



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866

Wendell Phillips.

We publish in an adjoining column, a recent letter of Wendell Phillips, showing the anticipations and desires of the mongrel party, of which he is the leader. It requires no comment to make it understood. Phillips is the "whipper-in" of the progressives, and the docility and spaniel-like cringing of the "so-called" republicans, show how easily they are led in the "elevating" process of amalgamation.

Court Proceedings.

The November session of Court at this place opened on Monday the 19th inst. HON WM. ELWELL, President Judge and Hon. NATHAN WELLS and J. V. SMITH, Associates, present.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Grand Jury called and sworn. N. P. WILCOX Esq. Foreman. True Bills were found in the following cases.

Commonwealth vs. Minor Beam—Indictment, Larceny, Wm. Perigo, Pros. Cause tried, defendant found guilty and sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. A. W. Secor, indictment, assault and battery. Cause tried.—Def. found guilty. Sentenced to pay \$20 fine and costs of Prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Lloyd—indictment forging order. Bm. Aumick, Pros. Cause tried, verdict guilty. Def. sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Curtis Williams—indictment, horse stealing. Philo Sherwood Pros. Cause tried, verdict guilty. Def. sentenced to pay fine of \$500, and costs and to Penitentiary for 3 years and six months.

Commonwealth vs. Ira Schooley. Indictment, man-slaughter. A. W. Jaques, Pros. Cause tried. After hearing two or three witnesses to disclose the facts attendant upon the killing. L. Hakes, counsel for prisoner, admitted the commission of offense by prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. On motion of prisoner's Counsel, sentence if not all the jurors, signed a petition to the Governor for a pardon.

All the material facts of this case having been published in the Democrat, a repetition here, is deemed unnecessary.

Commonwealth vs. William Rinker and Horace Harding. Indictment—rejecting vote of qualified voter. James Croop, Pros. Cause tried. Jury failed to agree after being kept for nearly two days and nights were discharged by the court.

Commonwealth vs. Mark Keeney and E. S. Thompson. Indictment rejecting vote of qualified voter. Stephen Taylor, Pros. Cause tried. Def. found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and costs.

These last mentioned cases excited much interest, being the first cases tried in this county since the passage of the so-called deserter law, which the defendants, being members of election boards in the township of Eaton and Windham, seemed to have entirely misunderstood and misinterpreted.

These cases involved the question of the right of an election board to reject the vote of a citizen, otherwise qualified, on the ground that he had been drafted into the service of the United States, and had failed to report.

His Honor, Judge Elwell, in his charge cited the several acts of congress which have been passed from the year 1806 to the passage of the act of 1865, upon the subject of desertion—and showed that under all of them a trial and conviction must precede punishment for that offence. The act of March 3d, 1865, was part of a system of law upon the subject, and imposed an additional penalty, which followed as a consequence upon the conviction of an offender. That act, he instructed the jury, does not deprive a person of his right of citizenship until he has been tried by a court martial and found guilty of the offence of desertion—nor then, until his sentence has been approved by the proper officer.

The Supreme Court sitting at Wilkes-Barre last June, in the case of Huber vs. Reilly decided, that "the law as it stood when the act of 1865 was passed, had provided a tribunal in which alone the crime of desertion could be tried, and by which alone the penalties for desertion could be inflicted. The consequences of conviction may be noticed by Courts, but the tribunal appointed by the law for the purpose is the only one that can determine whether the crime has been committed and to adjudge the punishment."

And they further decided that the forfeiture of citizenship, which that act prescribes, must be adjudged to the convicted person after trial by a court martial. "For the conviction and sentence of such a Court there can be no substitute."

A board of election officers constituted under a state law cannot resolve themselves into such a tribunal. "They have no power to try criminal offenders, still less to adjudge the guilt or innocence of an alleged violator of the laws of the United States."

In every Court throughout the state, in which this question has been raised, both before and since the decision of the Court of the best resort, the same construction has been given to this act—officers of elec-

tion have no right to set up their own judgment in opposition to it.

The act of assembly of June 5, 1866, does not attempt to disqualify any citizen. It refers to the act of Congress and enacts that such persons as are disqualified by it shall not have the right to vote. It is not in the power of the Legislature by act of assembly to deprive one who is entitled by the Constitution to vote, of the privilege of doing so.

