the amendments and they will be fairly! of the Government save of its generous sheriff and county commissioners, tolerances. With their rejection, all hope It is impossible to provide, in all

They are without lawful governmentsthey are without municipal law, and with- are conferred. out any claim to participate in the Govern-

refused, if the government in the exercise ple of all sections of Commonwealth. of its powers, should enfer anew upon the tion? and then the necessity will be forced give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason. not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contend ed by the wildest partisan, that these States hala right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwith standing their exclusion. Hnw then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them, The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for fature good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment

Practically, common sense determined when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws, after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determ ined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress two thirds of Congress, as now constituted. could lawfully propose three amendments, then three fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanmous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College of 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all

Burrowes, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to repay the care of the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever apgropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select my State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention

I carnestly recommend, in justice to the and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men.

Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their reland bring them into the schools that may ion be made for increased accommodation. Co., says: be provided for them, will be sufficient .-

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as herewith presented. are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are its purposes. probably tew in number, and it is due to rious subsistance by begging. Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much Capital of the State. for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are. generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes. During the past-six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties.

carried out, and their benefits given to the istration of equal justice hereafter, I recom- gratitude to the freemen of the Commonrebellious States. But when the amend- mend that jury commissioners shall be wealth, for the hearty approval with which ments shall have passed into the organic elected in each county, in the same man- they have cheered the labors of the Execlaw, should the people lately in rebellion ner as inspectors of elections are chosen, tive Office. To have earned such approvpersist in their rejection, and in continued each citizen voting for one jury commis- al by my official conduct, during the last disobedience, and the obstruction of the sioner, and the two persons having the six years, must always be a source of execution of the national laws, it will be highest number of votes to be the jury pride to myself and children. Without an admonition to the nation that the ani- commissioners of the respective county, to the consciousness that I was endeavoring mus and force of treason still exist among perform the same duties, in the selection of to deserve their approval, and without the a people who enjoy none of the privileges jurors, that are now imposed upon the hope that I should succeed in attaining it

of reconstruction, with the co-operation of for the increasing and changing interests of Divine Providence, and the active, resothe rebelious States, on a basis that would our people, by the enactment of general lute, hearty support and zeal of the peosecure to the Republic the logical results laws, but to a large extent it is practicable ple and their representatives, that encourof the war, will have vanished, and the du- to relieve the Legislature from special leg- aged me during the dark and terrible crity must then devolve upon the Govern- islation which is demanded and occupies so sis through which the country has passed ment, of adopting the most effectual meth- much of its sessions. Special legislation I tried to do my duty to my country, and ed to secure for those States the character is generally passed without due considera. I know I was at least faithful to her in of governments demanded by the Constitu- tion, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the par- not to be limited to the merely putting of tiality with which powers and privileges men into the field to suppress treason and

I again recommend the passage of gener. al laws, when it is at all practicable, and in On what principle of law or justice can this connection, recommend the passage of the rebellious States complain, if, after they a general law, regulating railroads now exhave rejected the fair and magnaminious isting and the incorporation of new comterms upon which they are offered brother- pames, so that so far as possible there may hood with us, and a participation in all the be just uniformity in the franchises grantblessings of our freedom, and they have ed and equal facilities afforded to the peo-

There are at this time, in the various work of re-construction at the very founda- prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and upon us to discard all discrimination in fa- as it has become a custom that an incomvor of the enemies of our nationality, to ing 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, and has given express power to suppress while some punishment should be inflicted, insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has 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 penitiaries, 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 be 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 five or six years they held that "the Adthe question of their right so to participate, levie and State appropriation, was for the vear 1866. \$4,195 258,57. The increase in the number of school districts was 20; in the number of schools, 222; in the num ber of chi dren attending school, 18,945. and in the total cost of the system, \$581, 020,02. I invite your attention to the val uable suggestions made in his report, and that of Colonel Wickersham, and commend and not the Administration, should receive our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Washington; of Col. H. H. Gregg, Chief of Tranportation; of S. P. Bates, on mili- the proposed plan, and fix up the apport tary history of our volunteers; of trustees tionments. This is simply infamous. The of the Soldiers Gettysburg National cem the return of the flags, on the 4th of July, the several judges were appointed: in the city of Philadelphia, and of Col. parts of it may, at the earliest day, be re- James Worlel, commissioner appointed stored to just and equal political privileges. under an act relating to the passage of fish The annual report of Hon. Thomas H in the Susque hanna, 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 claim ant 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

living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropria-

ted. The trustees of the State Lunatic hospiatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers tal represent that it is impossible for them may require some special attention. Per- to accommodate and care for the number haps authority to the State Superintendent, of patients committed to them under the to use, for a short time, the service of an laws regulating admissions 10.00 the hospi agent, to ascertain their number and claims tal, and earnestly recommend that provis- as proposed by Thad. Stevens, Sumner &

I need not say that the institution is of whom a few have already been tempo- refer to the great good it has produced ;and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal.

