesitate to follow the "lying whelp of sin" in his new crusade. The Chicago Republican, referring to Forney and his appeal to resist the consti- rallying to these principles as the leading What Emarcipation has Done for the tuted authorities of an independent State

says : Again we say, let no Republican fire on the regard was say, let no heretofue Union man shed the blood of a Federal soldier. Thus far the skirts of our party are unstained by this great crime. Let us maintain in spite of every provecation, our allegiance to the Union and our posagitate's who would throw us into the false posi-tion of rebels against the national authority."

The Republicins don't want to be held responsible for the insane ravings of a besotted wretch like Forney in his scheme of riot, revolution and bloodshed. That paper knows full well that rebellion once initiated in Baltimore will speed to every city, town and village throughout the North. They know that however pleas ant it may be to a fantical Radical to see a Democratic neighbor's house sacked and burned, there is no gnarantee that he, in turn may not have to view his own ele gant establishment razed to the ground, and his wife and children left to the mercy of an infuriated mob, or exposed to the rude insults of an execited soldiery. No wonder then that the Republican denounces the ravings of Forney as the villainous appeal of a "political mountebank and charlatan."

The New York Journal of Commerce rightfully regards the present as a time of unprecedented importance, and says:

If the efforts of Union loving men fail now to establish the great principles of the Constintion as the law for Southern as well as the Northern States, then the war will have proved a total filure, and the outlay of money and blood worse than vain. is time for all men to awake, and work for National peace and tranquility. We have been led far enough by men who insist on cals of Baltimore when they inaugurate an | governing by their moral ideas, and admin-Pennsylvania will be fully ready. All the it ought to be. To compel a Southern er the issue of arms shall be joined against Northern an Southern, not prescribed by it. Should the contest begin in Baltimore, the Constitution of the United States, is to

> TERRIBLE FIRE IN QUEBEC--1500 Housince, in the St. Roche's and St Sauveur another person's gain." Last F iday while suburbs. Fifteen hundred house : were de-Four men were killed. stroved soldier was blown up and one soldier woun-

The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Sauveur toll gate, nearly a mile. was devastated. Seventien churches and convents were burned. Two thousand houses are in ashes, and twenty thousand people readered homeless.

A public meeting was held for the rellef

If we are loved by those around us we can bear the hostility of all the rest of the SHAM, Principal of the State Normal School world; just as if we were before a warm at Millersville, Lancaster county, is named fire we need not care for all the tee- in the as Mr. Contrn's successor.

of the sufferers,

Address of the Democratic State Committee,

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE Rooms, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, '66 } To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

In a poll of more than six hundred and ten thousand votes, you are beaten less than three per cent, on the whole. A change of comes from the action of Governor Swann, one and a half per cent. would have given of Maryland, who in his official capacity, you the State. You have reduced the majority of your opponents, and polled nearly the city of Baltimore to appear before him, twenty thousand more votes than ever be- the purchase money for the same. If anifore. Upon aggregate of the Congressional vote, still greater force is shown.

In this contest you have proven your de-votion to principle, have demonstrated the strength of your organization, and yield to your enemy a dearly bought victory. You are "defeated but not dismayed.

Buoyancy and hope everywhere pervade your ranks, whilst chagrin and dismay mark the visages of you opponents. They judge you rightly ; for, in the light

of this exhibition of your stern devotion to the doctrines of the Constitution, to the perpetuity of your Union, and to the supredefeat.

For the first time since the final disband- be deducted. ment of our armies, you have met the forces of the Republican organization. They fought for the life of their party; they con- bor. If house servants are employed a matory appeals for his party to resist the centrated against you the influence of al-Governor. The following is a part of a most every manufacturer, corporation and letter of Forney's written in Baltimore to bank; they had at their command a large for sale, a proportionate amount of the preponderance of the public press of the State, speakers without number, all the money that dynasty of contractors-to new land are plainly expenses for permawhom the public treasury has been a mine ment improvement, and not deducted of wealth-could furnish; memories of the to their own political ascendancy; a well the advantages that the possession of mu- sowing and planting may be deducted, nicipal and State power could bring them; and almost carried the State.

