



MARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867

GALE'S NON-EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.—During the meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, some very interesting experiments were displayed in the Castle Grounds. A brisk coal fire was kindled, and when well burnt, a keg of prepared powder, weighing several pounds, was placed on the fire, and watched with great anxiety. When they were burnt through, and the staves began to separate, the company drew back, anticipating an explosion; instead of which, when the cask fell to pieces the powder appeared to smother and considerably checked the fire. Some of the powder was then taken from the fire, and by a very simple and rapid process rendered explosive. This was then placed in a small cask, a fuse lighted, and a considerable explosion was the result. Mr. Gale then took a cask of powder, about the size of an oyster-barrel, under his arm, and stirred it with a red-hot poker without producing any further effect than smoke, and when the poker was withdrawn the fire went out.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A Special Chicago dispatch says: A terrible tragedy occurred at Valparazo, Indiana, forty-three miles from this city, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road. Chauncey Page, a jeweller of Valparazo, some time since had trouble with his wife which led to a separation, the wife going as a servant into the family of an old man residing in the vicinity. About nine o'clock last night Page went to the house and succeeded in obtaining an interview with his wife. A quarrel arose between them, during which Page threw his wife upon the floor, beat and kicked her in a terrible manner and left her for dead. He then went to an adjoining room, and with a heavy poker which he snatched from the fire-place, attacked his wife's mother and killed her; and then as if to cover up the horrible deed set the house on fire and fled to the woods. The excitement in Valparazo is intense. Business is entirely suspended, but the entire population are out to-day scouring the country for the murderer. The only person who escaped from the house was a young girl, who was terribly mangled and is not expected to recover. Other reports say Page shot his victims with a revolver.

Revolution.

The following article appeared in the Washington Constitutional Union of the 17th instant.

Events have already brought the government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority of Congress pursues its unreasonable course much longer, the government, in order to sustain itself will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President all his friends North and South, and in the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floors of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office.

By the disobedience of a lad in 1800, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, a pig got in and destroyed a few plants, a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defied the Federal candidate for the Legislature and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared.—Exchange.

Through the connivance of Bill Seward, the door of the Executive chamber was left ajar, while they were fixing up arrangements to force the South into war. Minister Harvey had his ear to the key-hole, he reported the secrets to Charleston, and brought on the fire on Sumner and the civil war. The cackling of a goose saved Rome.—the rooting of a pig brought on the war of 1822—the interference of a knave the abolition war. Ergo, wise men are governed by hogs, geese and knaves.

SIMON said "waggle, waggle." "thumbs up"—and Simon was nominated for Senator of Pennsylvania by the Republican party. Oh! Simon, you are so tempting.

The nomination of Simon Cameron, says the Zanesville Signal, reminds us of the Irish woman, who had a drunken husband, who refused to come home to see his "darling Biddy and the children." Biddy procured a bottle of the "oh! be joyful," and went on the "unt of her husband, and found him at the "drinking saloon," pretty well "seas-over." Said the darling wife, "can't you come home Paddy, for the love of your Bridget?" "No, I won't," said the husband. "Well, then, won't you come home for the love of the children?" "No, I won't" was the reply.—"Well Paddy, said his wife then, procuring 'plack berry' from under her apron; and holding its sparkling contents up to Paddy's gaze—"Won't you come home for the love of this?" "Yes, Biddy, darling, I will. You has sich 'winnin' ways' wid' ye," said the obedient Paddy, and forthwith, the twain went home.

It was your gold Simon—you had sich "winnin' ways" about you; hence, your nomination by the Republican party.

To Democrats.

