



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—No paper will be issued from this office next week—the usual time for the printers respite from the unceasing toil of the year having arrived. Our next issue, therefore, will be on the 2d. day of the New Year.

Why, this week, delay the issue of our paper for a day in order to get in some items that would have been rather stale, after the lapse of two weeks.

The bill conferring the right of suffrage on negroes in the District of Columbia, has passed both houses of Congress by the usual black Republican majority of about two thirds. This was done against the united protests of the white man of the city and district.

AN AMUSING TRICK IN LEGERDEMAIN.—(The Printer's Delight.) Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully and envelope a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrears. Keep your eye on the printer and if you can detect a smile the trick is a success.

Conover, the hired perjurer of Judge Holt, was arraigned in court last week. His counsel set up for defence, that he could not be tried for perjury because Judge Holt had no legal authority to confer the right upon him. The question is to be argued at some future day.

Kelley's Internal Revenue Bill, taking the appointing power from the President, and giving it to Chief Justice Chase, was glad to learn, from Radical sources will fail. The bill reported aims to take the control of the revenue from the Treasury, and the bill is at present in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means. It reported upon favorably by that body, and passed by Congress, it would be certain to receive the Executive veto. In that event, the Senate, we are assured, would sustain the veto, and the bill would fail. There is an impression that it will be smothered in the Committee.

DROWNED.—Timothy Fleming, employed on the dam, was drowned on Friday last. He was on a boat with several other persons, when the boat approaching too near the breach in the coffer dam, was drawn with the current, and Fleming, supposing that it would be swamped jumped into the water. He was not seen after he sunk. The boat with the others went safely through the breach. Fleming was a young man, aged 22 or 23 years. This is the fourth death by drowning which has occurred during the repairs on the dam.—Bradford Reporter.

THE MINORITY PARTY.

The Radicals have never represented a majority of the people of the United States. For President in 1860:

Lincoln received.....1,866,352 votes. Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge received.....2,513,741

Mr. Lincoln, receiving a majority of the electoral college, became the constitutionally elected President, though he lacked 947,280 votes of a majority on the popular vote. In 1864, for President:

Lincoln received.....2,203,331 votes McClellan received.....1,797,019 Eleven States that cast.....693,457 In 1860, not voted or counted

In the recent elections, the Radicals had a majority on the popular vote in the North-western States, approaching 400,000. If the ten Southern States had been permitted to vote, the result would have shown the Radicals in a minority of 500,000, on the vote of the whole country. In New York,

The Radicals polled.....3,200,000 votes. The Democrats.....2,513,741 The Radicals elected 18 members of Congress, the Democrats 6; a member of Congress for every 17,000 Radical voters, and only one for every 48,000 Democratic voters.

In New York one Radical voter was nearly equal to two Democratic voters.—In Pennsylvania, one Radical voter was almost equal to three Democratic voters.

If, previous to the late elections, the several congressional districts had been re-districted with an eye single to furthering the ascendancy of the Democratic party, in the manner they are now gerrymandered for the benefit of the Radicals, the majority of the next Congress would have been Democratic without the Southern representatives.

If equal weight was given to every Democratic and Radical vote, the Radical majority would have been sixteen instead of ninety, at present.

There is nothing in the result of the recent elections to discourage the Democracy. Want of proper organization caused our defeat. The rank and file were never less spirited; more Democratic votes were polled than ever before. The Democratic party is not dead, it remains not in decay, not a mere antique; but full of life and youthful vigor. The Radicals are aware of its strength. They know in their inmost souls, that is the simple question of admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States was submitted to a popular vote, that a large number of their party would vote with the Democrats for their admission—a number sufficient to carry the measure

What are They—States or Territories?

A Congress will meet next Monday. The Enquirer apologizes for calling it a Congress. It says that a Constitutional Congress requires the representation of all the States. That is so, and all the States will be represented. There are ten Territories in the region of the gulf that will not be represented, simply because they put so much faith in Andy and the Democracy that they have not been readmitted into the Union.—Cincinnati Times.

If the Southern States are nothing but Territories, will the Times explain a few facts?

1. Why were the members from Louisiana, one of the alleged Territories, admitted by the house of Representatives to seats in that body, where they acted and voted in 1864 and 1865? One of these members, Mr. Hahn, has been since chosen a United States Senator, and is now applying for admission into Congress. Is he not as much entitled to sit in the Senate in 1866, after the war is over, and after Louisiana submits in the Federal Government, as he was in 1864 to sit in the House when the war was progressing and the people were resisting the United States laws? Was the State in the Union in 1864 and out in 1866?