All honor and praise to the Democracy of the K-vsto e, for this most gallant fight. A band of men, who, in 1863, can poll for their candidate 254,000 votes ; in 1864 that date. 276,000 votes, and in 2866, 295,000 votes; physical power and the moral courage to maintain their opinions and preserve their timated liberties, must eventually be the ruling

power in the State. Implicit belief in the justice and truth of the great doctrines that lie at the base of enr form of government, aversion to its centralization and confidence in the efficiency of the Constitution for the preservation of your liberties, have of ever distinguished you. These are the magnets around which you have gathered in many hard-fought contest, and to them you will be true as the needle to the pole. Oninions of individuals may change; but, in the future as in the past, com victory or defeat, as a party you will ever be found tenets of your political faith.

Hope, confidence and courage should be gather d from the remembranc, that twothirds of the white freemen of the Republic think as you do upon these subjects , and that, on every field on which they are its editorial co'umus for months: staked, your united action will evercome all

We ask you to persevere in the work so auspiciously begun. From this hour, let us determine to go forward. Let us have done with spasmodic efforts, and move on-

ward with unflagging energy. The thorough and effectual dissemination of truth, is the proper means to your eventual triumph; and organization, discipline, systematic effort and individual ex ertion, are the avenues that lead to victory. Will you pursue them ? United, disciplined and determined, you will be irrisistible.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

Chairman.

He Scorns the Companion.

Rev. Peter Guade, a colored man, a notable barber and a life-time resident of Montgomery, Ala., was suggested as a delegate to the Disunion Convention at Philadelphia. In a letter pub ished in the Montgomery papers, he says ;

"It must not be forgotten, sirs, that although a colored man I have some pride in common with the white people amongst whom I have been bred, and to whom I I know no other people but these. I believe them the best friends of me and my alienate the black from the white man .-The men in that Corvention who pretend to represent the lovalty of the south. I regard hem as disappointed office-seekers, who'd rather rule in he I than serve in heaven.prayed hearts, and the people where they profession. For myself, I would scorn aser again be put to the trouble of saying this jority of sixteen thousand. much to right myself."

A singular discovery was recently made by a girl employed in the Wisconsin pa er SES DESTROYED - FOUR MEN KILLED - A mill at Milwankee, illustrating forcibly the terrible fire occurred in Quebec a few nights old adage that "what is one person's loss is one of the girls was sorting a lot of rags which had been recently shipped to Milwankee from Chicago, she came across an old army knapsack, which in tearing to pieces, revealed a package of \$1,600 in greenbacks which had been sewed between the lining and the outside.

> RESIGNATION OF THE STATE SUPERING TENDENT OF SCHOOLS .- Hon, C. R. Coburn State Superintendent of Common Schools, has tendered to Governor CURTIN his resignation to take effect on the first of No vember next, Professor J. P. WICKER-

Farmer's Tax,

The following is very important to farm-Revenue at Washington :

1st. Farmers will not be required to theory for a number of years. About to make return of produce consumed in their immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from the sale o from the gross receipts for animals sold, mals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the by his minor children, whether actually pays for such services or not. If his adult childre,n work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be garded as other hand laborers in determining his income.

4th. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic sermacy of you race, they read their coming vice, or in the production of articles con sumed in the family of the producer, may

> 5th. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive la portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese wages paid they may be de lucted.

6. Expenses for ditching and cleaning

7th. The whole amount expended for war still fresh enough to be the means of fertillizers applied during the year on the exciting hatred; laws enacted with a view farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for futillizers pro disciplined organization, and all of duced on the farm, The cost of seed for

8th. If a person sells timber standing and yet, unaided and self-dependent, you the profits are to be obtained by estimating have compated this powerful combination, the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtain ed deducting the estimated value of the land on the first day January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since

9th. Where no repairs have been made who plant themselves upon principl's by the tax-pavers upon any building owithat are eternal; who will not despair of ed by him during the preceding five years, the Republic, and who possesses the nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is es-

10th. A farmer should make return

all his produce sold wthin the year, but a mere executory cantract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constantive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right ove the property; if the property were lost of destroyed, upon which of the parties, in

the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vender and vendee, would the loss fall.

