



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867

GOOD AT IT.—The toolism lately displayed by that political blunderer, Forney, towards Thad Stevens, exceeds his best efforts during the days he basked in the shadow of James Buchanan. He will ruin that corrupt old miscegenator as sure as the world, if he don't keep his eye cocked.

Thad Stevens says he never believed that Jefferson Davis could be tried for treason, and he does not believe he is guilty of treason. "His offence," says Thad, "was that of a belligerent, not of a traitor." The object of the "great commoner," in taking this position, is to secure a recognition of his territorial scheme. He wants to let Davis escape, under his theory that secession was successfully completed and the Union dissolved, in order to increase the strength of the Radical party by keeping the ten Southern States unrepresented in Congress.

Congress has adjourned till the 3d of January. The country would rejoice to find a better spirit among the members of that august body on their re-assembling. Their course so far this session can be looked upon as nothing more nor less than revolutionary. Their legislation has been entirely against the peace and harmony of the country. When will the people learn wisdom, and select other and better men than fools and fanatics to make our laws? We fear it will be when it is too late. Viewing things as we find them, we may as well prepare for the worst, as there are no hopes for any good to come out of the deliberations of the present Rump Congress.

Let it be remembered that it is not for want of votes that the Democracy of the North have so meagre a representation in Congress. It is owing to the gerrymandering of the Congressional districts by the Mongrels. If the people of the North were represented according to the vote, there would be about 80 Democrats and about 100 Mongrels in the next Congress; and if the Union was represented, the Democrats would have a majority. The Democrats only hold power by usurpation, and treason to the government! They are playing the old tricks of tyrants and usurpers, and must receive from the hard hearted sons of freedom the tyrant's warning! The minority must not and cannot long tyrannize over the Constitution and the great majority of the people!

PROGRESS OF AN HONEST BOY.—The Miners' Journal, speaking of two graduates at West Point belonging to Pottsville, Pa., says: "Fred E. Farquhar, of this borough graduated with honor, and ranked No. 2 in his class at West Point, last week. No. 1 graduate was a poor Irish boy named Peter O'Rourke, who at the age of sixteen did not know his letters. This lad saved the lives of several persons on Lake Erie, who, out of gratitude, offered him a considerable sum of money, which he declined on condition that they would secure him an education. They complied with his request, sent him to school, and afterwards secured him a position at West Point, where he has just graduated with the highest honors. This poor, rough Irish boy bears himself a perfect gentleman, and we feel confident that he will make his mark. It is out of such stuff that the great men of this country are made."

WANT OF COURAGE.—A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them making the first effort—and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, in order to do anything in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the brink and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risk and adjusting nice chances. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life, at which man chooses to venture, if ever is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity of strict and sober calculation. Whatever your hands find to do, do it with all your might.

Neither Chief Justice Chase nor George Underwood were in Richmond on the 29th, 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.

Perry county is invested with highway robbers.

George Peabody has given \$25,000 to the Five Points House of Industry in New York.

A brother of President Pierce is making temperance lectures in New Hampshire.

The Condemned Fenians in Canada.

The London Examiner, long known wherever our language is spoken as one of the most liberal, impartial, and philosophical journals in England, argues in favor of such a course toward the condemned Fenians in Canada as is dictated even less by motives of clemency toward the unfortunate men themselves than by the highest considerations of State policy on behalf of Canadians themselves, and all the different people who by natural sympathy of blood, by geographical position, or political connection, are desirous of placing upon a satisfactory basis the relations of all who speak our tongue or furnish the chief constituents of our race.

The Examiner says: The fate of the Fenians under sentence of death in Canada should be decided without any regard to the construction that may be put on an act of grace. Men are not to be hung, because sparing their lives might be falsely attributed to fear. The judgment of the government should be unswayed by the foolish rents and threats in the United States. But some respect is surely due to the feelings of the American government. The men might not have been captured if the American government had not faithfully and vigorously enforced its laws against piratical enterprise. And this fact warrants intercession, and entitles it at least to respectful consideration. The interference in the course of justice in an independent state is not like that of the King of Prussia, who solicited the reprieve of the assassin Muller merely because he was a countryman. The fact that the blood-stained wretch was a German, gave the King of Prussia no right of appeal against British justice. The President of the American Union may fairly claim to intercede for mercy on the ground that by the help of his power the prisoners had fallen into the hands of their enemies. But the question of the disposal of these men is not to be determined by influences, permissible or not, but by higher considerations. It has become a law of the land, that life shall not be taken for any crime but murder. Frost levied war against the Queen, and incurred the penalties of treason, but he was not put to death. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-rebels were transported, though they had put their necks bare within the halter. In both these instances it may be said that the folly of the enterprise made it impossible to deal with them with tragical rigor; but if truly excuses, there is certainly no lack of it in the Fenian case. The truth is, however, that the sentiment of the country would not have endured the enforcement of the extreme penalty for treason in the instances named.