The first section expressly limits the operation of the act to persons disfranchised by the act of congress. It follows:

"That in all the elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the judge and inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disabilities imposed by said act of congress approved March 3d, 1865.

Section 3d makes it penal for the board to receive a ballot from such disqualified person.

We have seen that the supreme court has decided that nothing short of a record of the conviction and sentence of an alleged deserter will deprive him of his rights—such being the case the legislature could not provide for his disfranchisement upon other evidence of a weaker character.

In these cases however no record evidence was produced before the board. It follows that the prosecutors not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to service or report to the provost marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeiture of the law, were entitled to vote.

Whether the defendants knowingly rejected their votes were referred to the jury under the evidence.

COM. PLEAS.

J. M. Seamans adm'r. vs. H. Newcomb, action on note—Cause tried—Verdict for Def.

Sally Harding vs. Uriah Sweatland action for dower—Verdict for declarant—Writ awarded.

Sally Harding vs. Jas. B. Harding, action ejectment—Verdict for Plaintiff for undivided one half part of land described in writ.

This Court was a remarkable one for divorce cases. The silken cords seem to be loosening up and untying in numerous cases. The following are among the cases in which subpoenas, alias subpoenas and proclamations in divorce were awarded and ordered:

Wm. H. Dixon vs. Hellen Dixon. James H. Bailly vs. Emeline Bailly. James Capwell vs. Capwell. Chas. Rosengrant vs. Martha Rosengrant. O. P. Freeman vs. Ann Freeman. Lydia Gould vs. James Gould. Maria Shafer vs. Henry R. Shafer. Orcutt vs. Wm. H. Orcutt. Arnold vs. Christian Arnold.

A Declaration of Principles.

The Louisville Journal, in the present aspect of affairs makes the following confession of the Democratic faith. It says:

"We heartily endorse so far as regards democracy in the North, Middle, Western, and North western States. We are for the obliteration of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, everywhere; we are for the cessation of all military law, and for the restoration of the great writ of freedom; we are for the equal powers and rights and privileges of the whole people of the old Union; we are for the unconditional pardon of all paroled Confederates who have kept their faith; we are for the immediate unlocking of the prison doors of all prisoners held in captivity upon the charge of treason; and we are for the establishment of the Republic upon the plan which our noble President has recommended and is exerting all his energies to carry out. If to be in favor of all these things is to be a Democrat, then we are a Democrat, an earnest and zealous Democrat, all the time a Democrat, and ready to co-operate with all who are ready to co-operate with us."

MEETING OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A meeting of the County Superintendents of Pennsylvania has been called by the State Superintendent, to be held in Harrisburg, at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of December, to continue in session three days. Mr. Coburn the late State Superintendent, assigned some time since a number of topics to the different Superintendents, and requested written reports upon them. It is expected that these will be read, and that the subject treated of will be discussed. In this connection the whole work of the County Superintendent can be reviewed, and the School Department will be able to give such instructions as seem to be called for.

In addition to this, the new Superintendent will ask the Convention to resolve itself into a kind of Executive Session, at least every forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the School Department to learn the views of the Superintendents and of the views of the people throughout the State, on the following points, in which changes in the law or in the practical operation of it have been thought of:

1. The minimum length of time the schools should be kept open.—Should it be increased to five or six months?

2. Uniformity of Text-books in Counties.—Should a provision be made in the law for effecting such uniformity?

3. County aid to Teachers' Institutes.—Should the law now in existence in eight counties be made general?

4. Provisional Certificates.—Should they be dispensed with? If not what changes should be made in the policy now practiced in regard to granting them?

5. Renewing and Endorsing Certificates by County Superintendents.—Is it good policy to renew and endorse them?

6. Districts Superintendents.—Should there be a general law providing for their appointment?

7. District Institutes.—What can be done to increase their number?

8. Branches of study required by law.—Should additions or substitutions be made?

It is hoped that all Superintendents will come prepared to represent the wishes of their several counties in regard to these subjects by voice, and if called upon, by vote.

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The Programme of the Future, According to Wendell Phillips.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Nov. 17.]