The Westchester Jeffersonian in a late issue addresses the Democrats of the County on the present state of political affairs as follows:

The Federal Congress at Washington has become a nuisance and a curse, and if it be not checked in its headlong career, will ruin and degrade the American people. Its aim and study now are, by crafty legislation and bold usurpation, to keep the Mongrel Republican Party in power forever, and to plunder and oppress the laboring and producing classes. Taking out of the Senate and House the few Democrats who are there, the remaining members go yelling and frothing ahead, inflamed with a disgusting crazy love for the Negroes, and inspired with a fierce determination to make them the equals and associates of white men and women everywhere, east, west, north and south. But the half-witted crew have suddenly run against some obstacles. A firm President, an upright Supreme Court, State Constitutions, stand in their way. Do they hesitate and consider? No. The villains are bent upon striking down President, Supreme court, State constitution, everything, and fully resolved to make congress the supreme and only power in the Government. Ben. Wade is to be placed in President's chair, Ben. Butler made his Lieutenant General, regiments raised in every congressional district, and martial law proclaimed over the land. Then every man who will not bow down before this vile usurpation will be declared by act of congress a traitor, forbid to hold any office to vote, to follow business without a license, or collect a debt. Who back and aid these usurpers in their purposes?—The clergy, with some honorable exceptions, preaching loyalty and damnation to Democrats, and getting their reward in splendid churches and large salaries: The Plunderers living by offices and contracts; The Moulded men who gouge labor out of its earnings; the frenzied and befooled Rank and File of the Mongrel Party who join hands with their worst enemies to keep down the Democracy; all these are in the train of the congressional usurpers, homing on to the destruction of our old Government, our old ways, our sacred rights. It is only a question of time and policy when they will complete their Usurpation and Despotism and fasten them upon the necks of the People. The leaders would do it now, if they dare and could; and will do it in 1868, if their Presidential candidate is elec ed. There is a vital question to be asked and answered, on the other hand. When is the grand battle to be fought on behalf of the masses of the people against these Usurpers and their organizing forces? Take heed. It has to be fought and must be fought during JOHNSON'S administration. Delay the contest—say there is no danger—yield to interest and base fears, and our country will exhibit to the world the sad spectacle of a Federal Military Despotism, and a beggared cowed, disgraced People.

Is there force enough and heart enough to save the country from becoming the prey of these vultures? The Mongrel leaders say no, and point for proof jeeringly to what the Democracy have already submitted—to martial law—to mock trials—to fraudulent elections—to sweating tax—to the name of the democracy, to give a different answer. We say the country can be and must be saved. Good men—Patriots—take no advice from counselors who argue to you that everything must be submitted to: who say that in time matters will become so bad that they must mend. Be not willing to be manacled and to wear the fetters until they drop off only by rusting out. Take counsel of your own hearts—of your own sense of right and duty, and urge and help Democrats in every State to become an armed military body. The Mongrels are so organizing secretly over the land to uphold Niggerism and Despotism. Let Democrats so organize openly and uphold Liberty, the constitution and White men and women. In every congressional district there is a population of one hundred and twenty thousand votes. In some districts, the Democrats have half of the voters, in other districts more, in others less; but there is no congressional district but what could raise to two or three Democratic Regiments of fighting men. A few townships would be able to raise a company and to elect its captain. Several townships could combine their companies into a Regiment and choose a colonel; and these Regiment consolidated would form in every congressional district a Democratic Brigade of several thousand men, with a General at its head, commissioned from Washington. In one single month's time, there could be enrolled and officered, out of the Democracy of the North, a Grand Army of a half-million stout bodied, resolute hearted men, able and willing to save our beloved country from the anarchy and ruin which now hang over it. Why delay the movement? Why not act at once, by county conventions, by state conventions, and by a United States convention, as the grand representative and head, which shall lead on the patriotic masses to reestablish their fast expiring Liberty and Union. "Shall hateful Tyrants' mischiefs brewing, A fright and absolute dread, While Peace and Liberty be bleeding; To arms, to arms, ye brave, The avenging sword unsheath, March on, march on! hearts resolved On victory or death."