It is too small-unsafe as a depositary once, or such other means as you may deem for the large amount of valuable military wise and proper, until the arrangements material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to

Much inconvenience was experienced the character of the Commonwealth that during the war for want of sufficient room they should not remain in, or become the and safety; and I recommend that inmates of poor houses, or pick up a preca- ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the

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 tion, in which I most cordially unite. 1 cannot close my last Annual Message, Curtin.

To secure, as far as possible, the admin- without renewing the expression of my I must have under the responsibilities of It is impossible to provide, in all respects my position. It was only a reliance on deep distress, and I conceived that duty 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 o 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 men, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN. 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 sha'l stand in their way. They don't believe anything is "the government" that does not accord exactly with their revolutionary notions. For ministration was the government. and 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. revolt against the Supreme Court of Uni-Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at ted States. They insist upon reorganizing that "institution." Congress is to arrange Court as it is now constituted is as fol etery; of the proceed ags and c remony of lows, the dates showing the time when

1863-S. P. Chase, Ohio, chief Justice. 1835-James M. Wayne, Georgia. 1845 - Samuel Nelson, New York. 1846 - Robert C. Grier, 1858-Nathaniel Clifford, Maine. . 1862-Noah M Swayne, 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 pro posed by the Radicals, a storm of indignation will be raised throughout the nation that will bring these dark political gamesters 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

"The territorializing process would re-The whole number in the State is not large, carefully and economically managed, or to lieve us, first, of Underwood and his Grand Jury; second, of all courts with jurisdiction over treason and compecation laws ;-third, of the demands of all Northern creditors; fourth, of all our State debts; fith, of the expenses of all civil and military officers. In addition to being relieved of the burden of our S ate debts, their necessary assumption by Congress would make them much more valuable securities than they are at present. Really these Jacobius 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. Cur appointed Major-General Jno, R Brooke, tin and Simon Cameron, is waxing warm. trustee to represent the State. Before the The friends of each are equally sanguine warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel of success; but as there is but one Senator Wm. H. Rlair and Captain J. Merrill Linn to be elected, somebody must be disapwho examined the ground and made a full pointed. As Republicans, the contestants investigation, their report of which ac- start about even, for both are radicals deepcompanies their message. It will be no- ly, darkly dyed. In point of brains, Curticed that they report seven hundred and tin is as far above the great Winnebago ninety-seven bodies of Pennsylvanians chief as heaven is above the "hereafter" of that will be removed into the cemetery, some of the radicals; but in point of the and recommend an auditional appropria- "one thing needful," which is a great per-



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednes day. . Jan. 9, 1867

# In the nigger-equality organ of this place

of week before last, we find a whining, silly article on the subject of juvors 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 prors on the panel for this -- January term. This fact-if it be a fact -has so excited his alfactories as to cause him to give vent to his indignation in a violent sneeze. If Billy takes snuff, all the bummers, hangers-on and sympathizers take to sneezing. In this case, having given forth a sonorous "a-t-ch-ew!" simself, all the little whipper-snappers of the party are going into sympathetic convulsions on this matter of drawing jurors. As there is much ignorance on this subject among a certain class of people, we propose to state briefly what the law requires in drawing a jury. The selection of Jurors is directed to be made by the Sheriff, and at least two of the County Commissioners .-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. They then select the names of a sufficient number of such person as they think possess the legal qualifications, write them upon small ballots or tickets, fold and deposit them within a wheel which is then locked, and securely sealed by each one of these officers, until the day of drawing, when the scals are broken the wheel turned -and at each revolution a ballot is picked out, opened and read .-The person's name appearing thereon is designated as a juror-and so on to the end of fiercely denounced all who differed with the panel. The wheel is then locked and sealed up as before. This is the simple straightforward duty of these officers. This is simply what they have done. That in the selection of "sober, intelligent" and judicions persons" they should find more Dem ocrats than Republicans is not strange to us. Indeed, it would be strange if they the unqualified worship of the faithful -- did not. When the names are once placed And now they have raised the standard of in the wheel the drawing is a mere matter of chance. It has been the luck for some years past for democrats' names to be on top, in all these lottery wheels. Especially in times of the draft, and when Billy and others of that ilk had fixed up the thing by bogus enrollments, as they did in Nich-