We have seen it argued that, to show we are not afraid of the Americans we ought to act as if we were in great fear of the Fenians and make an example of the captured offenders. But fear should have nothing to do with the question, least of all the fear of being thought afraid. Let the criminals suffer suitable punishment for the unprovoked outrage, but not the penalties reserved exclusively for murder. If they had done our shores what they have done on the Canadian frontier, they would have been shot and bayoneted on the field, but, when captured, they would not have been hung by process of law.

A Romantic Story. The Detroit Daily Union relates a strange story about a Scotchman named James Henry McGregor, who came to this country in 1800, and in 1812 enlisted as a soldier. Becoming disgusted with a soldier's life, he deserted at the end of five months, and removed West from Massachusetts, where he had previously lived, dropping a part of his own name and calling himself James Henry. His wife whom he had married in 1808, was the only person knowing of this circumstance. He was the second son of a nobleman, and would, of course, succeed to the family estates if his brother died a bachelor. This actually happened unknown to the younger brother, and search was everywhere made for the latter, an agent having been sent over to this country for the purpose. He could be traced no further than Ohio, and recourse was had to advertising. He changed to see the advertisement, and supposing it to be an attempt of the United States officers to arrest him for his old crime of desertion, he destroyed all the papers and records which could establish his identity. Of this circumstance his wife was kept in ignorance until just before his death, which occurred a week ago last Monday. Since his death his wife has ascertained the true position of affairs, but a lawyer, whom she has consulted, is of opinion that she cannot establish the identity necessary to claim the property, which will probably revert to the crown of England, the old man's childlessness having thus deprived his wife and children of their lawful inheritance.

JUST LIKE HIM.—The loyal blood-hound who does the praying for the Rump, in his opening prayer for the morning after the District negro bill had passed, thanked God that there was one place under the full control and jurisdiction of the United States where all men had been enfranchised and he trusted that this was but the beginning of a good (?) work every where. There was a fellow many years ago, that went up into the Temple and prayed similar to this; but we are told the "Government" did not approve it.

A CURTAIN IN DANGER.—The political males, under the lash of old Thad, have made a damaging raid upon the Senatorial prospects of the "Soldier's friend."—"The government" of Pennsylvania had better look to its radical laurels, or the Johnnies will plunder his baggage train before he reaches Washington. Go in Skunkies; we don't care which whips.—Ed.

Said a gentleman on presenting a lace collar to his idolatrous, "do not let any one rumple it." "No dear, I'll take it off," said the naughty beauty.

A man in England was lately beaten to death while boxing with gloves on.

THE STORM.

The Greatest Storm in Twenty Years.—Trains Blocked.—Vessels Ashore etc. ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The storm of yesterday was the most severe since 1835.—Twenty inches of snow fell, and drifted furiously, so that railroad communication is entirely suspended. The train due here at 4:30 ran into a snow drift a few miles west of here. An effort was made to reach the train from this city with six locomotives and two coaches, but could not proceed beyond the city limits. The snow had drifted higher than the tops of the locomotives. No trains have arrived or been dispatched to day, nor is it likely any will be for some time.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Two feet of snow has fallen here and the streets are all blocked. Several trains of cars are within a few miles of the city, but cannot reach here. No trains have arrived since yesterday noon, and none have left. It is the greatest storm that has occurred for twenty years, and still continues.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A fresh wind from the southwest prevailed since evening, causing very low water in our rivers. The ferry navigation is very difficult on all sides of the city on this account. Three schooners are reported ashore inside of Sandy Hook.

HUDSON, Dec. 28.—The storm of last night was the most severe ever known in this city, every avenue in the city being blocked. The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad is completely closed. Four passenger cars of the Hudson River Road were blown from the track last evening, but without serious damage. Trees and fences, in all directions, are blown down, and the damage done will be very great.