THE WAY HE MANAGED.—An old gentleman who was living with his sixth wife, and who had always been noted for the ease with which he managed his spouses, on being asked to communicate his secret, replied, "if you want to use a woman up, just let her have her own way in everything all the time. There never was a woman, born who could survive that a great while."

We heard of a sorry speculator last week who sold a lot of oil stock for the enormous sum of twenty-five cents, for which one year ago he paid only \$1000.

We have heard many conundrums worse than the following: "Why is kissing like victory?" "It's easy to Grant!" (Grant.)

Shocking Outrage.

Judge Watts of a Mississippi Circuit Court, has had the temerity to sentence two American soldiers—boys in blue—stationed there by the authorities to take care of and protect the freedmen, to three years imprisonment, merely for robbery. They were there to watch the freedmen and they did so—that is, they took a freedman's watch. The Judge in passing sentence, said:

"It is proved against you that on a Sabbath day, in broad daylight on the public streets, in the city of Jackson, in sight of the flag you came here to support, and with threats of great personal violence, with a deadly instrument in your hand, you committed the crime of robbery. Your offence is greatly aggravated by the fact that the act of lawless violence was committed on the Sabbath day against a poor unarmed and unresenting freedman. One of the class but recently released from bondage whose rights you were placed here to protect, (holding out to them you were their best friends,) and to protect them from violence and oppression by the citizens of the country where they had so long lived. You pursued him and overtook him on one of the public streets of the city, and with threats and demonstrations of great personal violence took from his person his watch, which he had made by his own industry and economy. It was his property, not yours; you had no claim to it. How heinous, how degrading is such an offence. Highway robbery under any circumstances is a great crime but how base is your crime which deposited the poor freedman of his hard earned property, which you were here to protect in his rights, liberty and property."

Just think of a Mississippi rebel Judge talking that way to a faithful watcher after Ben Butler's own heart. If that is submitted to, where will it lead, and what safety is there for hundreds of other good and loyal men of the north, of the Banks and Butler stripe?

Dread Retribution.

During the war a Democratic editor in Dayton, Ohio, Bellmeyer, was murdered by an Abolitionist, without any provocation. An Abolition Court tried and acquitted the murderer. The whole trial was a disgraceful farce, and all who participated in it were guilty of official perjury. Some three years have elapsed, and the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and about one half the jury are dead, while the infamous Judge, who outraged justice at the trial, is an idiot in a lunatic asylum! Jim Lane, while his hand was yet smoking with the blood of murdered victims, was elected to the office of U. S. Senator by a Puritanic Legislature. For one of his murders he was tried and of course acquitted. He has fallen by his own hand. It is now believed by most of mankind, that Mrs. Surratt was guiltless of participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. When she was under sentence of death, after a trial which will be considered a blot on our country and age, Mr. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied admission to her daughter, who almost shrieked and sobbed her life away on the steps of the Executive mansion. A few months afterwards, Preston King still a remorseless conscience in this world by self-murder.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

Letter from Hon. Richard Vaux.

The following letter from the Hon. Richard Vaux, of this city, was addressed by that gentleman to the Committee of invitation of the recent 8th of January celebration in Washington. Mr. Vaux is a bold and manly writer, and never hesitates to call things by their right names:

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: It would give me sincere satisfaction to unite with the Democracy of Washington City, on Tuesday evening, in celebrating Jackson's defeat of the British at New Orleans on that memorable 8th of January, '15.

It will give me equal satisfaction to unite with all true patriots now, to defend the Constitution of our Union against those traitors in Congress, who, with the same purpose of the British at New Orleans have neither the frankness nor boldness to make open and declared war on the government, constitution, and liberties of the white men of the United States.

