

wise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but un-conveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligation. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the product on and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate to be allowed the same rights and privilege, as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventures to induce the emigration of freedom of the United

States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purposes of withdrawing the whole force in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliation committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by the citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty of obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedi-

tion, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing the maxim of government, that sincerity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempt which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, characters and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment, Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an attention is now prevailing in Ireland, that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expectation expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and there seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

The Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-extradition, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have disavowed this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by our State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the State and of the People, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the cooperative Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

A young girl of St. Louis fell into the Mississippi whilst returning from a ball on Friday night. A young man jumped overboard and tried to rescue her, but, after keeping her up for fifteen minutes, his strength failed, and she was drowned.

George Washington, a nephew of Washington, died suddenly a few days since in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, while attending a case he had in Court. His remains were taken to Prince William Co., Va., for interment.

A savings bank in Mobile, established by negroes, collapsed the other day in consequence of the depositors withdrawing all the funds to attend a circus.

Two new Democratic members of the New York Assembly have died since the election—Dr. Daniel Shaffer, of Schoharie, and A. G. Baldwin, of Sullivan.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—The Radicals in Congress opened their budgets of wrath and venom against the President, on the first day of the session. In fact old Thad Stevens was so anxious to insult the President that he endeavored to adjourn the House whilst the Message was being read.

On the first day of the session the House passed a bill repealing a portion of an act passed July 17, 1862, which gave the President power to extend by proclamation, pardon and amnesty to persons who participated in the late rebellion. This is the first step looking towards the further subjugation of the white people of the South. Other bills equally fraught with mischief have already been introduced. They seem to feel safe in their power over the President, and they evidently intend to use it to the fullest extent. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The north wing of the Capitol or Senate extension, is now complete, and so is the south wing or House extension, with the exception of the large menolithic columns which are from Maryland quarries. The remainder of the marble of which the extensions are constructed by the way, is from quarries at Lee, Massachusetts; the sandstone, of which the main edifice was constructed, was from Virginia quarries; much of the ornamental marble in the interior is from Tennessee; the colossal dome contains about nine millions of pounds of Pennsylvania iron; the copper of which the roofing is made is from Lake Superior; and much of the lumber used is Georgia pine.

ARREST OF JOHN H. SURATT.—A despatch from Washington, dated Sunday last, says, this government had information as long ago as last winter that John H. Suratt had gone to Europe. The person who communicated this fact conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic and also reported that Suratt believing he was far removed from danger, was free and out spoken concerning his connection with the assassination conspirators. To-night Secretary Seward received a despatch by Atlantic cable, dated to-day, as follows:

"I have arrested John H. Suratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of identity. (Signed) HALE, U. S. Consul General, Alexandria, Egypt."

DIVORCES.—The New York Express says there are no less than between seven and eight hundred divorce cases pending in the courts of New York city at the present time and says that—"Divorces are getting frightfully common in this country; and in order to add to their numbers, a bill, making habitual drunkenness for two years a sufficient cause for divorce, has passed the Vermont Legislature. The decrees of divorces since Monday in this city make an aggregate of seven absolute divorces on the ground of infidelity thus far during the week and four judgments of separation from bed and board on account of cruelty, inhuman treatment, neglect, &c., on the part of the husbands.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.—The Bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, was formally opened on the 26th ult. It was commenced in 1863. It is a structure of twelve piers and thirteen spans. The spans are 25 feet between piers; the piers are 8 feet wide and a draw of 182 feet for vessels—making the length of the whole 3,278 feet. Six of the piers on the eastern shore are built of solid masonry on piles, and the rest are of solid masonry. The distance from the surface of the water at medium tide to the track or floor of the bridge is 26 feet, and from the track to the top of the open timber work of the structure is 25 feet, making the whole 51 feet in height. The width of the structure throughout its entire length is uniform, being 21 feet. There were used in the structure 5,000,000 feet of timber, 20,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 3,000,000 pounds wrought and cast iron.

The Boston Post says that if Butler expects to impeach the President he must bestir himself. To which the Louisville Journal replies: "Indeed you must, But So, stir! stir! stir!—with all your tea-spoons!"

Mrs. Everheart, a soldiers' widow, residing near Terre Haute, has during the present season, with the aid of her little girl, chopped fifty cords of wood on a contract for the purchase of a small house and lot.

The Democratic press of this State are a unit in opposition to the idea of accepting negro suffrage as one of the doctrines of the old party.