BEAUFORT, Dec. 28.—The wind is stormy and blustering. There is a dreadful storm between Hamburg and Dunkirk, and the snowdrifts are from five to twelve feet deep in places. The hands have stopped work on the road until the storm abates. Two freight trains collided to day on the Niagara Falls Railroad, near Knowlesville.—The two locomotives were mashed up, and sixteen cars were badly broken. The Lake Shore Road is completely blocked at Dunkirk, and passengers from the West are ferried as Dunkirk to the Erie Road. The Central Railroad sent out regular trains to-day. The through train from Schenectady has arrived. The road will be all right in a day or two. The trains on the Great Western Road are running regularly.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., Dec. 28.—The South steamer Commodore has gone ashore one mile north of Horton's Point, and now lies with her bow out of water, the tide having fallen. Three boat loads of passengers have been landed, and the steamer is fast breaking up. No lives were lost; all on board were safely landed. A portion of the freight and all the baggage may be saved. The steamer will be a total wreck. The passengers have all gone forward to New York. The vessel was valued at \$150,000, and was insured for \$90,000. The accounts furnished by the passengers of the sunken steamer show that their escape from death was miraculous. The vessel caught fire during the storm, but the flames were extinguished. It is reported that two emigrants lost their lives, but this is not confirmed. The steamer's mouth Rock will take the place of the Commodore on the line.

Who are Slaves Now. [From the Richmond Times.] The negroes of America have been set free and the white men have been enslaved. The truth of this assertion is not only felt in the South, where we are made to recognize the existence of a foreign yoke imposed upon us; but the fact that the war has destroyed the liberties of the North is painfully apparent to the sensible people of that section. The madness of that triumphant party which is now reveling in the abuse and misuse of power, may conceal the loss of liberty from those who, because they are to-day the oppressors, lose sight of the probability that to-morrow they may be the oppressed; but the day is coming when the blindest fanatic will rue the consequences of his own work.

There are to-day more slaves in America than when the negroes were bondmen from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—and the worst is that now they are all white. The national debt which is now fastened upon us makes every tolling tax payer a slave of the government, and although the delusive hope is held out that this debt will be discharged in a quarter of a century, yet who believes that this expectation will be realized? Such extravagant habits have been fastened upon the United States government by Radical rule, that although the debt may be reduced one year, yet the corruptions and wild expenditures of a single session of Congress may increase it many hundred millions above the last point of reduction.

Moreover, who believes that the United States will be free from foreign or domestic war for the next twenty-five years? And yet the supposition that the debt can be paid within that time, assumes a period of profound peace; for of course, war would vastly increase the "national blessing." As long as the debt and the enormous taxation incident to it continue, no tax paying American is free; he is a laborer, a slave for the government and its bondholders. Even in the ordinary course of justice, and in the channels of the law, the power of the creditor over the debtor is tremendous. It was formerly not only a power over property, but the person also. Of all creditors, the government in the exaction of its taxes is the most inexorable, and its remedies for their collection the harshest and most summary. Should that financial crisis which many predict as impending fall upon the people of the United States, they will then fully realize the extent of that slavery which has been fastened upon them by their rulers. In that day there will be thousands who would exchange places with the happy and contented slaves of a Southern planter in the olden time.

Refreshing Loyalty.

The Rumpers have actually organized a prayer meeting in the House hall, at Washington, bereft of all sectarianism. The despatcher might have added "and religion" too. Thirty members and senators participated the first night. It is run by Representative Dodge, of New York, on the part of the House, and Senator Wilson, of Mass., on the part of the Senate. The former is the man that ousted Mr. Brooks from his seat, through bribery and corruption. Three checks were produced before the committee dated on Sunday, signed by Dodge, and drawn in favor of the drinking houses. He and his brother, during the war, imported a large amount of lead statuary, upon which there was no duty, and cut them up and sold the lead. This is the way he supported the Government—made thousands of dollars by cheating it out of its revenues. A pretty Dodge! Senator Wilson rushed from the Senate Chamber in May, 1861, secured a colonel's commission, went to Massachusetts, raised a regiment got back to Washington about the time somebody got licked at Bull Run, handed back his commission to Cameron, and never afterwards crossed the Potomac. It is reported that he lately joined the Church. New converts are often like young bees, biggest when first hatched; hence his enthusiasm. No two men could be found better suited to run a Rump prayer-meeting, than the loyal Dodge and the saintly Wilson. The former is a knave, the latter a coward.—Ed.