The following, clipped from the Harrisburg Telegraph, is about the first truthfol paragraph we remember to have seen in

In slavery the black man had a sort of protection accorded to him. His life was ey in the flesh of his wife and children, setts leader of the dismionists, made a and therefore they were not suffered to be speech in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the brutalized unto death. But who now protects the black man, his wife or his chil dren, and therefore they were not suffered to be brutalized unto death. They have no pose General Grant. This impeachment

There is no money any longer in their flesh and bones. They cannot be bought or tention of the radical fenatics to restore or sold, and therefore they are not as valuable as dogs.

This is rather a strong and significant admission, to come from a paper devoted to the disunion programme of Thad. Stevens, Keller, & Co. The editor of the tine exploding in their own hands. Telegraph, it will be remembered, was turned out of the post-office sometime since, for his bitter opposition to the President.

We would rather be defeated a thousand times, says the Gettysburg Compiler, battling for the Unior and for constitutional liberty, than to be crowned with victory in the racks of the radicals. The spirit of am indebted for whatever I am and have, reckless and bloody fanaties has triumphed over calm reason, but we can lay our hands upon our hearts and thank our God that race, and it would be base ingratitude to we had no part in the triumph. We fought desert them at any time in my life, and go it to the bitter end, and went down with to those who are laboring to incite civil war, our colors flying. We will continue to fight it, and a score of deteats shall not drive us from our purpose. We bow, as we always have done, to the verdict of the bal lot box, vet our belief that the orly safety for the country is to be found in the princi-They represent nothing but their own de- ples and policy advocated by the Democrat. ic party, is too deeply laid and too firm'y ail from know them too wel! to trust their grounded to be shaken by the f et that in a vote of six hundred thousand our opponents sociation with politicians white or black, of have been enabled, through the appliances to be decolorized before used. the Safford ilk, and I trust that I stall nev- and expenditure of money, to secure a ma-

> The death sentence which has been pass ed by the Canadian authorities upon two ings in David Jones' Locker. Fenian prisoners, has awakened great interest in th ir hehalf throughout the country. One of them, the Rev. John McMa- game, a new one to be procured from Evhon, is a Catholic priest, who, it is alleged, was simply discharging his drties as a spirment officials. It is sincerely to be hoped that justice will be tempered with mercy nearest grocery. and that the sentence of these two men will not be carried into execution.

"Support Congress" is the cry of the Radicals. Have not Congress taken sufficient care of themselves? They voted themselves \$4,000 each extra pay for their two years ardnous services in keeping the Union divided. And the people have got. for the people to do in the matter of "sup- grounds. porting Caugress."

The Triumph of the Minority.

Again has the political power of the ers, and the decisions have recently been United States been handed over to the given by the Commissioners of Internal control of a desperate and unscrupulous but immense minority of the people. The theory that the latter rule has been only a two-fifths of the voters of the United States have, by craft and usurpation, and under the forms of the Constitution, seized the three fifths majority.

The voters of the country, according to the test of these elections, are divided

Against the Radicals (North) 2.000.000 (South) 1.500,000 Total2,590,000

> is to-day a majority of not less than a million against the Jacobins. Yet it is powerless. Under skillful generals the Radcal column steps in and prevents a junction between their opponents North and South. They outvote the former at the polls, and then deny the latter their representation in the Federal Government. In that way they maintain their ascendency. If there could be direct popular vote to-morrow of all the electors the United States the Rad cals would be sent into retirement by a majority somewhere (as we have shown) in the neight their business but also that, from the first day of berhood of a million.