The Tories of the Hartford Convention find their descendants in the dominant party in the Rump Congress in Washington Tories both—covertly intending to destroy the Union of the States, and the States of the Union, the political rights and liberty, social happiness, prosperity, and property of the governing race of the United States of America. Both ass-mblages, actuated by that cursed spirit of abolition, which displays its sole characteristic—malignity—in destroying what it cannot control. Under the hypocritical and false pretense of abolishing slavery, this power for evil is now assailing the Union, Constitution, the States, law, order, the white man's liberty, industry, and happiness, the Executive, and the Supreme Court. Well may it be called the accursed spirit of abolition. As it is not possible for me to accept your invitation, let me thus present what the occasion would give opportunity to say, with the addition of this sentiment:

The Yankee Tories: Jackson defeated their allies at New Orleans; the Jackson Democracy will yet defeat their descendants in congress. Yours in "the political faith" of the fathers.—RICHARD VAUX. To the Honorable J. D. Hoover, C. Mason, Samuel J. Randall, C. Wendell, Thomas B. Florence, Committee of Invitation.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Governor Swann was yesterday elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next. Of the ninety-eight members present in joint convention, sixty-six cast their votes for Governor Swann.

Power of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Williams, of this state, has at last put in a practical shape the hatred of the Radical party toward the Supreme Court of the United States, by introducing a bill in the National House of Representatives to regulate the practice and define the powers of that court in certain cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This bill provides in all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, where in is questioned the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution or any authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the judges of such court; and no judgment rendered or decree given against the validity of any statute, or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court.

This bill, if passed into a law, would virtually prevent the action of the Supreme Court on all the cases stated. The intent of the measure is to declare that a majority of the court shall not be competent to pronounce a decision, but that all the judges must agree. And this principle is to apply to cases which from their very nature are likely to divide the court and none other. The Supreme Court may, by a majority vote, decide all issues which do not affect the powers of Congress and the construction of the Constitution; but when cases of this character are brought before that tribunal, then a full bench must be present, and all must agree as to the meaning and intent of a statute, the authority of the United States, or the proper construction of that part of the Constitution bearing upon the question under consideration. The old principle, that a majority of the court is competent to declare the law is to be uprooted, although it has the sanction of ages, and the assent and support of the most eminent lawyers, jurists, and statesmen of the civilized world, and a new method of arriving at a judicial conclusion is to be instituted in its place.

And why this change just as the time when stability in the civil authority of the nation, and in the construction and interpretation of the Constitution, is so desirable? Congress is wildly rushing on in the pathway of political madness and partisan fury. The people are excited by constant appeals to their passions, and inflamed by the acts of interested and unscrupulous demagogues. A war between the sections has just ended, and the parties to the strife have not yet forgotten the scenes enacted in that contest. All these circumstances make it necessary that the laws should be expounded by calm, wise, and upright men. Congress restricted to its legal and constitutional duties; the States upheld in their proper rights, and constitutional liberty guaranteed to all the people. Congress, under the whip and spur of ambitious politicians may pass laws of a sectional and unjust character, affecting not alone the political but the social and business rights of the people of a portion of the Union.—They may burden a particular class with taxes unknown to the Constitution, or deprive them of all participation in the affairs of the nation. In short, they may enslave a portion of the citizens of United States, and where redress is to be obtained if not before that tribunal, which is supposed to sit in serene repose above the storms of passion which disturb the nation and bend the judgments of men, and to dispense justice in such a manner as will secure the rights of all?

The time for the change, as well as the particular class of decisions to be affected by it, show the meaning and onus of the whole movement. The Radical party are determined that the Legislative branch of the government shall be paramount in the nation, that Congress shall expound, enforce, interpret, as well as pass the laws. Having a majority in the Northern States, they deny representation to the Southern States, and propose to reduce them to the condition of Territories. This action being directly in antagonism to the Constitution, the legislation to effect it is necessarily unconstitutional. Some of the acts of the power have already been dashed to pieces by the Iron Logic of the Supreme Court and hence the fear entertained by the Radicals that their whole scheme will be prostrated by the same body, unless its power is curtailed by prompt action on the part of congress. There is no time to be lost. Cases are constantly arising in which the powers of Congress are called in question, and a decision may be reached which would place an obstacle in the way of the revolutionists in Congress that could be removed only by more flagrant and indefensible legislation than that which now disgraces the statute books of the nation. This fear moved Mr. W. to action, and explains the meaning of the bill in one aspect. The Supreme Court is to be shorn of its power in certain cases before the country is taught by that body how the Constitution and the rights of the people are being trampled under foot by a partisan minority in Congress.