WHERE'S THE NIGGER?—A Radical sheet, the Tamqua Journal, says: "We have had the Republican victory—now, where's the nigger?" Thereupon the Bellefonte Watchman goes at the following rapid rate: "Go to your store, and you get from eighteen to twenty-five cents' worth of nigger in every yard of muslin you buy; from ten to fifteen cents' worth of nigger in every yard of calico you wear and children use; from six to eight dollars' worth of nigger in each barrel of flour your family consumes; twenty-five cents worth of nigger in each pound of coffee you purchase; from eight to twelve cents' worth of nigger in every pound of sugar you buy to sweeten it; you'll find a small bit of nigger in your box of matches, and considerable of nigger in your plug of tobacco. You can eat nothing, wear nothing, see nothing, taste nothing, or have nothing, that is not more or less affected by the miserable niggerism that has controlled the country since 'Old Abs' left Springfield for Washington."

ATTEMPTED GRAVE ROBBERY.—The only daughter of a wealthy resident of Cleveland, Ohio, last week under very peculiar circumstances, being suddenly seized with dizziness and languor, and in an instant falling down and expiring. A party of medical students, whose curiosity had become greatly excited by the circumstances attending her death made preparations to resurrect the body. Rumors of this intention reached the father of the young lady, who, although secretly crediting the report stationed himself near his daughter's grave on the night in question. Shortly after, three men approached the grave and commenced digging, when the father discharged both barrels of a fowling piece, with which he had armed himself. One of the would-be body snatchers was badly wounded, but the whole party managed to make their escape. The affair has caused great excitement in that vicinity.

HARRISBURG. State Pensions to Soldiers of 1812. HARRISBURG, Dec. 28.—State Treasurer William B. Kemble has directed to be prepared at once a list of the soldiers of 1812 entitled to pensions from the State of Pennsylvania. Separate lists for each county will, as soon as they are completed be forwarded by Mr. Kemble to the Treasurers thereof, which officers will pay the semi-annual pensions due on the 1st of January, 1867.

Massachusetts has three negroes in her Legislature and three hundred and thirty-four in the State Prison. IMITATION.—The dead duck, in imitation of his former master, has issued a proclamation from his seat in the Rump Senate, calling upon the "loyal" in this State to employ every means to secure the election of Thad Stevens to that body. Forney would have to employ more wenchies than he does now, if Thad would happen to go to that place, or there would soon be a "loyal" rumpus in the Senatorial closets.

Prentice speaks of a bawling Kentuckian, who was bragging about how loyal he felt, and who, being asked what he meant by it, replied: "I feel as if I should like to shoot somebody, steal something, or betray my neighbor." This is about the best definition of "loyalty" we ever saw.

It is stated that the name of the Frenchman who engaged with Weichman in teaching in Washington, and who furnished the information leading to the arrest of John H. Surratt, is Santa Farara—at least that is the name by which he then passed. He is a tall, good-looking man, with black hair and moustache, and manners somewhat dignified.

Two years ago churches were closed for not praying during service for the President. But now it is changed. This is a Radical change.

Artemus Ward says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

Impeachment does not appear to be a very popular measure with the most sagacious Republican leaders.

A steel corset saved the life of a lady in Louisville who was accidentally shot by her son.

Radical Rum.

The Tribune, which was once a prominent temperance organ, prints a despatch from its Washington correspondent gravely proposing that "the government shall take possession of all the (whiskey) distilleries in the United States, and do all the manufacturing. The "model republic" is thus to stand among the governments of earth as the great national "rum-mill."—There are objections: Government, when brought to the centralization point proposed by the Radicals, will have quite enough to do in superintending the telegraphs, the insurance companies, the Freedmen's and Tribune "Bureaus" in the South. If the government, too, gives countenance to the production of whiskey, the Senate will hardly dare to try to diminish its consumption in the Capitol, as a special resolution in that body tried to do last winter. The cloak and committee rooms attached to the Senate and the House will become public instead of private bar-rooms. BASKS can be as drunk as his pleases in Portland, and no investigating committee from Malden will challenge his right to imbibe government whiskey. Indeed, the millennium is very near when the government not only makes good wholesome laws for the people, but also manufactures first-class whiskey. The only way to prevent frauds upon the revenue, is, not to make the government a distiller, but to reduce the duties so as not to offer a positive premium to all sorts of fraud.—World.

Miss Alice Kingsbury, the actress, went to the Baptist Church in San Francisco recently and volunteered to teach a class in the Sunday School. The offer was accepted, and the superintendent complimented the lady on the manner in which she performed the duties. He, however, when lecturing to the children on their duties, warned them to shun the theatre, for it was a "light house of hell and all actors and actresses were emissaries of the devil." Miss Kingsbury got up and stated that she was an actress and a member of the church, and in a short speech defended the profession in a manner that placed hors d'oeuvres combat the man who had opened the war.