It all the States were represented Congress even under our present Constitutional organiz tion, the Radicals would have but a bare majority and would be as against the vote of the President, incapable of harm. It results from this that a unction of the opponents of the Jacobins North and South seals their fate. They kt ow this, and hence their desperate strug-

gle to prevent it. In taking this survey of the political field, the question recurs: How long co this state of things last? How long will three fifths of the people suffer themselves to be reduced to political monentity by two-fif's? In what manner are they assert their rights and make the Government of the United Statesone represent no the wishes of a majority of the peo, le? Swift coming events may demand a speed practical answer to these interrogatories

It is well for the Jacobins to bear in mind, when they urge extreme meast that three fifths of the people are against them, and that in a cortest of physica force a majority of a million would be

THE FIRST FAULTS OF GRARY'S ELEC-TION .-- Forney has a whole letter over the signature of "Occasional" announcing that on the resembling of Congress the bilt conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes passed. He concludes by saving:

" My object in this letter is simply to state that the late elections have settled great principles on solid foundations, they have also made great duties more plain and imperative.

Such are the first fruits of Geary's elec-

Wendell Phillips-Impeachment

Wendell Phillips, the great Massachu 18th inst., in which he urged upon Con gress to take upon themselves perpetual power, to impeach the President, and declouds and thickens everywhere. As we have frequently said, it never was the inpreserve the Union; it is not their intention now. Many of them having fattened R. has converted one of the eve-sores of the town upon the spoils of war are determined upon into one of the most attractive residences. inaugurating another for the same purpose; but there is danger in this they wot not of. There is a danger of the torch and turpen-

New Rules for Base Ballers.

The following rules should be adopted by all the Base Ball Clubs. The Reading fence Dispatch says they are in full force in that

The Innings .- Sec. 1 - The game when played at all, to be on the anniversa ry of some other day, and be continued until nine innings are played, if the play rs are not "played out" before that time. To be conducted strictly in accordance with and the grounds adjacent. the laws of the Modes and the Persians. and Code Napolean, the City Ordinances, certainly be made during the next season, may be and the regulations of the 'oard of health, tiened the new jail, and one, if not two, first-class

Catching .- Sec 3 .- Players to have the privilege of catching their bails in bats or caps, but the use of peach baskets to be positively prohibited. Mosquito nets may be used in catching 'fly' balls

Foul Bolls .- Sec 4 .-- All "foul balls"

Putting Players Out .- Sec. 5 .-- Any player "caught out" without his night key or a permit from the Clerk of the Connsels, to be taken charge of by the ciry po-Fee placed in the coffin and furnished lodg-

The Pitcher .- Sec. 6,- Should the "pitchers' become eracked during the erhart's china store. . Provided, that Charlev Henderson's coon does not steal the itual adviser when arrested by the govern- players' dinnier, and make a "home run," late William Lewis-was one of the early settlers. otherwise it shall be purchased from the

Batting .- Sec. 7-No cotton "batting"

allowed. Conveyance. - Omnibuses to start for the first base every half hour, and ambulances to be ready at convenient points to carry off the wounded,

may be a correct report by eye witnesses - tives, now most deeply mourn the loss, on earth, after the reliable manner of war corres- of one they loved so dearly; but feel pondents - newspaper reporters to be posito pay this in taxes. That is quite enough tively prohibited from approaching the

Local and Personal.

See--New Advertisements of P. C. Burns and

Flute and String Bands, Drum Corps.&c. can be supplied with instruments lower than the

city rates by applying to L. B. Powell of Scranton. The Decker Bro's. Planes are increasing very rapidly in popularity. They are decidedly the favorites among cultivated musicians. Although 2. The farmer's profiles from the saie of didden th est Pianos that are made, because they are the best and most durable.

> Hits at the Times .-- A Lecture will be given by S. M. Hewlett one of the most popular Lecturers of the Country, at the M. E. Church this (Wednesday) evening.

To-morrow evening the "Curse and the Cure," be the same orator. Price of admission ; for Gentlemen 25 cents :-

For Ladies 15 cents. Go and hear the inimitable Of the legal voters of the country there | He wiett.