The people have spoken, and uttered their vote on Johnson, his policy and his adherents. The Republican party has been the mere channel through which, as the most convenient and ready one, the nation has spoken. In fact there are but two parties to this fight, and the Republican is not one of them. The President, as the South's leader, is one. He seeks to shield the South from all loss in consequence of her defeat, and to restore her principle of oligarchy—a white man's government—as unchanged as possible. He is one party to the fight. The people are the other.—They have made up their minds that having gotten their hands on the neck of this sectional oligarchy they will strangle it before they quit hold. They believe, with Lander, that "a king should be struck but once, a mortal blow." They mean that slavery, with all roots, branches, suckers, parasites and dependents, shall die utterly and forever! This is the significance of our late triumph. It is more than a partisan victory. It is the declaration of a national purpose. Congress and its amendments were counted out of the battle. The President, representing the South's claim to an immediate return into Congress, bringing with it State sovereignty still strong enough to uphold oligarchy, appealed to the people. They have answered him, and nailed his theory to the counter as base coin.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried to stand neutral, assenting in its amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, yet protesting against the Executive's usurpation of acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle itself—impartial manhood rights the nation through.—Whoever will serve them in carrying out this purpose equivocal, and take him to their hearts. Witness that pride of the West, General Logan. Who ever tries to balk them in this effort, no matter what his past merits, or laurels, he sinks out of sight. Witness Beecher's loss in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem. Witness Grant unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairie—Illinois, his own State—from an Audience of twenty thousand men, one half his own soldiers. Witness the New York Times sunk fifty per cent. in value in six months by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation. [This assertion, at all events is utterly false.—Ed. Times.] This fact it is, no name, no laurel, no services, weigh a feather if put in the scale against Radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour. It is this that cheers us even against such an appalling fact as that a million and a half of voters—more than six hundred thousand in the two States of New York and Pennsylvania—are still corrupt and ignorant enough to vote for the terrible White House.

Put behind such a mass of besotted and corrupt tools, the patronage of the government and the moral support of the South—if the word "moral" can ever be used in such connection—and its influence must be fearful. Still, the people have shown such true instincts, such unflinching devotion, plucking out right eyes and cutting off right hands when they offended, that we catch fresh hope from the elections. Maryland is herself a testimony to our theory. This defeat is fit retribution to hear faithless leaders. They swindled the negro out of his rights to consolidate their opponents. They succeeded in preventing Congress from granting suffrage in the District of Columbia for the same purpose. They gagged the Loyal Southern Convention on that question to propitiate rebels. Of course they entered the canvass loaded with the odium of their supposed principles, and without the strength which would have come from their avowal. Such policy loses and secures defeat. But this defeat will save Maryland, Tennessee, Massachusetts nails her colors to her top gallant mast. First among the States—dear old Commonwealth—she receives the hated and victim race into her legislative halls. While Tribunes and Posts, while national Republican committees and State committees were welcoming rebels back to Congress even if they rode over the neck of our only Southern ally, the negro, Massachusetts shows them a specimen of such a model State as the loyal masses mean shall exist in the present territory of South Carolina before they begin to inquire whether it, said State, has chosen any fit person to represent it in Congress.

Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that Radicalism travels Westward. Personal Liberty Bills, Women's Rights Bills, and all such legislation, started from New England and have "swung round the circle." This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our national policy, their race will feel the effect the world over. They will never leave their brethren in Cuba, under the yoke. They will throw a shield over the struggling nationality of Hayti and lift Brazil into harmony with the nineteenth century. Then will the touching and sublime picture Maria Lowell drew of Africa cease to be true.

Her great dark face no light
From the sunset glow could take;
Dark as the primal night
Ere over the earth God spake:
It seemed for her a dawn could never break.

So sit I dreary desolate,
Till the slow moving hand of Fate
Shall lift me from my sunken state.

The dawn has broken, and will soon rip in into perfect day.

Even this time Thirty-ninth Congress, which abhorred leadership and postponed action till they were "certain sure" what the electors would be, can now resume their places. Let them go back and, throwing this chain of reconstruction out of one window and swindling amendments out of the other, impeach and remove the mobocrat of New Orleans and Baltimore; the demagogue who, but for the marvelous courage, rare sagacity and statesmanship of Judge Bond, would have deluged Baltimore with

blood. We have no words warm and strong enough fitly to express our admiration for Judge Bond, or our sense of what the country owes him for the victory over executive treason.

