



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867

JURORS.

In the negro-equality organ of this place of week before last, we find a whining, silly article on the subject of jurors in this County. The editor of that paper has been carefully counting noses and has made the important discovery—if what he says be true,—that there are but nine republican jurors on the panel for this—January term.

They are required by law to "meet at the seat of justice in each county once each year and select from the taxable citizens of the county, a sufficient number of sober intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors for the several courts during the succeeding year." Before entering upon the performance of this duty they take an oath to perform this duty honestly and according to law.

All jurors before entering upon their duties take upon themselves one of the most binding and solemn oaths known to the laws, to perform their duties with fidelity &c. The assumption that because a suitor or party belongs to a different political party that therefore the jurors trying his case, will violate this solemn oath to do justice to him, is simply insulting and monstrous and has no place in the mind of a man who is himself honest.

We know that this man Billy, and this pretended preacher of the Gospel, Browncombe, have been harping upon the decisions of juries in this county, and setting up their judgment in many cases against the Judge who determines the law and the juries, who hear and pass upon the evidence.

The U. S. Supreme Court Decision. The journals hold very conflicting opinions upon the late decision in the case of Milligan,—the Jacobins condemning it, and the Conservatives approving.

The Defunct Doctrine of State Rights. The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county, in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects for the increasing and changing interests of our people, by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases enacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition, of remaining a limited time therein.

I re-appointed Hon. C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Common Schools, on the expiration of this term in June last, and he continued at the head of that Department until the 1st of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Col. J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say that he fulfilled all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066.

The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes for the year 1866, \$4,195,258.37. The increase in the number of school districts was 20; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 18,945, and in the total cost of the system, \$581,020.92. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report, and that of Colonel Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Col. H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Bates, on military history of our volunteers; of trustees of the Soldiers' Gottsburg National cemetery; of the proceedings and ceremony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July, in the city of Philadelphia, and of Col. James Wornel, commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant General.

The Agency at Washington should, in my judgment be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families. Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimant free of charge.

It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief of Transportation, as there are unsettled accounts with railroad companies and the National Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional appropriation will be required for this Department.

I earnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropriated.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or to refer to the great good it has produced;—and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety; and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the Capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanied my message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

without renewing the expression of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years, must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people and their representatives, that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed.

I tried to do my duty to my country, and I know I was at least faithful to her in deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could, to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIS. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

The Peril of the Nation

The recent action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Indian conspiracy cases" has produced the result we anticipated, says the Age. The Radicals are raving, and some of them are calling loudly for a remodeling of the Court to suit their political views. They are determined that nothing shall stand in their way. They don't believe anything is "the government" that does not accord exactly with their revolutionary notions. For five or six years they held that "the Administration was the government, and they denounced all who differed with them upon this point as traitors to their country. As soon as the President set his foot upon their treasonable schemes, they assailed him in the bitterest manner, and gave the lie to all their previous profession by boldly asserting that Congress, and not the Administration, should receive the unequalled worship of the faithful. And now they have raised the standard of revolt against the Supreme Court of United States. They insist upon re-organizing that institution. Congress is to arrange the proposed plan, and fix up the appointments. This is simply infamous. The Court as it is now constituted is as follows, the dates showing the time when the several judges were appointed:

- 1863—S. P. Chase, Ohio, chief Justice.
1835—James M. Wayne, Georgia.
1845—Samuel Nelson, New York.
1846—Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
1858—Nathaniel Clifford, Maine.
1862—Noah M. Swaine, Ohio.
1862—David Davis, Illinois.
1862—Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
1863—Stephen J. Field, California.

Five of these were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and eight of them are Northern men. In the solemn discharge of their duties they decided that the military commissions which tried and convicted certain citizens of Indiana were illegal tribunals, and hence the wrath of the Radicals. If anything can arouse the American people to a sense of the danger which threatens our free institutions, it is this last and most desperate move of the Congressional junto. Should the base attempt be made to interfere with that Court in the manner proposed by the Radicals, a storm of indignation will be raised throughout the nation that will bring these dark political gamblers to grief in a way they little dream of in their present hour of pride and power.

—Jersey Shore Herald.

THE EFFECT OF TERRITORIALIZATION.—The Richmond Times, in the course of an able article on the legal consequences of destroying the Southern State governments as proposed by Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co., says:

"The territorializing process would relieve us, first, of Underwood and his Grand Jury; second, of all courts with jurisdiction over treason and conspiracy laws;—third, of the demands of all Northern creditors; fourth, of all our State debts; fifth, of the expenses of all civil and military officers. In addition to being relieved of the burden of our State debts, their necessary assumption by Congress would make them much more valuable securities than they are at present. Really these Jacobins are not such bad fellows after all! We begin to fear that our people will become clamorous for territorialization to commence at once, if it brings, with it such tempting fruits as these."

Simon and Andy.