olson and elsewhere in this county. 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 injustice to him, is simply insulting and monstrous and has no place in the mind of a man who is himself honest. That this man, Billy, who escaped the draft through tavoritism, in violation of the law and the oaths of officers sworn to administer it, with impartiality, should imagine others as veral and corrupt as he is and they were, is not strange. We assume that men under their oaths as jurors, of whatever political party they may be, perform their duty under their oaths and consciences "without fear favor or affection." We shall continue to assume this until the contrary be proved.

We know that this man Billy, and this pretended preacher of the Gospel, Brownscombe, 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. Their attempts to introduce the political venom they possess, into the jury box, we are glad to say have failed. In no case that we are aware of, has any question been tried or decided upon political grounds nor has injustice been done any man by destroying the Southern State governments reason of his political opinions. These two wise "B's"-these two Busy Bodies-were nately for the ends of justice, were not and the Conservatives approving. allowed to take part in any jury trials.

Of these men who think juries should to be a good deal misunderstood. be apportioned among the people in propor- points made are : tion to political sentiments entertained by mentor, the speaking parson, to name a tence was a nullity. feiting, all the offences, cognizable only in essarily in conflict with the Constitution. the United States courts are committed by It is well said, therefore, that the desume that these courts and juries have the politician than the Judge. done their duty undertheir oaths,

Billy closes his article on the subject of

uries in this threatening style: We demand justice in our courts, and if not awarded to us as a matter of policy and right, we shall evoke a power more potent than a board of county officers, to adjust and regulate it upon a principle more free from the party predilection.

You, "demand justice!"- Justice is what ANCE of our political fabric depend. you are afraid of. You! "evoke a power more potent." Pray, what power is it, you would "evoke?" Is it the military?

civil offenders. Is your "potent power" the pot-bellied parson who misrepresents us in the Legislation, 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 ou 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 gnarantees 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 partv. This b'ood-letting school, led by Chase. Wilson & Co., are claiming that before readmitting 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 worthies sav, 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 re publican.

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 exclud-

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 eigh-

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 .-- Ex.

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 themselxes to every exigency and emergency. So generally acceptable have thes become that the ladies regard them as a he was endeared by the tenderest ties of friendshipspecial favorite, in view of the superior we clip for republication, from the Sullivan Derro Flexibility, Lightness and Durability Com | crat: bined 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 Assemblie-, for the Promeuade or House Dress. Anv 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, unvielding and bungling style which has ever characterised them, whereas the Double Spring Hoop or the Duplex Elliptic, will found Free from these objections .-Notwithstanding the ability of the manufactures, 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 Wyoming Brass Band, at Wilkesbarre, from Skirts, to send their orders a few days be- the subject of this brief notice. The well known cofore they are wanted, if possible, as they lebrity which that band attained was owing to the are most constantly oversold some days

# The U. S. Supreme Court Decision.

The journals hold very conflicting opinion upon the late decision in the case of at one time summoned as jurors - but fortu- Milligan, - the Jacobins condemning it, judgment of the Court, however, appears

First, That the whole nine judges unanthem, we would ask, how is it with the imously agree that the military tribunal uries in our Federal - United States courts? was organized without authority, that it We ask this astute editor, or his backer and had no legal jurisdiction, and that its sen

single democratic juro, that has served | Second, The whole Court agree in proin any federal court in the last six years .- nouncing such military commissions un-We venture the assertion that not one can warranted-the majority on the ground be named, We can name several repub- that they are contrary to both law and the licans from this county. Will it be said Constitution; the minority on the ground that all the mail-robbing, all the counter- that they are contrary to law, but not nec-

republicans, hence the offenders should be cision on either ground convicts the Exec-"tried by their peers?" We never com- utive administration of asurpation during plained that they were so tried; nor that the war. The opposite opinion of Chief they sometimes are acquitted. We as- Justice Chase shows that he is much more

> . 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 ENDUR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Message in 1861. Now the men who claim to be Li coln's "That's played out." Even the partisan friends-par excellance-say: If those sunder, the odds are fearfully heavy against Judges of the U. S. Courts have declared States do not want negro suffrage, we will them illegal tribunals before which to try cram it down their throats!