The class of cases to which the new principle is to be applied, also illustrates the meaning of the movement inaugurated by Mr. Williams. The concurrence of "all the judges" is to be necessary in all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, where in is questioned the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction, or the authority exercised under any State, on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States. Now, this is legislating on a certainty that if particular laws are passed, they cannot be corrected by the Supreme Court. Suppose Congress passed a law making it obligatory upon the States to give the free ballot to the negroes, can this law be corrected by the Supreme Court under the Williams principle? The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court made a tour to the Southern States, and before mixed audiences committed himself in effect to this very measure. How then, can such a law be reviewed in the manner intended when the supreme Court was instituted? And so with hundreds of other acts contemplated by the Radicals. If enacted by Congress, they could not be tested by the Constitution, and the President,

would be called upon to enforce them by all the military power of the nation. From all these facts, it is certain that the movement of Mr. Williams against the Supreme Court is a part of the revolutionary plot to overthrow the Union and the liberties of the people, and erect upon their ruins a despotism more intolerant than that of Austria or any of the Old World monarchies.—Age.

Last Plan to Depose the President.

The special Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, telegraphed to that paper the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It is now stated by those who profess to have learned the plans of the leaders in the impeachment scheme, that having come to the conclusion that there cannot be a conviction in the senate, even though the President should be brought before that body on an impeachment by the House, it has been determined to pass a law providing that when articles of impeachment are preferred the party charged shall be immediately suspended in the execution of his official duties, and another placed in his office until the trial is over. Under such a law it is claimed the mere passage of the bill in House would suspend Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wade would be selected as the *ad interim* President.

If President Johnson is willing to submit to such a programme, he deserved to be impeached. If it should be attempted and he resists,—arrests and imprisons his accusers—he will be sustained by an army of patriots, that will bring to the memory of Thad. Stevens a scene enacted by him in the buck shot war.

Gossip with Contributors.

No notice will be took—from this date hereafterwards—of letter that hasn't got a postage stamp on them.

Don't write only on one side of the manuscript, and don't write much on that.

Don't send a manuscript unless you can read it yourself after it gets dry.

We pay all the way up hill, from ten cents to one dollar for contributions, according to weight.

All settlements made promptly at the end of the ensuing year.

Poetry and prose pieces respectively solicited.

The highest market price paid for awful railroad smashes, and elopements with another man's wife.

No swearing aloud in our paper.

Issac.—Your article on "frog" is received.

It made me huff like lightning.

Your idea "that frogs might be increased by propagation" is bully.

Your idea "that frogs was discovered by Mr. Christopher Columbus in the year 1592" has slipped my memory.

You also say that "frogs grow more b-b-tail'd as they grow older." This is too tussled good to be entirely lost.

Noah.—We very humbly decline your essay on the flood.

Your remarks might possibly lead one man to think as you do, and we don't want our columns to be held responsible for increasing the number of fools.

The world has already got more fools than there is any need of.

There ain't no doubt in my mind but that the flood was a perfect success, and I have thought that another just such an one would pay well in some sections of the country.—Josh Billings.

An Impending Coup d'Etat.