The Democratic party will not agree that negroes shall be made a component part of the governing and ruling class in this country.

The Chicago Times and Boston Post are alone in their glory on the woodpile with Sambo.

Crops.
The Centreville (Leon county) Conservative says:

Notwithstanding the crops on the Trinity and other streams in our county were cut short, this country owing to the greatly increased number of acres planted in the uplands, compared with that of former times, a full half crop may be calculated upon in cotton, and three fourths of a full crop of corn. We have been recently down the Trinity on the opposite side from here and returned up the river on this side, and have learned from actual observation that matters are not so bad as we had anticipated; that though the strictly bottom lands will yield but little, owing to the late season at which they were planted, that class lands known to farmers as a second bottom lands will, if the frosts should be late this season, make good average crops. The season for cotton, on the uplands, has been much better than we had anticipated.

It is noticed some lands which we had looked upon as extremely poor and worn out, upon which was as good upland cotton as we have seen for many years. The weather has been very favorable for planters, and cotton picking has been pushed ahead with much vigor, which will augur both the quantity and quality of the staple grown in this section of country.

A FAIR OFFSET.—While the Radicals are jubilant in their rejoicings over the Chicago Times declaring for negro suffrage one of their organs—and a leading one too—the Cleveland Herald, seems utterly insensible to the pleasure it affords them. In its issue of Wednesday, the Herald copies, approvingly, an exhaustive article from the National Intelligencer, in opposition to the whole negro suffrage programme, and accompanies it with some comments, which we would like to see answered by those who dissent from them. So, instead of the Chicago Times making converts to a policy which it has, until lately, vehemently opposed, the chances are that, because of the utter hopelessness of the South accepting the Radical programme, that party will themselves abandon it, thus leaving that paper out in the cold, to reflect at leisure upon its absurd, inconsistent and most grotesque performances.

Eight passenger conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Altoona, have been discharged for peculation. They have been living for a long time "faster" than their salaries warranted, and a corps of detectives were set to watch them, resulting as mentioned. No prosecutions have been entered. Some six or seven years ago, a similar discharge took place, for similar reasons, and no prosecutions were entered; in fact the Company were compelled to keep the scamps in their employ for a time, to instruct the new conductors in the business.

Since the late elections not a Radical organ in the country, which comes under our notice, has demanded the trial of Jefferson Davis. On the contrary some of the most influential of them demand his unconditional release, because he could not be convicted except with a "packed jury," and "to pack a jury to insure his conviction would be equally disastrous to the peace of the Government as would be a failure to convict him in a fair trial." How those fellows can back water!

The Doyleston Intelligencer, a radical organ, in speaking of the two negroes being elected to the Massachusetts Legislature says:

"It seems to us that the Massachusetts people will be most creditably represented."

Of course the "people" referred to are the Republicans who nominated and elected the negroes over their white rivals.

The investigation into the Brooklyn distillery frauds has been adjourned until December 4. Three inspectors were held to bail, respectively, in \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000. They are all of the "very loyal" sort, who "couldn't bear a copperhead" a little while ago, but who loved the "old flag" not wisely but too well.

The three judges of election of the fourth precinct of the Nineteenth ward of Baltimore have been mulcted in \$100 damages each at the suit of a registered voter. They assumed to question the registry, hence the result.

The wife of Rev. Daniel A. Watson, of Somerville, Mass., was brutally outraged by a vagrant negro, on Friday evening, at her own house while the rest of her family were absent.

Henry S. Magraw declines the nomination for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland. So says the Pittsburg Republic.

HOW THEY MAKE WHISKY.—Some nice developments as to how "whisky" is made in New York are coming out, in the course of the investigation of certain establishments charged with evading the Government tax. One house has been turning out hundreds of barrels "for consumption," composed of the following detectable ingredients: "To 40 gallons common whisky add 30 gallons water, 5 gals. tincture of Guinea pepper, 1 quart of tincture of pepper, 2 ounces acetic ether, 1½ gallons of strong tea, 3 ounces pulverized charcoal." That is what is selling to-day in most of the saloons as old Bourbon and pure Irish whisky, at 10 and 15 cents per glass.

Neither Chief Justice Chase nor Judge Underwood were in Richmond on the 26th, the day for the commencement of the United States Circuit Court; consequently the trial of Jefferson Davis must go over till the May term, in 1867.

A wooden wedding in Detroit last week, one of the invited who was unable to be present, sent his regrets, written on a shingle, to the lady of the house.