2. Why was Andrew Johnson permitted to sit as a Senator from Tennessee for two years after the State, according to the Times' theory, had ceased to exist and become a territory? Are territories ever represented in the United States Senate? Will the Times tell us when Tennessee ceased to be a State and took the position of a Territory?

3. Why were members of Congress from Virginia admitted to their seats during the war if the "Old Dominion" was then a Territory?

4. Why did Congress, in 1862 and 1863, pass an apportionment law, assigning to the seceded States their quota of members of Congress, and why did Mr. Lincoln, as President, approve of such an enactment, if, in their judgment, these States were Territories? Was the Radical President then mistaken in their view of the relations of the South to the Union? If so, when did they get new light?

5. The Judges of the United States Supreme Court never held their Courts in the Territories—they do not form a part of their circuits—yet it is proposed by the Chief Justice ere long to try Jeff Davis in Virginia, thus showing that it can not be a Territory in his opinion. Furthermore, the Court has held cases on appeal from the Southern States Courts, thus recognizing their Statehood in the most official manner.

6. If the Southern States had ceased to exist as such States, why did the Baltimore Republican Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice-president, admit delegates from them to act and vote with the other States on the floor? If the Southern States are good enough States to help nominate a Republican President and Vice-President in their conventions, ought the Congressional nomination of such conventions to exclude them from their delegations?

7. Does the Times recollect the celebrated Crittenden Resolution, passed by Congress in July, 1861, which recognized the existence of the Southern States as members of the Union in the strongest and most emphatic language? This resolution was voted for by all the Republican members of Congress. In voting for it did they vote a lie, or were they mistaken?

8. If a State, by its own motion, can cut asunder the tie which binds it to the Union and cease to be a State, must it not be upon the doctrine that a State has a right to secede? Does the Times hold to this doctrine?

9. If a portion of the people of Ohio should, acting through the machinery of a State Government, resist and defy the Federal authority in our limits for one week, would that remain us to the condition of a Territory and deprive us of representation in Congress? If one week's successful resistance would not, would a month or a year do so? Is it a question of time, and if so, what time?

We should like to hear the learned expounder of the Times on these points that we have suggested, at his earliest convenience.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Negro Competitor for the U. S. Senatorship.

At the recent meeting of the woolhead society in Philadelphia, where Chief Justice Chase expounded darkness to his dark audience, Mr. Aaron Powell, editor of the Anti-slavery Standard, said in a speech, that he wished that one distinguished representative man of the State, one known favorably in this country and abroad, a man of marked ability, whose name is Robert Purvis, could not be sent to that now disgraced chair lately occupied by Senator Cox. It wouldn't be long that the State of Pennsylvania would be dishonored in disfranchising the black. He knew that Kelly, if consulted, and believed would magnanimously stand aside and allow such a result to occur. He urged the putting forward of Mr. Purvis with all the energy the Society could command. It must not be forgotten that Robert Purvis is a negro.

After the election of two negroes to the Massachusetts Legislature, no one need be surprised to find the little imitators of Pennsylvania following suit.—Ex.

Now that the arrest of John Surrat is made matter of history, there seems to be considerable nervousness manifested by the radicals, as to his trial. They don't like the idea of trying him by civil process, because it is not so easy to suborn witnesses, and besides Conover is in prison for perjury; and they cannot tell how to get him tried by military commission.

C. N. Culver, one of the New England members of Congress from Pennsylvania, is now in prison, in Venango county, on a criminal charge. He tried to get out of jail on the plea that he was a member of Congress, and the country needed his services at Washington, but he failed; the Hon. Rump member was remanded.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEGRO SOUTH.

The Deterioration of the Negro where the Discipline of Slavery is not Maintained.