The New York Times, (Republican) Henry J. Raymond's paper, published a long article in its issue of the 24th, in reference to the revolutionary designs of the traitors in the Rump Congress, from which we take the following: "The purpose of the majority of the present imperfect Congress, as we all see, is to remove the President, and not only President but the Supreme Court out of its way. We see this, and we look on in apathy, and go about money making, stinply trusting that no harm will come of it, and yet what is doing is that constitutional government is destroyed before our eyes. A bill was brought in on Monday by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, which, absolutely, is entitled a bill to "define the powers of the Supreme Court"—of the Supreme Court! whose powers are defined by the Constitution, and the chief object of whose creation was to define the powers of Congress. A more barefaced attempt at usurpation was never seen: a more fatal blow to constitutional government was never dealt. Yet what may we not expect when Mr. Wilson reports a bill which declares valid and conclusive certain proclamations and consequent acts which the Supreme Court can only declare valid?—And when Mr. Boutwell does not hesitate to declare, "with strong emphasis," that the Supreme Court exists but by the breath of Congress—the Supreme Court, created by the creator of Congress, to interpret its laws and be a check upon its action! Congress has no more right to define the powers of the Supreme Court than to define its own powers or those of the President."

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.—Chapters 3 and 4 of "The Lawyer in the School Room" contain in the first successful attempt that has been made to collect the laws of the several States on the subject of "Religion in Schools," and put them in such close juxtaposition that they may be easily compared and understood. This valuable little book also gives a curious legal history made up wholly from law books and court records of the origin and progress of "Religious Liberty" in this country. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00. Address the author, M. McN. WALSH, No 65 Nassau Street, New York. The trade supplied on usual terms.

At what age do pigs end their existence? Sausage.

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.

The Hon. Gordon Pike, our new Associate Judge, took his seat and entered upon the performance of his official duties last week. Judge Pike's well known ability, and purity of character with his dignified and manly appearance, makes him an ornament to the position and an honor to the Democratic party by which he was elected.

E. J. Keeney Esq., our newly elected Prothonotary takes hold of the business of his office with a promptness and readiness which proves him to be just the man for the place. He has a place for everything, and everything in its place,—his bump of order, as the Phrenologists would say, being largely developed. His style of penmanship is, perhaps, more elegant than that of any of his predecessors in that office. That he is an accommodating and efficient officer all who have business relations with him, will attest.

The Weekly World is now the leading Democratic paper of the Country. The ability displayed in its editorials, the amount and variety of its reading matter, places it at the head of all the New York Journals in all the essentials of a good newspaper. The price, \$2.00 per year, is hardly the value of the blank paper on which it is printed—being a large quarto or eight page paper. Our Democratic friends who wish to keep posted on foreign news, congressional proceedings, on markets, money matters &c. should send for the weekly world. For particulars as to terms see advertisement in today's paper.

Home Amusement always at hand, every day in the year, for only \$1.25. This is the cheapest and best kind of amusement the parent can give to the young. A neat and instructive Magazine of Fashion, choice Literature, Poetry, Wit and Humor. Young ladies and young gentlemen, secure this useful companion at once. Splendid prizes are offered to Agents raising Clubs.

Address: HOME AMUSEMENT, No. 78 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Court Proceedings.

The January Term of Court, opened at this place on Monday the 21st inst: Hon. Wm. ELWELL, President, and Hon. JOHN W. SMITH and GORDON PIKE, Associate Judges.

The Constables elect for the several Townships were called and sworn in.

The Grand Jurors were called and sworn—John G. Spaulding Esq. of Forkston as Foreman.

In matter of the Estate of Wm. A. Briak dec'd., Harvey Sickler was appointed Auditor to marshal accounts of Administrators.

James H. Bagley vs. Emeline D. Bagley—Alias Subpoena in Divorce awarded.

Wm. Flickner vs. Swackhammer et al—Rule granted to show cause why judgt. shall not be opened and Dettis let into a defence.

Chas. Rosegrant vs. Martha Rosegrant—divorce, Court appoint P. M. Osterhout Commissioner to take Depositions.