### Local and Personal.

Explanation .-- The date on the colored address label on this paper indicates the time up to dress 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 Bevan, of Scranton. Exercises to commence at 10% 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 \$1.25 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,

No. 78 Nassau Street New Y The Election for Borough and Township offi-

ers, held here yesterday, passed off quietly. In the Borough the following officers were chosen For Judge of Election, Jacob Rittispaugh-Inspectors of Election, A. M. Stark, A. E. Buck. Justice of the Peace, John Day, Constable, L. C. Conklin, Assessor, Thomas D. Stonier,

Burgess, Wm. S. Kutz, Town Council, Carle Henninger, Philo Bowers, erry Billings, Harvey Sickler, W. Stansbury, School Directors, T. Hart, C. D. Gearhart, Poor Masters, R. Ross, John Stemples, Auditor, Alvin Day, 3 years-Wm. F. Terry. 2

High Constante, 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 gina in the Borough -varying from 35 to 48, on a rather full poll. By turning the pulpit into a political rostrum last week. Preacher Brownscombe unintentionally rendered us efficient service. If the elder will continue to dabble in cur political affairs for the next year to come. we will agree to double the majority at our Lext ele :tion--besides his chances to succeed Kennedy or Landon will be mightily improved. He can at least get a pitcher or tes-pot like "Schooney" did, as a reward for his services.

In the Township the following named persons were lected:

For Judge of Election, Nathan Billingr, Inspector of Election, Phillip Kunsman, Jas. Justices of the Peace. Nathan Billings, Mark A.

ordner. Constable, Henry Smith, Supervisors, Jacob Clinger Henry Stark, Albert iarey, Paul Billings, S. T. Flummerfelt,

Assessor, John Flummerielt, Poor Masters, Paul Billings. Geo. Osterhout. School Directors. John E. Wagner. 3 yrs, Jacob. temples, I year, John Jackson 3 years, Au liter, Joseph Shupp, Town Clerk, D. D. De Witt,

#### Married.

Treasurer. D. D. DeWitt.

UMNEY- TREIBLE-At Bacon's Hotel in Nicholson, January 1st 1867, by E. N. Bacon Esq, Mr. John Sumney of Tunkhancock Tp. and Miss Margaret A. Treible of Auburn, Susqehanna, Co. FITCH-ARMSTRONG-At Waverly. Luzerne Co. Pa. Jan. 1st 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Calkin; Mr, Giles Fitch, to Miss Maggio A Armstrong, both of Falls, Wyoming County, Pa.

Giley did not forget nor neglect to pay the printer or the above notice In consideration of which, the printer "tips his beaver;" make his politest bow, and with his blandest smile, bids the parties ; "Go it while you'r young"

The following just and teautiful tribute to the memory of our lamented friend and brother. S. Turron Esq. - from the pen of one to whom

# OBITUARY.

GEO. S. TETTON, 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. Turron was a gentleman of splendid talents, and of unquestioned nonor 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 band 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 extraordinary efforts made by their instructor to make them proficient. Of the original members of that assocition, Elliot, and Goff\* and Lewis, t and Smith and Kitchen, and one of the Lynch's, 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, "the p n fails in an effort to deck the bier 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 wake anew the strains of a broken harp meets with but a vibration of sadness." He sleeps 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, an i whose bosom shall nev er wear a stain. Ant 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 purest, sweetest, of the summer flowers; And it shall be from larse of many a year Ere friendship cease to shed for thee—the tear."

[\*Killed in Mexico.] \*Killed in Mexico.]

\*\*Hilled in the late war.]

\*\*Lieut. Goff was killed in the streets of Perote,

\*\*Maxico.\*\*

\*\*Maxico.\*\*

\*\*Maxico.\*\*

\*\*Lieut. Goff was killed in the streets of Perote,

\*\*Maxico.\*\*

\*\*Maxico. Mexico, by a Captair Foster, belonging to a Geor-gia regiment; and Major Lewis was shot near Darastown, Maryland, by a private in his own reg-

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Petitions and will apply for Tayern Licenses at the next term of Court of Quarter Session for Wyoming County and will be heard on Tuesday 22 at one o'clock P. M.

Falls, Lewis B Ayers. Clinton, Christopher Mathewson. Forkstor, Thos. P Hitchcock. Mouroe, H. W. Carpenter Meuben Parks.
Dec. 27, 1866.
E. J. KEENBY.