During the recent session of the Farmers' Convention in this city, pains were taken to ascertain the opinions of the intelligent and practical men who compose that body, as to the causes and course of life which tend most rapidly to the deterioration in the value of the free negro as a useful laborer. They were, we believe, almost unanimously of the opinion that the desire among the freedmen was almost universal to squat upon a few acres of poor land, erect a wretched cabin of logs and mud, buy or steal a pig, a few doughnut molds, and a half dozen dogs of low degree, and live after a semi-barbarous fashion, without regular and honest toil. Whenever, through the weakness, necessities or amiability of the landowners of a county their lands are thus tenanted, there is an infinite amount of thieving and a very great difficulty in obtaining labor. And the farmers from all parts of the State were seriously apprehensive that whenever the freedmen are permitted to lead the kind of lives to which we have referred, there will be complete a destruction of the agricultural interests of the State as there was in Jamaica.—For the Royal Commissioners recently appointed to inquire into the causes of the downfall of the prosperity of Jamaica, and also into the worthlessness of the emancipated slaves, ascribe both misfortunes to this very "squatter system," which our most intelligent Virginia farmers are now viewing with so much apprehension.

The deterioration of the negro, since the abolition of slavery, has been very marked and striking, whenever he has not been kept under the eye of the white man.—First, we find them lapsing from religion, leaving Christianity and returning to the festive and heathen superstitions of Africa, where they have dismissed their pastors. The conjuror and Fetish-men have taken the place of the doctors of medicine and divinity with which the white man's civilization had made them acquainted, and now charms, spells and howls are their agents of the healing art, and snakes, fire, and Satan in some localities, are the objects of their adoration. Of this there have been shocking instances near Mobile and New Orleans. The fall from morals has been as great where they have not been controlled by the whites. No longer constrained to virtue by the discipline of the plantation, the negroes have become drunkards, gamblers, vagrants, thieves and murderers. They fill our jails, penitentiaries and poorhouses, and in a recent article, we demonstrated how they clogged the wheels of justice in all our courts and swelled the volume of taxation, while they contribute little or nothing to its reduction.

In a senatorial point freedom has been disastrous to the negro. His unchecked vices, unbridled appetites and wild passions are running up the bills of mortality very high against him. More infants and adults die than used to do, because "old mistresses" do not now fare as well as formerly.—He does not get as much to eat, or to wear as he did on the plantation, nor is he any better housed. Whether he is better off even in point of education is questionable, for his ignorance may have been a bliss which it were a curse and a folly to remove.

If then, we have demonstrated that the peculiar friends and champions of the negro have not helped him in religion, morals, health, education, food, raiment and shelter, in what, it may be asked, does the great boast of his freedom consist? A Radical, of blue nose and sanguine temperament, will perhaps tell us that the great achievement of emancipation was yet to come when the negro shall be made a voter! Perhaps. But we imagine even a sensible negro would feelly admit that the possession of a vote was but a poor compensation for the loss of physical comforts, and moral, social and religious advantages.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, lately sent a Federal soldier to prison for thirty days for contempt in not taking off his hat in court, although to have done so would have been a violation of the army regulations. Singular to say this same Judge resided and presided in Philadelphia, a year or two ago when Federal soldiers, in firing at deserters, killed or wounded a woman and child, and yet the soldiers were not punished. His "loyalty" gone into a decline; or is it a greater crime to keep on "hat on in the presence" than to take a humane life?

Too MANY PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.—It appears from a card published in a Chicago newspaper, signed by one of the Local Employment Committee, that the city is overrun with men search of work. A similar complaint comes from all the large cities of the United States. People out of employment find it difficult to get work, and hence those who are earning a living in this circumstance that it will only be a waste of time to visit the cities in the hopes of bettering their condition.

JAMES STEPHENS.—This Fenian chief is evidently held in great dread by the British Government, for besides the reward of five thousand dollars in gold offered for his apprehension by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the British Government itself has now offered a reward of \$25,000 in gold to any person, "man or woman, young or old," who will deliver up the body of Stephens "dead or alive." If the Irish cannot gain their independence, they can at least frighten their oppressors.

At colored Methodist meeting in Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday evening, a rowdy negro barber, named Williams, with others, interrupted the congregation, and there was a struggle to put him out, in which razors and knives were used, and he was stabbed to the heart. Many were severely wounded on both sides.

Herchel V. Johnson has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Georgia.

Brigham on Polygamy.

HE INTRENCHES HIMSELF BEHIND A PROPHECY AND LOOKS LONGINGLY LOWWARD.

The following portion of Brigham Young's address at the semi-annual Conference lately held at Salt Lake City, is taken from his own organ, the Deseret News, and is a fair sample of the arguments used by the Mormons in defence of their peculiar idea: "The last time I was in the city of Lowell there were fourteen thousand more females than males in that one city.