If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies; refuse to trust rebels with the public funds. This will check corruption and bring the public creditor with his large influence to our side. At any cost take the government from the control of a rebel.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The New York Journal of Commerce states very clearly the obstacles in the way of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. The first and great question is, can we amend the Constitution rightfully, so as to take from any State a power which it has not voluntarily granted to the United States? We quote from the Journal of Commerce as follows:

"Does the provision in the Constitution, which authorizes its amendment, mean that a majority of two-thirds in Congress and three-fourths of the States have the power to make a monarchy out of the Republic, and that the minority of people and States are bound to submit to such a fundamental change?"

"If so, it is plain that the power also extends to the complete obliteration of States. The exception in the Constitution forbidding amendment, which would deprive a State of its equal representation in the Senate, can itself be amended and erased. It is as easy to make New York two States, and New England one State, as it is to pass the amendments now before the people. If these are passed the precedent will be established. There will then be no limit to the changes, which, in political excitement, will be urged on by radical men on both sides. It is, therefore, the very body of the Constitution which is now in danger."

"We beseech the radical leaders to face the great truth and give it due attention. The future of this country is not within the view of living prophets; but there are innumerable reasons for the belief that the majority of more than a million now opposing the radical measures will in time gain the power in Congress and in the States. When that time comes, there is every reason to suppose that a sectional party will again spring up. That sectional party, however, will not maintain Northern against Southern interests. It will in all probability be a party in which the South and the West will be united against the Northeast."

The grand questions of political economy, which are to be the controlling questions in our country, will be very likely to enlist men in the manufacturing and consuming parts of the country, while the interests of the producers will tend to bind them together in other parts of the country. In that day of which we speak a firm and unalterable Constitution will be an invaluable guarantee to the East and the North. A weak Constitution, easily amended, a subject of all the winds of popular caprice, will be as useless as the paper on which it is printed. Adopt these amendments now, and we shall have established a precedent which takes all the strength and firmness of the Constitution away from it."

The following is a description of a bee charmer, who excited great interest at the State fair at Saratoga:

One of the greatest attractions on the ground was a honey-bee monger, whose hat, while on his head, was covered with bees, which appeared like a small swarm on a bush. He handled bees as if they were harmless flies. They crawled all over his person, in his hair, and on his face, and he put some of them in his mouth and blew them out, and handled them at pleasure. And what was most remarkable they were strange bees attracted from the woods or from some colony in the country. Immense crowds of people hung around him continually asking questions and purchasing the secret of collecting bees from the forest, or robbing their neighbors of their busy workers, while remaining quietly at home. When every bee was shaken from his hat and it was returned to his head, the buzzing swarm about him would quickly return, completely covering his hat. The Superintendent interferred, as he affirmed that such an exhibition drew away too many people.

SEWARD AND GREELEY.—A well known journalist who was formerly a Washington correspondent, says that while there during the war, he one day asked Secretary Seward his opinion of Horace Greeley. "Horace Greeley," said Seward, "is a great man—a man so full of genius and of such power that if he had a particle of common sense we should have to hang him. But he is a d—d fool, and therefore harmless." After coming to New York, the journalist, dining with the editor of the Tribune, inquired his opinion of Seward. "Seward has brains enough to govern this country. No man has a clearer or better head; but the trouble with Seward is that he is an infernal scoundrel!"

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury, says that General Logan, who was a noted secessionist at the beginning of the war, is running around that city letting tongue run like an old woman with the measles. He says he is bound to impeach the President. It was only a short time since that this fellow was ready to jump at the beck of Andrew Johnson, and he figured for a while around the white House fawning and flattering for the little crumbs that fell from the national table. His apostasy was wondered at;—but he himself knows why he went over to his hated enemies. Logan, it must be remembered, was an ardent secessionist at the breaking out of the war.

An extensive fire in Paris last month was instantly extinguished by the bursting of three bottles of sulphuric ether, the contents of which mixing with the atmospheric air, put an end to the combustion.

Congress is Repeating History and Nothing More.

King Solomon declared there is nothing new under the sun. Modern philosophers would make us believe that the present financial and political condition of the United States was never realized in any part of the world until now—whereas, we are only repeating the history of former ages, as developed in different countries.