Lydia Gould vs. James Gould—Divorce, Proclamation by Sheriff ordered, and P. M. Osterhout Esq. appointed Commissioner to take Depositions.

In matter of Petition of Oliver E. Reynolds for specific performance of contract with Joseph W. Reynolds— Citation issued to Adm'rs to appear and answer at next Term.

Maria Shaver vs. Henry K. Shaver, Divorce—Alias Subpoena directed to issue.

D. Hankinson vs. J. G. Smith—Harvey Sickler appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Jos. B. Horsling, late Sheriff.

Wm. Blackmar vs. Sam'l. and John Tewksbury—Leave granted to file new affidavit of defence.

In matter of the Sale of real estate of minor children of Savannah Carter—Sale ordered.

In matter of School Directors of Braintrim Township, on Petition and motion—Rule granted on Directors to show cause why their seats shall not be made vacant and others appointed in their stead. Depositions to be taken on five days notice.

In matter of road in Nicholson near line of R. Green and H. Piker to near Z. Billings—Report of Viewers set aside.

In matter of sale of Joseph S. Vaow dec'd.—Sale ordered.

In matter of Methodist Church at Nicholson—Corporate powers decreed.

Louisa Orutt vs. Wm. H. Orutt—Divorce, Decreed from the bonds of Matrimony made.

In matter of the Election of School Directors of Washington Township, on motion—Court appoint first day of next term to hear case—Ten days notice to be given Directors.

In matter of sale of the real estate of E. Mowry Jr., Decreed, that sale made be confirmed.

In matter of appointment of Guardian of Minor children of T. D. Spring dec'd.—S. K. Stephens appointed Guardian.

G. J. Carpenter vs. Adm'rs. of Geo. S. Tutton dec'd., Citation ordered to be issued to Adm'rs. for specific performance of Contract.

Arnold vs. Arnold—Divorce from bonds of matrimony decreed.

Reports of Viewers for roads in Meshoppen, Nicholson and Clinton Townships, Confirmed nisi.

In matter of the sale of real estate of Wm. H. Conrad, a Lunatic—Rule granted on R. H. Atkinson to show cause why sale shall not be made.

Rosina Copwell vs. James Copwell—Divorce, On hearing depositions, Court decreed divorce from bonds of Matrimony.

Luke Moore vs. Stephen Dana, Adm'rs of Estate of Henry Metcalf dec'd. Action Debt.—Case tried, Verdict for Plaintiff for \$69.92.

Daniel Wright vs. Nelson W. French—Ejectment Case tried—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Blade—Indictment, assault with intent to ravish. True Bill at Nov. Sessions non Pro entered.

Commonwealth vs. J. W. Rinker and Horace Harding—Indictment, Refusing to receive vote at Election. Case tried as to Horace Harding.—The Jury in this case after two days and nights deliberations, returned a verdict of "Ignorantly Guilty"—motion in arrest of J. d'gt by Dets. adjt. Rule granted to show cause returnable to next term.

Commonwealth vs. Ira H. H. Schooley, Indictment non brought up and sentenced to pay fine of \$200 with costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year and six months.

The following Indictments acted upon by the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs. Absalom Carey—Indictment Retaining Bounty money of volunteer.—Charlotte Baker Pros., Bill ignored.—Pros. to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Absalom Carey—Indictment Enlisting person to serve as volunteer in other State.—Charlotte Baker Pros.—Bill Ignored, Pros. to pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Augustus Weaber—Indictment—Fornication, Chas. S. Schooley Pros., Bill ignored and Pros. to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Copwell—Indictment, Larceny, Christoher Mathewson Pros., True Bill.—Case tried, Verdict guilty.—Prisoner sentenced to pay fine of \$100, and come and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and two months.

Tavern Licenses were granted in the following cases:

Falls, Lewis B. Ayers.

Clinton, Christopher Mathewson.

Forkston, Thos. P. Hitchcock.

Mechanic, Wm. W.