This is many years ago. They live and die in a single state and are forgotten.—Have they filled the measure of their creation, and accomplished the designs of Heaven in bringing them upon the earth? No, they have not. Two thousand good, God fearing men should go there, and take to themselves seven wives apiece. It is written in the Bible, "and in that day, seven women shall lay hold of one man, saying we shall eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach." The government of the United States do not intend that the prophecy shall be fulfilled, and the Lord Almighty means that it shall.—Do you not think that the Lord will conquer? I think he will, and we are helping him. It is the decree of the almighty that in the last days, seven women shall take hold of one man, &c., to be counselled and advised by him, being willing to spin their own wool, make their own clothing, and do every thing they can to earn their own living, if they can only bear his name to take away their reproach. What is this order for? It is for the resurrection; it is not for this world. I would not go across this bowery for polygamy if it only pertained to this world. It is for the resurrection, and the spirit of the Lord has come upon the people, and upon the ladies especially, to prepare the way for the fulfillment of his word. The female sex have been deceived so long, and they want a place, and a name, and a head; for the man is the head of the woman, to lead her into the celestial kingdom of our Father and God.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The engineers of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Company passed through here last week locating the line of extension of that road toward the New York State line. We understand that the work of cutting a new towing path on the berm through the various "narrows" will be commenced this winter and the whole work prosecuted vigorously on the opening of spring, with a view to completion by the close of 1867. The importance of this road to the general interests of our Valley can hardly be estimated.

Besides furnishing a market for coal, this improvement will bring to our doors all the productions of the fine agricultural country lying northward of us, cheapening them in our market and at the same time paying producers of better prices. Business men from the counties north of us have now to travel homeward via. of Scranton, Great Bend, Waverly and thence to the river towns by stage, a journey of 16 to 20 hours. This improvement completed they will take the cars at their doors, and in 3 to 5 hours will be set down here. The natural result of this will be that for one man from that region who now comes here, ten—possibly a hundred will come, and their productions, instead of paying tribute to the Erie, D. L. & W. and the Bloomsburg roads will be transported but one fourth the distance, and pass through the hands of but one corporation to the great advantage of both producer and consumer.—Pittston Gazette.

Judge Advocate Holt.

The ghost of the murdered Mrs. Surrat, still haunts the sleeping and wakeful hours of the chief of the executioners. It won't lie still, and Judge Holt need not look for it. He has written a second appeal to "loyal" Americans for sympathy from the pestilential visions that disturb him, but it will not do. Wailing and appeals, and the prayers of the righteous will not exercise the chattering of the ghosts of his victims. Judge Holt may have covered his tracks sufficiently to save his own neck from the gallows, or he may have conviction by following the example of Preston King, who barred the doors of the Executive mansion to the agonized daughter pleading for a day's respite, but tying a bag of shot to his body and throwing himself into some fish pond; or he may follow the notorious Jim Lane, and blow his brains out with a pistol; but he cannot escape the torments of—Parson Brownlow.—Ex.

The Black Republicans lied like so many sinners, when they insisted that the war was to "put down the rebellion and restore the Union." They knew they were lying at the time, and yet, for saying this, democratic editors were persecuted and mobbed. Who was right? Did we not tell the truth? The rebellion is put down, but instead of restoring the Union, the party in power persists in breaking it up still more. They now propose to abolish the State Governments of ten States altogether, and govern them the same as we do Utah, Montana and other territories before they became States. Is that "restoring the Union?" Such action will be clearly unconstitutional, but what care these desperadoes for Constitutions?—Their object is to destroy the Southern States altogether, and take away from them all political power. The Supreme Court may have a finger in this pie, as it did in the test oath matter, before it is thoroughly baked.—Jeffersonian.

It is said that the friends of Congressman Morrissey, are importuning him to resign giving as a reason that if he wishes to reform, he should never go into the company of radical congressmen, who would tempt him to do more wrong than he has ever been guilty of before. He will certainly have to learn to steal if he associates with Butler and Bank.

Hon. Jacob Fry, formerly member of Congress, and Auditor General of the State died at Norristown on the 28th ult.

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.

We Present Our Toys and greet our friends and patrons with salutations of the season—A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR, to you all.