The Senatorial contest in this State, which, as we before stated, has narrowed down to a choice between Gov. A. G. Curtin and Simon Cameron, is waxing warm. The friends of each are equally sanguine of success; but as there is but one Senator to be elected, somebody must be disappointed. As Republicans, the contestants start about even, for both are radicals deeply, darkly dyed. In point of brains, Curtin is as far above the great Winnebago chief as heaven is above the hereafter of some of the radicals; but in point of the "one thing needful," which is a great persuader, the odds are fearfully heavy against Curtin.

civil offenders. Is your "potent power" the pot-bellied parson who misrepresents us in the Legislature, and who has already introduced a bill to change the method of drawing jurors in this county? Will he make the same rule applicable to Susquehanna County, to which only he owes his election? If he does so, we shall have less objection to it—"what's sauce for the goose is sauce for you," Billy. We shall certainly object to special partisan legislation, to set aside and overturn the long established general law on this subject. Our reasons for objecting are numerous; not the least of which is the creation of two new County officers to be paid for doing that which is so well done by the officers we now have.

A Republican Government.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State a "Republican form of government." A new idea as to what constitutes a Republican form of government has been recently advanced by the Jacobin leaders of the Republican party. This blood-letting school, led by Chase, Wilson & Co., are claiming that before admitting the Southern States into the Union, they must adopt (or have forced upon them, rather,) new State constitutions, in which freed negroes shall have a right to vote. Without this these worthless set, a State constitution will not be republican in form.

By this new definition of a republic, Ohio, Massachusetts, and many other of the Northern States, cannot be called republicans. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, all votes have a property qualification, and in Maine and New Hampshire paupers are excluded.

The negro is not allowed to vote under any circumstances in any of the States which composed the Union in 1860, excepting five, and in only two States (Vermont and New Hampshire) is a colored person allowed to vote without a property qualification. In New Hampshire there were, in 1860, one hundred and ninety colored voters, and in Vermont only eighty.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or County tax, unless excused from taxation. In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A negro is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and has paid taxes thereon.

In the State of Ohio, a negro is not allowed the right of suffrage. And at the home of Wendell Phillips, no one can vote unless he pay a State or County tax.

The Jacobins do not propose to require of the freed negroes a delay of five years in their new condition before entering on their rights of citizenship. They consider Sambo fully qualified to assist at once, in making laws for us to live under.—Ez.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Since the invention and successful introduction of the Celebrated Duplex Elliptic (or Double) Spring Hoop Skirt, by Mr. J. W. Bradley, of New York, the ladies throughout the country have given up the idea of discarding the fashion of wearing hoop skirts on account of the peculiar and graceful manner in which the Duplex Skirt adapt themselves to every exigency and emergency.

So generally acceptable have these Skirts become that the ladies regard them as a special favorite, in view of the superior Flexibility, Lightness and Durability Combined in their manufacture. They also consider them a far more Economical and Comfortable Hoop Skirt than ever has or can be made for all Crowded Assemblies, for the Promenade or House Dress. Any lady after wearing one of these Skirts will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. Long experience in the manufacture of Hoop Skirts, has proven to the proprietors of this invention, that Single Springs will always retain that stiff, unyielding and bungling style which has ever characterized them, whereas the Double Spring Hoop or the Duplex Elliptic, will be found Free from these objections.—Notwithstanding the ability of the manufacturers, Messrs. Wests, Bradley and Carey to turn out over six thousand Skirts per day from their Large Manufactories in New York, they feel obliged to request all merchants ordering the Duplex Elliptic Skirts, to send their orders a few days before they are wanted, if possible, as they are most constantly oversold some days ahead.

The U. S. Supreme Court Decision. The journals hold very conflicting opinions upon the late decision in the case of Milligan,—the Jacobins condemning it, and the Conservatives approving.

The whole nine judges unanimously agree that the military tribunal was organized without authority, that it had no legal jurisdiction, and that its sentence was a nullity. Second, The whole Court agree in pronouncing such military commissions unwarranted—the majority on the ground that they are contrary to both law and the Constitution; the minority on the ground that they are contrary to law, but not necessarily in conflict with the Constitution.

It is well said, therefore, that the decision on either ground converts the Executive administration of usurpation during the war. The opposite opinion of Chief Justice Chase shows that he is much more the politician than the Judge.

"The Defunct Doctrine of State Rights." The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

Message in 1861. Now the men who claim to be Lincoln's friends—par excellence—say: If those States do not want negro suffrage, we will cram it down their throats!

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.

A Donation for the benefit of the Rev. J. L. Legg will be held in Stark's Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, January 17th. All are invited to attend.

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

Home Amusement, the year round, for only \$1.25. This exquisite, beautiful Family and Ladies Magazine is the cheapest and we are free to say, one of the best published. It is as large as any three-dollar Weekly, and is furnished at only \$3.25 with Prizes to the Agents raising Clubs equal to the entire subscription money. This may seem a little strange at first, but we are assured that the prizes are always ready, and both prize and magazine punctually and faithfully sent.

Address: HOME AMUSEMENT, No. 78 Nassau Street New York.

The Election for Borough and Township officers, held here yesterday, passed off quietly.