Take our financial system. It is, in its main features, we are sorry to say, a reproduction of the English South Sea and the French Mississippi bubbles, of a hundred and fifty years ago. Every reader well knows what happened to France and England when those paper money bubbles collapsed. It is a peculiarity of "paper money delusions" that they flourish independent of any gold or silver basis, while they prosper; but they fail at last. If our system succeed it will be the first success.

Take again our national taxation and extravagance! We are living in times more flush and fast than the fast years of 1835 and 1836, and 1855 and 1856. In those years of inflation it was unpopular to denounce the public extravagance!—All was then, as now, universal prosperity. Everybody, and his wife, got rich and grew extravagant, until paper money bubbles became over-inflated and burst upon us all. It is because the times are so very prosperous that the people now submit to more exorbitant taxes than any other people on the face of the earth. Taxes laid as war taxes are continued eighteen months after peace. Indeed it has come to pass that people love to be taxed all the way from the cradle to the grave, more severely than any British Sovereign ever taxed his or her subjects.

Yet this mania of our people for high taxation is not new. The most popular ministers England ever had were two Pitts—Pitt the elder, and Pitt the younger. The more the elder Pitt (Lord Chatham) heaped up the national debt, the more the people worshipped him. The same with his son, in after years.

Macaulay said of the elder Pitt: "The great Minister seemed to think it beneath him to calculate the price of victory. As long as the Tower guns were fired, as the streets were illuminated, as French banners were carried in triumph through the streets of London, it was to him a matter of indifference to what extent the public burdens were augmented. Nay, he seemed to glory in the magnitude of these sacrifices, which he had so readily made, and would long and bitterly regret. There was no check on waste or embezzlement. (This smacks strong of the waste and embezzlement so common in our times.) Our commissaries returned from the camp of Prince Frederick had made him (Chatham) powerful and popular. He had at length begun to love war for its own sake."

Precisely so with our Congress. The war closed too soon for national patriots in Washington. In lieu of war that body substitutes the image of war, by excluding from the Union States in the Union, and by increasing tariffs, till prices rise higher than ever before, and also by continuing the issue of paper money.

Thus, whoever would comprehend the situation of the United States at this time, must read the histories of the South Sea and Mississippi bubbles, described by Washington Irving, Mackay, and others. Then turn to the histories of Lord Chatham, and his son, William Pitt. For the religious part the student is respectfully referred to that portion of the history of England where the most noted rakes, gamblers, cribbers, and tippers, during Cromwell's time, turned religionists, and wore long hair, squared in front, attended conventicles, and sang psalms through the nose, to keep popular with the party in power. For example of present dissipation read that portion of English history which describes the persecutions of the Irish by the English. Read also how, after the rebellion in Scotland against England, the English Government made peace with Scotland, and made the Scotch loyal to the Government, in proportion as the contrary treatment made Ireland a hereditary enemy to the whole British nation, and precisely as this Congress is attempting to make an enemy of the Southern States by hostile legislation.

We do not write to convince any body that this is an unpatriotic or revolutionary Congress. Our motive is to demonstrate that Congress is repeating, without understanding, history.—Banner of Liberty.

A Beautiful Tribute to a Wife.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian was married to Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady. After her death he thus depicted her character in a letter to a friend; I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitor, the most faithful of wives, and a mother tender as children ever had a misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by tender management of my weakness, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am—whatever I shall be.

In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her resentment, for which I too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments,) she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm, nay, impetuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. Such was she whom I have lost, when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving after eight years' struggle and distress had bound us fast together and moulded our temper to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.

The Constitutional Amendment.

It requires the ratification of three-fourths of the States to secure the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.—Its rejection by ten States defeats it; and we shall find its rejection in the following States:

- Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama,
- Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana.

Here are thirteen that have rejected or will reject the amendment—Tennessee has not ratified it. The vote that Brownlow claimed as a ratification was not legal, and will not be counted.

A law exists in Germany to prevent drinking on the Sabbath during Divine service. It runs thus: "Any person drinking in an ale house during service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

Local and Personal.

Explanation.—The date on the colored address label on this paper indicates the time up to which, as appears on our books, the subscriber has paid for his paper. Any error, in this label, will be promptly corrected, when brought to our notice. Those of our Subscribers, who wish to know how they stand with us, will consult the label on their papers. Don't let it get too far back into the by-gone days.—Something might happen.