Holiday Presents.—Toys, Fancy Articles &c., to please both old and young, can be found in endless variety at Mrs. E. Lease's Toy, and Fancy Stores.

No Turkey for Christmas, has yet reported for service, at our coop. We have listened anxiously for the melodious notes from one of these birds, but may a gobble has greeted our ears. Will some of our delinquent subscribers talk Turkey to us?

An Amusing Trick in Legerdemain.—(The Printer's Delight) Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully and envelope a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrears. Keep your eye on the printer and if you can detect a smile the trick is a success.

Calicoes of the most elegant styles are now sold by Bunnell and Banatyn, at prices that will warrant a man, even of moderate means, in "playing Santa Claus" during the coming Holidays, to the extent of surprising his wife with a new calico gown. Women don't take offense at such little innocent jokes. Go and try it.

Snow to the depth of six or eight inches, fell at this place on Sunday last. It made the first sleighing of the season—rather poor at that—and sleighs, cutters, bob-sleams, pungs and other sliding vehicles are in good demand.

We make the above announcement for a subscriber in Texas. We suppose everybody in this neighborhood is already aware of the fact.

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's harp. A great many young people are learning music now—a-days, and a present of a Piano, Organ, or Melodeon for Christmas would be something long to be remembered. In some instances a sly hint from the young ladies would materially assist in bringing about the desired result.

The "Home Amusement"—This beautiful and entertaining Family and Ladies Magazine presents an unusual interest to the young lady and homewife, in fact, it is all, and more, than its name implies. Amusement for the Home and Fireside.—Every family should read it. Published Semi Monthly, in large magazine form at only \$1.25 per annum. A Wheeler & Wilson \$55 Sewing Machine is sent to Agents who raise a Club of forty-eight subscribers.

A Present of a fine set of Furs would be gratefully received by hundreds of the good wives and fair daughters of this County. The kind husbands and prudent Paps should open their hearts and purses, just a trifle, during the Holidays. Mr. Geo. Albright, of Scottsville, near Mehoopany, in this county, has on hand of his own manufacture, all the richest and most elegant styles of muffs, capes, hoods robes and furs, foreign and native, of every description; which he sells at prices that will astonish everybody. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

Oysters—Almost everybody treats themselves—or expects to be treated—to a dish of these excellent during the Holidays. We are even presumptuous enough to think that somebody may "do some brown" for us and Mrs. T's, before the good time shall have passed. By the way—speaking of these nasty looking, but good tasting things—Messrs Crane & Lull, at their Saloon, in this place, have them for sale in any quantity, from the single "gob" to the gallon; in any style—raw, stewed, fried, boiled or baked—by wholesale or retail, for single individuals, double individuals, (by this, we mean the case of a good understanding between two individuals of the opposite sex,) families, parties, household or saloon keepers.

The Band—at this place, having been deprived of the death of Geo. S. Tutton, Esq., of its Head and Leader; met at their room on Tuesday evening and unanimously elected R. P. Ross, Esq., to that position. In returning thanks for the compliment thus bestowed upon him, Mr. R. found the memories of the past so fraught with sorrow, by reason of the band's recent bereavement that the heart was too full for utterance, and could only say that he would do his best to supply in some measure, the great loss it had sustained.

Mr. Ross has unquestioned talent as a composer and arranger of music; and the band may well felicitate themselves upon the fact that they have one among their number, so well qualified for the position.

Married.

SAYLES—WESTLAKE.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Lymanville, on Sunday Dec. 9, 1866, by the Rev. J. F. Wilbur, Mr. John C. Sayles, of Nicholson, to Miss Sarah C. Westlake of same place.

BILLINGS—LULL.—In Tunkhannock, Dec. 18th 1866, by the Rev. J. L. Legg, at the house of the Bride's father Mr. PAUL BILLINGS, to Miss JENNIE M. LULL, both of Tunkhannock.

Accompanying the above notice were two portraits of the late secretary of the Treasury—the present Chief Justice of the United States. Vulgar people sometimes call them "greenbacks," and use them for dollars. We hoped to put these to rest, and to have framed and hung them up in our sanctum sanctorum; or at least to have kept them for a few minutes, for the sake of studying the phiz of the aforesaid Ex. Sec'y & C. J. But, alas! how vain are all human hopes. Ere they were closed up in the deep recesses of our empty porte-manteau, ere we had ceased to invoke blessings on the happy event that brought them to us, Sam—that's our boy—broke the spell by rushing in almost out of breath, plant in hand and exclaiming—"Ma wants some butter!"