Justic s f the Peace will bear in mind that by an act of Assembly passed May 8th 1854, it is made their duty to "return all recognizances entered into before them, by any person charged with the commission of any crime except cases of assault and batteries, at least ten days before the commencement of Court. A compliance with this duty is enjoined in order that cases may be prepared for the action of the Grand Jury,

No Revenue Tax on Dress Makers .- We ongratulate dress makers and milliners on the fact that not only have they been relieved from the onerous tax that lately threatened to entirely destroy August, all milliners and dress makers are exempt from all tax whatsoever. We quote from the new law ; "Articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dress makers for the wear of women and children, shall also be exempt "

The Widows of Soldiers and Extra Boun ty .-- There being some misconception as to what lass of widows of solliers are entitled to the extra county recently voted by Congress, it is again an nounced that the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that if a widow marries a second time before the passage of the Bonnty act, July 28. 1866 she is not entitled to bounty, but that her second marriage after that date does not effect her right to the extra bounty ..

Memory -- That faculty of the mind by which one retains a knowledge of facts and evente, is a great thing especially is this so to one who possess es it in such an eminent degree as to keep in mind that there is such an object as the printer. That be always poor! That he is usually, blest, (like John oners, in the Primmer) with a wife and numerous small children Mrs. Lense, of this place, seems to be thus favored -- not with the children --- but such a nemory as we have been speaking of A neat and legent present to our better-balf proves the fact. Speaking of this Laly we are reminled of the fact. that she has just secured from the city, one of the troest, most elegant and varied assortment of Finey Goods, Trimmings &c., ever brought to wn. It would be id'e for us to attempt an eaumeration of what may be found at at her establishment. Suffice to say : that understanding the wants of the Hadies, she has provided for them, all the to us unnamable, unmentionable nondescript articles in the District of Columbia will be forthwith that the confor, convenience, fancy or caprice of ber atrons require.

The Ladies must call and toe for themselves.

Improvements -- It gives us pleasure to note the various improvements now going on and contemplated in our town. First among these is the large Tannery which is rapidly nearing completion. The whole building is now enclosed. The engine and collers are set and ready for work. The leeches, vats and machinery will shortly be completed. The building is upwards of 400 ft or about 25 rods in length, with an average width of 40 ft. If the business ht tannia r is done on a seale proportionate wil the arrangements for it - and that it will there is no dount - this establishment cannot fail to be a decided benefit to the place, in furnishing permanent employment to a large number of workmen. The Palen Bros, who have the work in hand have also now nearly finished, a neat little building designed

for a business office. Prominent among the private improvements should be mentioned the large and elegant house Mr. Jacob Rittispauch has re onstructed at the site of what is known as the "old Coudry house." Mr.

Mr Buck and Mr. Billings just opposite, have remodeled and'g eatly improved their residences.

Mr Jacob Berlinghof has by the most untiring industry, secured to himself a very pleasant and desirable location on the corner of 2d and Turnpike streets. The unsightly shanty-like house and tumble-down fence, have been superceded by a nest cottage surrounded by an elegant and substantial

Going up town we find on the corner of the publie square, the planing mill and work shop of Peckham and Youngs Jedging from the almost constant humming and juffing coming from that direcion, we think their little engine one of the busiest

Wm. S. Kutz, Major Ross and others, have greatly improved and beautified their private residences

Among the prospective improvements which will Running Bases .- Sec. 2. No player to churches, all of which, will be decidedly ornamene allowed more than one hour to run a tal and it is hoped, useful. As to these we say to the people : "you pays your money and you takes

Married.

McNEAL .-- REDFIELD .-- On Tuesday, the 30th inst., by the Rev. C. R Lane, Mr Martin L. Mc-Neal, of Shickshinney, Luzerne Co. to Miss Mattie T., daughter of P. W. Redfield, of this Borough.

Died

LEWIS .-- In Lemon, Wyoming County, Pa., Oct. 6th, 1866, Sarah A. Lewis, aged 63 years, 3 mos. and I day.

The subject of the above notice, a relict of the of this part of the country .- having removed from Delaware County, N. Y., to this region, upwards of thirty years ago; where she and her hasband like all the early settlers, endured many hardships, and suffered many privations. She was the mother of a large family, by whom she was regarded as one of the most kind and affectionate of parents. Her many christian virtues and exemplary conduct, through a long and eventful life, had secured her Reporter .- Sec 10 .- In order that there an extensive circle of friends ; who, with her rela-

> 'That bliss is born of sorrow,
> 'Tis never sent in vain, That the heavenly surgeon means so save And give no useless pain,