AN EXCELLENT SPIRIT.—The Memphis Post tells a story greatly to the honor of a son of General Lee. At a dinner party in Richmond, one of the guests proposed a toast, "The Fallen Flag." Colonel Lee pre-emptorily placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We now have but one flag and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other."

AS USUAL.—The first bill called up in the Rump Senate, was to establish negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. Sumner called it. The first bill in the Rump House was to repeal that portion of the act of 1862, which empowered the President to grant pardon and amnesty. Another Massachusetts fellow, Elliot, introduced the bill. The first State that tried to get out of the Union was this same Massachusetts. She is always ahead when treason and plunder are the reward.

GREAT FIRE AT ELM RA.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in Gregg's drug store, Elmira, and before the flames were stayed every building on Lake st., from Hathaway to Water streets, was consumed. The Hathaway house was on fire once or twice, but was saved from total destruction. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The wind was blowing fiercely at the time.

It is reported in New York that a number of prominent Radicals, among them Horace Greely and Ward Beecher, have made a petition to President Johnson for the release or immediate trial of Jefferson Davis.

The records of the War department show that 169,624 colored men enlisted in the service of the United States. Of these 20,256 have been discharged chiefly for disability; 31,866 died in service, 14,887 deserted, and 1514 were killed in battle.

The Editor of the Boudoir says:—"A millionaire of this city recently gave a dinner at his elegant residence to which fifty guests were invited, one-half of whom were ladies. With very questonable taste, a present worth five hundred dollars was laid beside the plate of each of the lady guests."

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wyoming County, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, on SATURDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1867, at one o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the Township of Windham, in the County of Wyoming, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the East by lands of Charles Fassett, and Keith's estate, North by Ambrose Garney's estate, on the West by lands of Benjamin Stephens Jr., South by lands of Royal Gay and others, containing about one hundred and seventy-one acres, be the same more or less, with about fifteen acres thereof improved. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Clark Hayden, assigned to H. K. French against Jos. S. Hayden and Jos. T. Jennings. And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DeWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Tunk. Dec. 29, 1866. NOTICE. The Stockholders of the Wyoming National Bank, are requested to meet at the Banking Office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, on Tuesday the 8th day January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine persons for directors of said Bank for the ensuing year. SAMUEL STARK, Cas. Tunkhannock, Dec. 10, 1866.—vgn19 tf

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, however 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.

Dedication.—The Baptist Church at Mehoopany will dedicate their new house of worship, on Wednesday, the 16th of Jan. inst. Sermon by Rev. Isaac Bevan, of Scranton. Exercises to commence at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all.

"Tickets, if You Please."—The act of Assembly, approved the 30th of March last, requires the names of all candidates to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, on one piece or per piece, similar to the tickets voted last fall. In the townships, the tickets must be headed "Townships," and the names of all the candidates follow, with the ticket so folded that the word "Township" appears on the outside. The tickets in the boroughs are to be the same, with the exception, that "Borough" is substituted for "Township." The election will be held on the 2d Tuesday, (8th) of this month.

Destructive Fire in Towanda.—On Wednesday evening of last week, at about 7 o'clock, the extensive stable of the Ward House was discovered to be on fire, and so far it progressed—which was in the left—it was impossible to stay its progress.—It was entirely consumed, with 5 horses, several carriages and buggies, harness, &c., &c. There were 14 horses in the barn at the time, but through the efforts of individuals, all but five were rescued. Mr. John E. Goodrich, of Troy, lost 2 horses, carriage and harness; Mr. Wittenhill, of this place, lost 2 horses, carriage and harness; E. B. Parsons, Esq., of Troy, lost 1 horse, buggy and harness, riding apparatus, &c.; Z. F. Walker, of Athens, lost buggy, engineering apparatus, &c.; and Mr. Dunham, of Laporte, lost buggy and harness.

An Oyster Supper was given to the members of the band at this place, on Friday evening last, by P. B. Baldwin, the gentlemanly proprietor of Baldwin's Hotel. The ladies sustaining marital and other intimate relations with its members, were also included in the "banquet." The party sat down to a very excellently prepared and served dinner, with an abundance of cakes, cheese, coffee and other goodies, to which they individually and collectively paid their earnest thanks. As each had provided himself, beforehand, with his own necessity for further refreshments, after the dining room the party retired to parlor No. 15—a rather finely fitted up band-room they thought—and gave vent to their "feelings" in sundry songs and sent imortal airs to which their kind hosts and family were attentive listeners. About the time well regulated husbands are expected to report at quarter, the party broke ranks and dispersed to their homes with many kind wishes for their hospitable entertainers.