In the Borough the following officers were chosen, For Judge of Election, Jacob Rittspangh; Inspectors of Election, A. M. Stark, A. E. Buck; Justice of the Peace, John Day, Constable, J. C. Conklin, Assessor, Thomas D. Stonier, Burgess, Wm. S. Katz, Town Clerk, Carlo Henninger, Philo Bowers, Perry Billings, Harvey Sickler, W. Stansbury, School Directors, T. Hart, C. D. Gearhart, Poor Masters, R. Ross, John Stemles, Auditor, Alvin Day, 3 years.—Wm. F. Terry, 2 years; High Constable, S. D. Stephens.

The majority for the above ticket—which it is hardly necessary to say is democratic, from top to bottom, was the largest ever given in the Borough—varying from 35 to 43, on a rather full poll. By turning the pulp into a political roaster last week, Preacher Browncombe unintentionally rendered us efficient service. If the elder will continue to dabble in our political affairs for the next year to come, we will agree to double the majority at our next election—besides his chances to succeed Kennedy or Landon will be mightily improved. He can at least get a pitcher or two-pot like "Schoorey" did, as a reward for his services.

In the Township the following named persons were elected:

- For Judge of Election, Nathan Billings, Inspector of Election, Philip Kunzman, Jas. Wagner. Justices of the Peace, Nathan Billings, Mark A. Grier, Constable, Henry Smith, Supervisors, Jacob Clinger, Henry Stark, Albert Garey, Paul Billings, S. T. Flummerfolff, Assessor, John Flummerfolff, Poor Masters, Paul Billings, Geo. Osterhout, School Directors, John E. Wagner, 3 yrs, Jacob Stemles, 1 year, John Jackson, 3 years, Auditor, Joseph Shupp, Town Clerk, D. D. DeWitt, Treasurer, D. D. DeWitt.

Married.

SUNNEY—TREIBLE.—At Bacon's Hotel in Nicholson, January 1st 1867, by E. N. Bacon Esq., Mr. John Sunney of Tunkhannock Twp. and Miss Margaret A. Treible of Auburn, Susquehanna Co. FITCH—ARMSTRONG.—At Waverly Luzerne Co. Pa. Jan. 1st 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Calkin; Mr. Giles Fitch, to Miss Maggie A. Armstrong, both of Falls, Wyoming County, Pa. Giley did not forget nor neglect to pay the printer for the above notice. In consideration of which, the printer "tips his beaver" make his politest bow, and with his blindest smile, bids the parties; "Go it while you're young."

The following just and beautiful tribute to the memory of our lamented friend and brother, Geo. S. Terros Esq.—from the pen of one to whom he was endeared by the tenderest ties of friendship—we clip for republication, from the Sullivan Democrat:

OBITUARY. Geo. S. Terros, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of Wyoming county, and at one time a Member of the Legislature from this district, died recently at Tunkhannock. Mr. Terros was a gentleman of splendid talents, and of unquestioned honor and integrity, and was very highly esteemed in the community in which he resided for his many excellencies of character. It is not likely he had an enemy in the world.

As a musician he excelled, and had few equals in that beautiful art. Some of the finest compositions of grand music in the country emanated from his pen. The "Wyoming Grand March," of which he was the author, alone will serve to keep his memory green in the beautiful valley after which he named it.

More than twenty years ago, (at that time a mere youth,) the writer of this brief tribute to the memory of a loved companion and friend, received his first instructions in music, as a member of the old Wyoming Brass Band, at Wilkesbarre, from the subject of this brief notice. The well known celebrity which that band attained, was owing to the extraordinary efforts made by their instructor to make them proficient. Of the original members of that association, Elliot, and Goff, and Lewis, and Smith and Kitchen, and one of the Lynchs, have all gone to their long home; and now "the one of us all" has also gone.

To tread the dreary path To that dark world unknown." As the writer said of "one of us" who went before, "he pails in an effort to deck the tier of him who has gone with garlands of pristine beauty; the tender chords that lurked around a mournful lyre in days gone by are hushed, and the attempt to weave anew the strains of a broken harp meets with but a vibration of sadness." He steps by the side of the noble river he loved so well, and which in life greeted him as an old familiar friend whose love would never perish, and whose boom shall never wear a stain. "And o'er thy tomb the bird shall dip its wing, Trilling a softer song, and sun and showers And gentle airs from the loose mould shall bring The parent, sweetest, of the summer flowers; And it shall be gone by in days of many a year. Ere friendship cease to shed for thee—the tear." INFURMAT.

[Killed in Mexico.] "It is a singular fact that both these brave young men, who had been associated together in a musical association some twenty-two years ago, both died by the hands of assassins, and nearly in the same way, while in the service of their country.—Lieut. Goff was killed in the streets of Perote, Mexico, by a Captain Foster, belonging to a Georgia regiment; and Major Lewis was shot near Darstown, Maryland, by a private in his own regiment."

LICENSE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions and will apply for Tavern Licenses at the next term of Court of Quarter Session for Wyoming County and will be heard on Tuesday 22 at 10 o'clock P. M. Falls, Lewis B. Ayers, Clinton, Christopher Mathewson, Forkston, Thos. P. Hitchcock, Monroe, H. W. Carpenter, Reuben Parks. Dec. 27, 1866. J. J. KEENEY.