Farmers—wishing to purchase a good farm will notice advertisement of Farm for sale by Walter Bro's. of Mehoopany.

An Auction sale of cattle, grain and other personal effects of George Kintner, late of Tunkhannock Township, dec'd, will be made by the Administrators, on Saturday Dec. 8th, at the house of widow Kintner.

Advice, Gratis.—See what dealers advertise in the Democrat, and go and buy your goods of them. You may be sure of good bargains with men who are anxious to let people know that they are in trade. The way to do this is as before hinted.

The First Snow of the season at this place, fell on Tuesday of last week. It was only a slight "flurry" of an inch or less in depth, but with the frosty air we have had, since, was enough to give us a foretaste of what may be expected in the future. Stoves, stove-pipe, anthracite, overcoats, undershirts &c. are in good demand.

Donation.—The friends of the Rev. C. R. Lane will make him a donation visit at his residence, on the day appointed for our National Thanksgiving Thursday, No. 29th. All are invited to attend. By order of the Committee.

The Attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Shafer & Scott's New Clothing Store at Wilkes-Barre, in to-day's paper. Mr. A. G. Stark, who has charge of the business at that point, is well known to our people it is hardly necessary for us to say to those visiting the valley and wishing good, neat, cheap and elegant clothing that "Al" is the man to call upon.

Click, Click, Click, go the busy hammers and axes of Messrs. Stonier & Carey—masons and stone-cutters—upon the walk in front of our office, as we write this paragraph. With such men to do the work and with such flagging as they have, a splendid walk along the entire main front of Mr. Henry Stark's block will be the result. This, when finished, will be one of the neatest and most desirable improvements, in the way of "mending our ways," in town. Mr. S. though residing abroad, and apparently but little interested in these matters, is through his agent here, promptly and cheerfully complying with the Borough ordinance in regard to them.

A Break in the Canal occurred at this place on Sunday evening last. About 100 ft. in length, of the bank was washed away, to a depth, in some places, of 8 or 10 ft. below the bed of the canal. Of course boating for the present is suspended. The company have placed a large force of men and teams at work repairing the injury, and expect to be able to let in the water at the close of the present week. The flood made by the sudden breaking out of the entire water of the canal, was so great as to undermine the Borough bridge at the lower end of town, and as a result it now lies in a mass of ruins at the bottom of the deep ravine over which it spanned. Arrangements have been made by the B. Co., authorities for its speedy reconstruction.

It is folly to think of young men, in this age of progress and improvement, can be successful in any business or profession with the limited business qualifications possessed by some of the primitive settlers in this country.

In every profession or occupation, now-a-days, a good practical business education is indispensable.—How to keep books of accounts, neatly and correctly, how to calculate interest and discount, how to draw notes, checks, orders, leases and other papers required in the every day business transactions of life, must now be known by all to ensure success and guard against imposition. The Business College of Gardner and Wheeler at Scranton, Pa., affords opportunities for the acquisition of all these accomplishments, by the young men in this vicinity, at an expense far less than any other similar institution, in the country.

BANATYNE—Burr.—At Keisersville Pa., November 7th, 1866, by Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. P. M. Burr, of Mehoopany, to Miss Anna Banatyne, of same place.

DUNLAP—SHANNON.—By the same, Nov 10th, Mr. Benjamin B. Dunlap, of Mehoopany, Pa., to Miss Lariada Shannon, of Auburn.

SHUPP—STEMPLES.—In Tunkhannock the 22d inst., by the Rev. C. R. Lane, Joseph Shupp, and Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Stemples, both of Tunkhannock Township.

Married.

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Administrator's Notice.

Whereas, letters of Administration to the estate of Abraham Ace, late of Tunkhannock township, Wyoming Co., Dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber; All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement to

JOSEPH ACE Adm'r.
Eaton, Wyo. Co., Pa.
Nov. 28, 1866.

Farm for Sale.

Situated one and a half miles south of MEHOOPANY VILLAGE, on the main road

Farm contains one HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, nicely acre thereof improved, good buildings, good fruit, well fenced and well watered. Address or call on, T. G. & B. M. WALTER, Mehoopany, Wyoming Co. Pa. Nov. 27, 1866.

95-no 17-5w.