(For the Democrat.) Proceedings of the Wyoming Temperance Convention, held at Tunkhannock, Dec. 20th, 1866.

In pursuance of an adjournment, the Wyoming Temperance Convention met at the Templars Hall in this Borough. Present representatives, and visitors from Templars Lodges of Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. After the several preliminary business the following resolutions were adopted. 1st. Resolved, That we acknowledge with devout thankfulness to the general influence of the Gospel, and to the personal efforts to advance the Temperance reform, and to save our fellow men from drunkenness, and that we humbly confess our dependence upon his favor for all future success. 2nd. Resolved: That the Convention is of the opinion that Intemperance is to-day the greatest obstacle to the general influence of the Gospel, and to the personal salvation of man, and that in order to complete success in the Temperance reform we not only need to make use of all loyal and moral means to restrain traffic in intoxicating drinks, but especially to make it a religious enterprise, having in the churches of our land, a place beside the Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies; and that, feeling as we do that no christian church or christian man can ignore its claims without dishonoring the Divine Master and neglecting an obvious means of promoting this Kingdom, we therefore appeal to every minister in our district to let his voice be heard in earnest advocacy of the Temperance cause. 3d. Resolved: That whenever practicable we will withhold our influence and patronage from hotels and saloons, and from any other places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage. 4th. Resolved: That we support no man for office who is unfriendly to total Abstinence. Our evening session was held which mostly occupied in discussing the feasibility of obtaining a Total Abstinence Law. The memorial, prohibited by the Grand Lodge to the Legislature at its last session, was read, and a copy ordered to be signed by W. C. T. and W. S. of the convention, and to be forwarded to the Legislature at the present session. A copy of the 2nd Resolution was ordered to be sent to every minister in the District, and a copy of the whole proceedings of the convention was ordered to be furnished to each editor with a request that it be published. Special attention of ministers is called to the above second resolution, and the papers of Luzerne Co. are requested to copy. W. E. LITTLE, W.S.

Married.

LONG—DECKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19th, by D. Ball Esq., Eliza Long, of Falls, and Angelina Decker, of Tunkhannock.

GAREY—WELCH.—On Dec. 31st, by the Rev. J. L. Legg, Jabez W. Garey to Miss Hattie E. Welch, all of Tunkhannock.

Our friend "Jake" was not unmindful, even in the first dazzling light of the "Honey-moon," that there was such a person as the priest. The substantial token of remembrance received by us, shows that, even under the most trying circumstances, Jake keeps his wits about him. The parties have our sincere thanks.

List of Persons Drawn to Serve as Jurors for Jan. Term of Court 1867.

- TRAVELERS JURORS. Monroe, Jas. Phenix, Elijah Myers, Chas. D. Romer, Jos. Banet. Falls, Fuller Sickler. Northmoreland, Henry Burgess. Forkston, Griffin Lott. Clinton, John Wilson, S. C. Reynolds, Jas. Frear Wright. Mehoopany, Michael Clinton, S. H. Jenkins. Washington, Peter Lyphas, Saml B. Adkins. Tunk. twp., Clement Hayes, John Flummertell, Earl Gar J. Nicholson, Elijah Ball, Hiram Marcy, Wm. Stevens, Lemuel Harding, C. W. Jackson. Windham, Andrew J. Garey, Jacob Kithline. Tunk. B-ro., John Steer, Geo. Williams, Henry Shoemaker. Eaton, E. W. Drake, John Lee Jacob Garrison. Lysander Harding, James Stevens. Mehoopany, Conrad Arst. Overfield, Chauncey Sh. wood. Lemont, B. D. Jacques. Braintrim, H. W. Dowdney. GRAND JURORS. Washington, John D. Harvey. Falls, Davl C. Post. Nicholson, John B. Steel, H. C. Smead. North Branch, Henry Chastain. Forkston, John G. Spaulding, Riley Acterton, Perry Winslow, J. B. Burgess. Mehoopany, Reuben Parks, Miller Patterson. Ore-field, C. M. Daily, Lawrence Acer. Mehoopany, Nelson R. Allen, G. M. Koon. Tunk twp., Paul Billings, Abram Ace. Martin. DeWitt. Northmoreland, Levi Winters. Clinton, David Armstrong. Lemont, John P. Avery. Windham, Stephen Taylor.