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 may happen.

Bunuel & Bannatyne—are now receiving and opening up several cases of goods purchased since the late decline in prices, and which will be sold at correspondingly low figures.

Toys for the Holidays—may be found by Santa Claus, or his lawful representatives in endless variety, at the Fancy and Toy store of Mrs. E. Lease on Tigs St.

Oysters—in every style are now served up by Messrs. Crane and Lull, at the Corner Saloon. They also keep constantly on hand the best kinds of Family flour, and Groceries of all kinds.

A. B. Mott—having lately purchased the Grocery and Provision store of Fish and Buck on Turnpike St., just below Baldwin's Hotel, in this place, has added a full and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c., which he proposes to sell at greatly reduced prices. Call and see him.

The Holidays.—L. B. Powell of Scranton has greatly enlarged his stock of musical Instruments for the holidays. Everything in that line can be found there in great profusion, from a piano to a Jew harp. A great many young people are learning music nowadays, and a present of a Piano, Organ, or Melodeon for Christmas would be something long to be remembered. In some instances a shy hint from the young ladies would materially assist in bringing about the desired result.

"The Camp, the Battlefield and the Hospital" or, *Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion*, is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by the National Publishing Company, 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Author, Dr. L. P. Brockett, has delved most industriously amongst the masses of curious incidents which have marked the late war, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women the bravery of men the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 100 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc.

Assessment as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

It is just such a volume as will find numerous purchasers, and just such a one as persons seeking to act as book-agents should add to their list.

Married.

KENNEY-OVERFIELD.—At A. Overfield's in Brantford, Sept. 6, by Rev. A. J. Arnold, Beverly Kenney to Miss Helen Overfield of the same place.

BROTZMAN—GREEN.—In Laceyville Nov. 3, '66 by Rev. A. J. Arnold, Daniel Brotzman to Miss Eunice M. Green of the same place.

THOMKTON-EDWARDS.—In Laceyville Nov. 10, by Rev. A. J. Arnold, J. D. Thornton of Auburn, Susq. Co. to Miss Josephine C. Edwards, of the same place.

ALLEN-WILCOX.—In Laceyville, Nov. 13th by Rev. A. J. Arnold, George Allen of Herrick, Bradford Co. to Miss Louisa Wilcox of Dushore, Sullivan Co.

OBITUARY.

Geo. S. TURTON Esq., died at his residence, in this place, on Sunday, Dec. 9th inst.

The deceased was 48 years of age; and up to a recent date, apparently in the enjoyment of good health. In August last, while on a journey to the west, he contracted a severe cold which became seated upon the left lung. A dry, hacking cough, gave some slight premonitions of disease; but up to within a week of this time of death, no serious inconvenience or alarm was felt by himself or friends. Having again caught cold, the disease was aggravated, and after a short, but painful illness, death ensued.

The loss to his wife and family, and to society, in the various social and business relations which he occupied, is irreparable. Having been so lately among us, where he so kindly and faithfully performed all his duties, it is difficult to realize that he has passed that bourne, whence no traveler returns.

Of his personal character and worth, it is enough to say; that those who knew him most intimately, loved and admired him most ardently and will cherish his memory most affectionately.

His remains were deposited, to-day, in the village Cemetery, with the usual solemn ceremonies of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an honored member.

At a meeting of the members of the "Wyoming Bar Association," held at Tunkhannock on the 11th of Dec. inst., P. M. OSTERHOFF Esq. was called to the Chair, and F. C. ROSS Esq. was chosen Secretary. The occasion of the meeting was suggested by Mr. Little as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Death has again visited our little association with a heavy hand. Within less than a year has passed since it was called together upon a similar occasion. Again has one of its most honored members been removed by a Power whose behests it is worse than idle to question or gainsay; and in this instance, so sudden and startling is the bereavement as to render it difficult to accept it with a proper submission to the Omnipotent will.

In reference to the demise of our late friend and brother, Geo. S. TURTON Esq. I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we tender to the widow and family of our deceased friend and brother Geo. S. TURTON Esq. our warmest sympathy, in this hour of their bereavement.

2d. That in token of our respect for the memory, we do decide, we will attend his funeral and bury him.

The proceedings of this meeting be published in the agency papers, and an engraved copy thereof be presented by the Secretary to Mrs. Turtton.

P. M. OSTERHOFF, President.

F. C. ROSS, Secretary.