"A change came o'er the spirit of our dream." Dry pancakes, hungry babies, 40 cts. a pound wagon grease, scolding wife, vanishing greenback, matrimony, holy wedlock, and various other domestic matters filled up the measure of our waking thoughts—making a last, longing look at the greemies slowly and sadly we laid them on the plate, and bid the boy depart. The boy departed—and with him the plate—"wearin' of and bearin' off the green." But, it is not of ourselves, but of Paul and Jennie, that we started out to write. That butter business caused the digestion. To return—may their porte-manteau picture gallery never be destitute of pictures—may their—seven-year-old never prefix the word "wanta" with "Ma." May they ever be as happy as the printer would be, if he possessed their "ways and means."

Died

WOODHOUSE.—In Lymanville, Dec. 9th 1866, Angie K. wife of Dr. J. G. Woodhouse, and daughter of late Chas. Keoney, in the 24th year of her age.

RESOLUTIONS

On the Death of George S. Tutton.

At a regular communication of Temple Lodge No. 248 A. Y. M., held at their Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 17th, P. M. Osterhout arose and announced the death of Bro. Past Master Geo. S. Tutton; and after a few appropriate remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to call from his labor here, our most esteemed and beloved brother, George S. Tutton, Treasurer and Past Master of this Lodge. Therefore

Resolved, That by the lamentable death of our brother, G. S. Tutton, this Lodge has been deprived of a most zealous and faithful officer—the order of a devoted and worthy member—his wife and family of an affectionate husband and father—and society of a true and honest man.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to his bereaved widow and family, their deep and profound sympathy in their affliction, and the assurance of our brotherly regard.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning; for the space of three months.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread, at large upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary be presented to the widow of our deceased brother.

Certified from the records of the Lodge

HARVEY SICKLER, W. M. WELLINGTON LAMONTE, Secretary.

At a meeting of "the Tunkhannock Band," held at their room Wednesday evening, Dec. 11th, 1866, on motion of R. P. Ross Esq. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, In the sudden and unexpected death of our esteemed and talented leader, Geo. S. Tutton Esq., we have sustained a loss that will never be repaired, therefore

Resolved, That we are individually and collectively indebted to him for the appreciation and mark we possess in the art in which he was so justly eminent, and that until we are forbidden to listen to the "harmony of sweet sounds," and until the "shallow" waters of our remembrance of the past, we will cherish his memory and acknowledge that indebtedness.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family of our deceased leader and instructor in this, their great grief.

Resolved, That as a token of our regard for the deceased we wear mourning, thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Tutton, and published in our county papers. D. BIDDLEMAN, President.

CALL AT THE GROCERY STORE

OF CRANE & LULL, In the brick corner AT TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

FOR FLOUR OF ALL KINDS:

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, LAMP OILS, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SALERATUS, SPICES, SALT, SOAP, CANDLES, CANNEDIES, CRACKERS

YANKEE NOTIONS.

OYSTERS and SARDINES, Served up at all hours in the best style—and for sale in any quantities desired.

CLEAR THE TRACK

Tremendous Crowds AFTER NEW GOODS!

AT WM. JENNINGS'S.

IN MEHOOPANY.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS in the world, has just come back from the city with the prettiest and cheapest assortment of

DRESS GOODS, Calicoes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, and a GENERAL STOCK of MERCHANDISE, which he is SELLING WITH A RUSH.

FROM 15 to 25 PER CENT BELOW OLD RATES.

BEST MERIMAC PRINTS, at 20cts. " AMERICAN " " 16 " " BROWN MUSLINS " " 20 " FIRST CLASS CASSIMERS " 1 75

And wagon loads of other articles at proportionately low prices

20 years Experience at Tailoring, with the latest improvements in cutting, enables him to assure the public that he can furnish them garments of the best styles at lower rates than at any shop in the county.

Whole Suits cut for 50 cts.

Warranted to fit in all cases

Clear the Track!

again; for the people are COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!

and the Goods are GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!

WM. JENNINGS.

P. S.—I run my own machine; I attend to my own business, and sell goods for CASH or READY PAY.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles just out. Address O. T. GARRY, City Building Biddeford, Maine. 5/21-1/20-2.